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A TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY

OF

MARSHALL COUNTY INDIANA

ILLUSTRATED

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AUTHOR AND EDITOR

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H H Culver

HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY

LXVI. HENRY HARRISON CULVER.

Henry Harrison Culver, the youngest child of John Milton Culver and Lydia E. Howard, was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, August 9, 1840. The other children of the family were Lutellus, killed in the civil war; Wallace W., Lucius L., Ruth, and Lucetta.

The father was evidently a whig in politics; and what was more natural than that he should name his son after the whig candidate for the presidency, William Henry Harrison, then in the heat of the wonderful "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, which swept the country like wildfire, and at the November elections landed, by an overwhelming majority, the famous old Indian fighter in the White House at Washington?

John Milton Culver was of Scotch descent and a native of Ohio. He was a farmer and later became a railroad contractor in the rapidly developing new country in which he lived. But in the early '50s he met with financial reverses, then so common in the west, and with his large family to support he doubtless encouraged his sons to strike out early for themselves and begin their lives on their own responsibility. It is not surprising therefore, that we find Henry, at the age of fifteen, with only a meager common school education of less than twelve months, accompanied by his older brother Wallace, in St. Louis, Missouri.

After varied experiences of a few months in St. Louis and western Illinois, working at anything that came to hand, they met in Springfield, Illinois, John McCreary, who, with his brother Joseph, was engaged in a general hardware business. The two Culvers were at once engaged by the McCreary brothers, and were put to work at selling cast-iron stoves to the farmers throughout the country.

In the course of his travels in northern Indiana Henry met at the home of her father Miss Emily Jane, the daughter of William J. Hand, a well-known and unusually intelligent farmer of Marshall county, and Sabrina Chapman, his wife, and in September of 1864 they were married at her home near Wolf creek, a hamlet some eight miles east of Lake Maxinkuckee.

This was a most important event in the life of H. H. Culver, for by the marriage he gained a wife of remarkable judgment and sound sense, to whom he always turned for counsel in every important step he took in life, and one who was ever ready to coöperate with him in all plans of philanthropy and benevolence; and it was naturally through this connection with Marshall county that the idea first originated of doing something to help the county in which his wife had been reared and where her people were still living. Of the children born to this marriage there are now living five sons—Walter L., Henry Harrison, Jr., Edwin R., Bertram B., Knight K., and one daughter, Ida Lucille, now Mrs. Dr. George P. Wintermute, of San Francisco.

Soon after his marriage Mr. H. H. Culver joined his two brothers, W. W. and L. L., in business, and from Shawneetown, Illinois, as their base, they engaged extensively in the business of selling direct to the farmers at their homes a line of cast-iron stoves, which they purchased from Ball & Co., of Cincinnati. This plan made it necessary to move frequently from place to place, and during the five years in which they were thus engaged their operations covered quite thoroughly some ten or twelve of the central and southern states. But finding a large expense accruing, and much dissatisfaction from their customers on account of the frequent breakage of the cast-iron stoves, the three brothers decided to give up their stove business and get into another line. They therefore, in 1869, shipped all their property to Kansas City, Missouri, then in the beginning of a great boom, and disposing of their stock, they invested their total working capital of about $100,000, and opened a general house furnishing store. This venture, however, did not prove a success, and by it their capital was considerably depleted.

Disposing of their goods in Kansas City, the brothers went south in 1870 and began arrangements to engage again in the stove business. But the old question of the breakage of the cast-iron stoves and the consequent dissatisfaction among their customers, together with the unsettled financial condition of the country, culminating in the panic of 1873, compelled them temporarily to drop business again. They returned to Kansas City, where H. H. Culver owned a farm, and began as they had done in their early days in Ohio, expecting doubtless simply to make a living at farming until business should begin to improve. But a severe drought during the summer and an invasion of grasshoppers from Kansas following it, practically ruined the prospects of a crop in that section of the country, so that in complete disgust at the condition they disposed of their property there and shipped their household goods to St. Louis, January, 1874.

They had hardly reached St. Louis before they were approached by many of their old stove employes, asking for employment with them in some sort of business.

Finding a field for a new line of business, they organized, with headquarters at St. Louis, in 1875, "The Southern Calendar Clock Company." The country was recovering, and the business prospered. During the year

Emily J. Culver

1875 each of the brothers built homes in St. Louis and became permanently located there.

But the longing for their old business was strong, and their men were all insistent in urging them to handle stoves again. Their past experience had demonstrated to them the disadvantage of trying to sell the old style cast-iron stoves. So in 1881 they organized a company for the manufacture of a family range, to be built of *wrought,* not of *cast* iron, the first of its kind ever made, and named the new organization the "Wrought Iron Range Company." The range became at once very popular, and the business was on a paying basis from the start. But the new range was not yet entirely satisfactory, and there came in numerous letters from customers still complaining of breakage in the cast-iron parts. After many tedious and costly experiments the company adopted in 1883 *malleable* iron for the parts exposed to rough usage.*

The range thus perfected found a ready sale, and the business increased to such proportions that greater manufacturing space was required. The capital was increased, and a new factory, four stories high and covering an entire block, was erected.

Mr. H. H. Culver had been for many years an active officer and a tireless worker. But he had worked too hard, and in 1881 there were indications of heart trouble, followed by a slight stroke of paralysis. He retired from active business, and with Mrs. Culver he traveled for two years, visiting California and Mexico. His health, however, had not materially improved, and in 1883, induced doubtless by the advice of his wife, his steps were led to her old home near the shores of Maxinkuckee. "I spent the whole summer," to use Mr. Culver's own language in an interview held ten years later, "by the side of the lake. I fished nearly all the day, and lived in a tent. When fall came I was a different man. It had such a glorious effect on my health that I determined to acquire property here. I bought ninety-eight acres on the northeast corner of the lake. The following year I bought 208 acres at the north end of the lake. A good deal of this land was low and damp. I employed a number of men to ditch and drain it, and before I was done I had put twenty-two miles of drain pipe in the 300 acres. It reclaimed the land and I started to have it farmed. On a part I raised corn, and part of it I devoted to meadow for hay. In 1889 I built a tabernacle, a hotel, and some cottages, and arranged for a big series of religious meetings. I secured T. DeWitt Talmage, of New York; Rev. Sam Jones, of Georgia, and Dr. John Matthews, of St. Louis, and had great crowds to hear them. I had revival meetings and lectures for

* Malleable iron is intermediate between cast and wrought iron in those qualities and properties most generally useful. It is soft, elastic and ductile; is most difficult to melt, and, compared with cast iron, is very slow to enter into chemical combinations. Its tenacity is enormous.

Cast iron is hard, brittle, melts with comparative ease, and combines with oxygen, sulphur, etc., with much more ease than does malleable iron.

the whole of that summer, but since that time there have been no public meetings of any consequence."

In the fall of 1896, after he had entered upon the work of building up the military academy, he added this reminiscence, as indicating a single incident which had attached him to the lake:

"While fishing one day near the Indiana boathouse, I caught a fine seven-pound bass, and, sir, that bass has cost me $250,000!"

Soon after he acquired this property, Mr. Culver offered to the citizens of Marshall county, now become his neighbors and many of them his personal friends, an indefinite leasehold on thirty or forty acres of land to be used for the purpose of holding an annual fair. He graded and laid off a half-mile track, planted trees, and largely assisted in erecting a grand stand and necessary buildings, and for several years a fair was successfully held on the grounds; but, doubtless because of the location so far from the center of the county, this enterprise was gradually abandoned, and finally the land reverted to the estate, after the failure to hold a meeting for three years. In October, 1895, the citizens of Marmont, by a unanimous vote, approved the proposition to change the name of the town to Culver City, in recognition of what had been accomplished for them by Mr. Culver, and to signify thereby their appreciation of that fact. After some difficulties and delays, on April 1, 1897, the postmaster general at Washington changed the name of the postoffice to Culver, dropping the "City," as the double name had been forbidden by the department. And later still the Vandalia railroad changed the name of its station to Culver on all its official maps and publications, and thus it will doubtless remain for all time, a tribute to Mr. Culver's memory.

In 1886 Mr. Culver built upon a beautiful location on the east side of the lake, what was at that time by far the handsomest and most finished summer home in this part of the state. Indeed, it is still the largest and most beautiful of the many fine cottages that have since been built upon the shores of Maxinkuckee, and with its extensive and tastefully laid off grounds, shaded by handsome trees, it is an ideal summer home for Mrs. Culver, and there she spends the time from early spring till late in the autumn. It commands a beautiful view of the academy buildings and grounds, and it was of this view across the sunlit waters of the lake that Mr. Culver said further:

"In all these thirty years since I have known the lake a hobby of mine has been to start a school. It has been one of my 'castles in the air.' The hobby first took definite shape in 1888. I saw in my mind's eye where the school would have to be, and I began to prepare ground for its location. For a number of years I was in correspondence with teachers everywhere, trying to get a suitable person to take charge of the school. I could find no one who saw promise in my plan. I then went to California, and upon my return, in March, 1894, I found a letter awaiting me from an Indianapolis friend, who suggested that a summer school be located on my grounds, and that Dr. J. H. McKenzie, of the Ohio military academy, near Cincinnati,

be selected as the head of the school. I agreed to this, and in April, 1894, set aside the forty acres on the north shore of the lake for school purposes, and put up some additional buildings. The success of the summer school I consider assured, and I propose now to have the academy a permanent institution. The buildings are of a temporary character. I propose to have buildings of brick and stone, that will be as fine as the buildings belonging to any educational institution in the state."

And thus was opened, with sixteen boys under Dr. McKenzie, in July, 1894, the first summer session of the Culver academy, Mr. Culver's prophetic eye seeing at that early date the advantages afforded by Maxinkuckee for a successful summer school eventually to exceed in numbers and popularity the great winter school which it had taken ten years to build up.

The regular nine months' session opened on September 25th, under Dr. McKenzie and two assistants, with thirty-two boys, Mr. Culver and Dr. McKenzie acting as the regents or governing body.

All went quietly until February 24, 1895, when at noon the frame hotel which had been used as temporary barracks, suddenly took fire and was burned to the ground.

Mr. Culver was a man of dauntless courage, and often said that he had never failed in anything he had undertaken, and even before the embers from this building had ceased to glow, he was on the spot with architects, measuring the ground and planning for an elaborate fireproof barracks. The material to be used was to be brick, steel, stone, and iron, with no wood work except the floors, window frames and doors, and the floors were to be laid on a bed of concrete nine inches thick, so that it would be impossible for the building to be injured by fire.

The cornerstone of the new building was laid on the sixteenth of May, 1895, and it was completed and ready for the fall term. Dr. McKenzie had resigned during the summer and was succeeded by Maj. C. H. Tebbetts, who opened the academy September 24, 1895, with thirty-two cadets, and continued till June 11, 1896, without special note.

The school re-opened September 16, 1896, with twenty-nine boys, under Maj. Tebbetts and three assistants, and was progressing quietly when an event occurred which at once changed the current of affairs at the academy, and caused them to flow in a channel quite different from the course of the two previous years.

The Missouri military academy at Mexico, Missouri, had been founded in 1890 by Col. A. F. Fleet, who had resigned from the chair of Greek, which he had held in the University of Missouri for eleven years, and it at once sprung to the front as the leading secondary school in the state. For six years it had moved forward with unparalleled success, when on the night of September 24, 1896, the splendid building which had held over 100 boys was burned to the ground. It was Mrs. Culver who first heard of the calamity and suggested to her husband to telegraph the superintendent to visit him in St. Louis and discuss the plan of uniting the two schools at Culver.

Mr. Culver's proposition was generous and was promptly accepted, and on October 5, 1896, seventy-two Missouri military academy boys, with their teachers, were collected from Denver to Pittsburg, and were brought to Culver, where they were warmly welcomed, and in a short time the two schools, with their respective faculties, were perfectly united. Maj. Tebbetts resigned, and Col. Fleet was put in command, at the head of 100 cadets.

And now Mr. Culver began to realize the dream of thirty years before, and really saw the beginning of a great school, the fame of which was to extend from ocean to ocean, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

The new cadets filled the fireproof barracks and overflowed into a frame building near by, and Mr. Culver without delay began an additional barracks to hold forty more cadets.

The catalogue of 1896-97, published in June, 1897, the first catalogue with roster of cadets theretofore published, showed 122 cadets, and a graduating class of seven.

But we must go back again for a few years before continuing our history of the school.

In 1888 Mr. Culver again took up the reins in the Wrought Iron Range Company, and upon the retirement of his brother, L. L., there were thrust upon him greater responsibilities and duties. His reappearance at the office with health much improved and full of energy, gave a great impetus to the business, and a few years later, in 1894, the capital invested in the manufacture of ranges was over $1,000,000.

It was about this period of prosperity that the republican party of his district offered to Mr. Culver the nomination to congress, and for a short time he considered the matter rather favorably, but later concluded that he could not accept the nomination without seriously neglecting his engrossing business engagements, and he declined the honor. It was in keeping with Mr. Culver's character that he made no mention of this incident except to his closest friends.

His sons were now engaged with him in business, and, entrusting many of the details to them, it was possible for Mr. Culver to spend much of his time at Maxinkuckee in the years 1895 and 1896.

But in the latter part of 1896 his health began again to fail, and with some fluctuations it soon became apparent that it was steadily growing worse, until during the summer of 1897 his condition caused his friends the gravest anxiety.

Mr. Culver had lived at such a high pressure and with such extraordinary calls on his mental and physical activity that he seemed at the age of fifty-seven to have drained the powers of an exceptionally vigorous constitution, and, despite the efforts of physicians, to have possessed no capacity for recuperation. But his life, though by comparison not a long one, had in virtue of its achievements, a rounded completeness such as the lives of few men present.

Most of this summer was spent in his cottage on the lake, and when-

CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY.

PARTIAL VIEW OF BARRACKS, SHOWING CADETS MARCHING TO MESS.

ever he was well enough, he would pass many hours each day on the porch, looking across at the beautiful buildings and grounds of the academy, and was always delighted to hear reports of the progress of the work in filling the now enlarged barracks with new and enthusiastic cadets. He lived to see the school opened in September with every room filled and with ample promise of the rapid and substantial growth which has since been attained.

About the middle of September he was removed to his home in St. Louis, where he died Sunday, September 26, 1897.

It is difficult to give an adequate picture of so many-sided a man as H. H. Culver. It has been said of him that with his wide range of mental powers it would be hard to name a sphere of action in which he could not have attained success. He was first of all a wonderfully acute and successful man of affairs. He left property which placed him high in the millionaire class of his city, and all accumulated by his own efforts; but he was much more than a mere business man; he was an idealist and a philanthropist. This is illustrated most strikingly in his relations with his employes. At the time of Mr. Culver's death the Wrought Iron Range Company had in its employment about 400 salesmen, and the same number of workmen in its factories, and at the malleable and grey iron foundries, engaged in preparing material for their ranges, about 300 more, or 1,100 men employed in their various industries in St. Louis, Denver and Toronto, Canada. Mr. Culver was not content with merely winning success for himself; he aimed at encouraging and assisting others to do the same. Few heads of large business enterprises have done as much for their employes in the way of pushing them forward and urging them to win success for themselves by strenuous effort. His relation with his employes was marked by the greatest kindliness on his part, and by hearty respect and genuine affection on theirs, and when he gave his confidence he gave it without reserve. One instance of his dealings with his men will suffice to show the spirit which always animated him:

During the panic of 1893 the employes of the Wrought Iron Range Company agreed to a reduction of wages in order to enable the company to run continuously through this period of depression without laying off any of their men. After the crisis was passed, on the pay-day before Christmas, there was placed in the envelope of each employe a note of friendly greeting and an amount of gold equal to the entire reduction of their pay during the panic through which they had passed. It was such generous acts as these that bound to Mr. Culver as by hooks of steel the loyal employes of the company.

Mr. Culver's benevolences were varied and extensive. It was his pleasure to forward every worthy object; but to help young men struggling to rise under difficulties and to gain an education, always appealed to him most strongly, and it will never be known how many of these received assistance from him. It may easily be imagined that his first conception of a school for the education of boys came to him when he realized how great was the demand for such help by worthy young men.

Mr. Culver was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of St. Louis, and was always a liberal and generous contributor to its support. He was also a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason.*

In coming in contact with Mr. Culver personally, one realized most clearly what is meant by the often used phrase "personal magnetism"; nor in his case was it hard to discover the sources of that power of attracting and holding the attention. There was in him a natural flow of eloquent speech, a vivid imagination, and a generous heartiness of manner of which everyone felt the fascination. No one who met him could forget the sincerity and noble simplicity that characterized all his words and actions, the quick response to every emotion, the spontaneous humor and ready wit. Striking as were his powers of intellect, it was above all his large-heartedness and sympathetic kindliness that one most admired and was attracted by.

He was a most impressive talker; brimful of eloquence, by turns fiery and impassioned, again humorous or pathetic. He seemed unconsciously to follow the poet's advice: "If you would move me, first be moved yourself." His words came straight from his heart, and he talked to convince and persuade. Nothing could be more picturesque and vivid than the language he employed, entirely free from conventional or artificial phrases, simple, direct, original.

Mr. Culver had at his command an inexhaustible stock of reminiscences, which he would apply with admirable skill to the subject in hand. Nor less admirable were those pithy sentences, full of practical wisdom, with which he would "point a moral or adorn a tale." Among his favorite thoughts, to which he would return again and again, were two which were most characteristic of the man, and furnished the keynote of his success. These were: growth as the test of health in business and character, and the heart as being a more important factor of success in life than the intellect. "Keep on growing, expanding," he would say, with that emphatic sweep of the arms, "growth, no matter how little, that's the main thing." And again, "I believe that though a man were as eloquent as Webster, and as great a general as Grant, he will come to nothing if his heart is not right."

The Wrought Iron Range Company, after the retirement of Mr. W. W. Culver passed entirely into the hands of Mr. H. H. Culver's family. It has continued to grow and prosper under their management, as they have continued to build wisely upon the foundation laid for them in the past. The five sons, W. L. Culver, H. H. Culver, Jr., E. R. Culver, B. B. Culver, and K. K. Culver, with their mother, are also the trustees of the Culver Military Academy, and most liberally and loyally have they followed their mother's inspiration to build in the school which he loved, the greatest and most enduring monument to his memory.

In twelve years, from a corps of thirty cadets, quartered in a frame

* Mr. Culver was also a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Culver, whose name was changed to the Henry H. Culver Lodge after his death, in compliment to him.

building, and scarcely known within its own state, to an enrollment within the year 1907-08 (winter and summer) of 677 cadets, over double the number receiving military instruction in any other private school in the United States, with four splendid fireproof barracks, a superb riding hall, gymnasium, and hospital, all built and equipped at a cost of half a million, and officially designated by the war department as one of the six distinguished institutions of the country, and recognized the world over as the highest type of private military school—such in brief is the truly remarkable history of the growth of the Culver Military Academy. In all the annals of school history there is no other record such as this.

This great phalanx of turretted buildings that has sprung up as if by magic along the shores of Lake Maxinkuckee is but the housing for executive and educational experience gained through half a century under great divergence of place and circumstances, and brought together by Providence for concrete expression in the erection of a great school. The philanthropic plan of the founder was not the impulse of a moment, but was the outgrowth of a desire that had been born of his own youthful struggles against adversity, and the yearning of his magnanimous heart to assist others in the pursuit of knowledge. The wisdom that chose so advantageous a site was gained through many years of successful business experience. This wisdom saw the gushing fountains of pure artesian water, and realized their relation to the health of the student body; it took into account the exquisite lake and its resources for healthful recreation; it considered the purity of the atmosphere, the absence of temptation, and the beautiful surroundings with their unconscious influence upon impressionable youth.

The knowledge of men that selected the educator under whose guidance the internal machinery of the school was put in motion and perfected was gained through half a century's experience with many men in many walks of life. The prudent business sagacity that guided the great material growth, building for utility only, but building for all time the best and the fittest buildings counted a model of their kind, was an inheritance to young, enthusiastic, capable business men, building a great monument to their father, its founder, stimulated by filial loyalty and affection, and proceeding with judgment and foresight.

Behind the success of every school must lie the same simple causes, the excellence of its training, and the adequacy of its equipment.

The original main barracks was built complete in itself, with quarters, class rooms, and mess hall, to accommodate about the number to which a school in the ordinary run of things would grow in the first ten years of its existence. With the absorption of Col. Fleet's school from Missouri, this building at once became inadequate, and Mr. Culver, without even waiting for the snow and ice of winter to pass, at once constructed the west barracks to accommodate forty-four cadets and two officers, and containing six section rooms, one physical laboratory and one chemical laboratory. This was in 1897. This enlarged plant did not meet the entire demand for admittance for even one year, and two years later, in 1899, another building

was added, the east barracks, to accommodate sixty cadets and two officers, with hospital of four rooms, two laboratories, and library. The latter room made an important addition to the academic equipment of the school. This has since been increased by adding the adjoining laboratory, which was converted into a stack room, the original library being now furnished as a comfortable and attractive reading room. The library contains over 4,000 volumes.

In the year intervening between the construction of the west and the east barracks, a building was erected which marked an epoch in the school's development, and was an unmistakable indication of the unusually broad and comprehensive lines along which it was the intention of the trustees to develop the school. Many people wondered at the time, and doubtless questioned the policy that erected as subsidiary equipment to a comparatively small school, a riding hall which was finer than those built by the national government for its cavalry posts or at West Point, and probably without a superior in the world. This remarkable building, one hundred and four by two hundred and twelve feet, of brick and stone, with great steel trussed roof, of ornate architecture and incorporating every essential of the complete riding arena, was erected at a cost of $50,000. Indeed it was a wonderful building for a private school of 122 cadets; but time has justified the policy that built it. No school investment ever paid bigger dividends of benefit to its students. There are strong-bodied, virile young men effectively fighting the battle of life today who went into this laboratory of muscle and energy as spindling youngsters and who came out of it strong and vigorous, with abounding energy stored in their fibres that never could have been acquired throughout an ordinary school course.

So even in the infancy of the school the trustees gave it this wonderful source of physical development, a splendidly equipped cavalry department, at once an assurance of a broad policy, and an emphatic evidence of their confidence in the future of the school.

The additional barracks necessitated greater capacity for the heating and lighting plant, and between January and May of 1899 the boiler room was enlarged, two additional tubular boilers installed, and six rooms for employes were built over the engine room, a brick stack one hundred feet high being also constructed. A powder magazine, covered gallery for formations, and new walks in the grounds were other improvements of that year.

Notwithstanding the addition of the east barracks to the school's capacity in 1899, the fall of 1900 found the school again full to overflowing, and so large a waiting list of disappointed applicants that it was decided to build immediately a third story to the north wing of the main barracks. This was pushed as rapidly as possible, and rooms to accommodate twenty-two cadets and two officers were added to the school's capacity and at once filled.

Between the years of 1900 and 1904, despite a waiting list each fall, no additional barracks were built, but an important addition was made to the

TROOP DRILL IN WINTER
AT CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY.

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CADETS OF CULVER SUMMER NAVAL SCHOOL
AT BOAT DRILL.

academic facilities of the school. In 1903 a fourth story was added to the large main barracks, this being solely for academic purposes, and containing a drafting room, physical laboratory, chemical laboratory, biological laboratory, Y. M. C. A. room, chemical and physical lecture rooms, dentist's office, barber shop, and dark room for amateur photographers.

This addition to the school's academic facilities made it possible to instruct effectively an increased number of cadets, and opened the way for the construction of new barracks. Consequently in 1904 the south barracks was built, with capacity for ninety cadets and three officers.

During 1903-04 a splendid gymnasium was constructed. In its relation to the physical training of the cadets this was as important and complete an addition to the school's equipment as was the riding hall, erected some years previous, and was again a demonstration of the school's policy to build only the best and fittest, and to afford its cadets unequalled facilities in every department. This building was destroyed by fire June 1, 1906, but was immediately rebuilt. This is the largest and most complete private school gymnasium in existence. It is constructed in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture. The main gymnasium hall is seventy-five by one hundred and forty feet. It has walls of white enamel brick, capped by a heavy oak rail, to which are fastened pulley weights and other wall apparatus. The floor is of polished hard maple. A suspended running track—seventeen laps to the mile—and gallery, skirt the four walls. The roof is supported by steel trusses, and no pillar or post mars the ample floor space. Opening into the main hall are apparatus room, measuring room, filled with the best anthropometric apparatus, director's room, locker room, drying room, and baths. In connection with the latter is a system of showers designed, or it might be said, invented, especially for this building. The class, after exercising, marches around the shower room, and on completion of the circuit has received a scientifically regulated shower bath, warm on entrance and gradually, by an ingenious arrangement, decreasing in temperature so that the water at the end is of an invigorating coolness.

In 1907 a separate hospital building was erected, of strictly fireproof construction, and equipped with the latest sanitary appliances. It is two stories high, has a diet kitchen, independent heating and lighting systems, and accommodations for twenty-five patients. The style of architecture is the Tudor Gothic, which admits of highly ornate trimmings and is peculiarly adapted to buildings for this purpose. The architectural treatment combines the restful and quiet effect essential to hospitals, with the massive and dignified appearance appropriate to military buildings. A reception hall divides the first story longitudinally; this hall also serves as a waiting room. On the left of the reception hall are located the surgeon's office and chambers, also the operating, sterilizing, and emergency rooms. On the right of the reception hall is the contagion ward, with separate baths, nurse's quarters, kitchen, etc. This portion of the building is absolutely isolated from the other rooms for the purpose of safe quarantine in case of contagion.

And so from year to year the remarkable growth of the school has

steadily continued, until today an imposing group of eight large buildings and numerous smaller structures, with beautiful grounds and athletic fields, stands as a monument to Mr. Culver, perpetuating his name in connection with the highest type of complete mental, moral, and physical training that can be afforded to youth.

The following table shows the attendance of the school from year to year:

Year.	Cadets.	Year.	Cadets.
1896-97	122	1902-03	279
1897-98	158	1903-04	327
1898-99	171	1904-05	386
1899-00	242	1905-06	529
1900-01	260	1906-07	514
1901-02	249	1907-08	677

The school has been from the first distinctly a military school. Its uniform has been no mere idle sham to tickle the fancy, but has stood for the highest standard of honor and discipline. The fact that this twelve-year-old school, out of the hundreds of military schools in this country, is today designated by the war department as one of the six distinguished institutions of the United States, indicates at once the superiority of its methods.

The school has appreciated from the start that the best results could be obtained from a military system that was as real and as thorough as if the making of soldiers were its chief and only aim. Such a system enlists at once the boy's pride and interest, and impresses him with its force and reality. It strips him of every artificial garnishment of parental wealth or social or political prominence, puts him absolutely on his own merits, garbs him in the same uniform, locates him in the same sort of room, and affords him exactly the same opportunities as his fellows; places him in an atmosphere where he learns to know and respect true merit for its own sake, and where he will make the best of himself.

The school has realized also that interest and variety must furnish the incentive in a military course in a private school, and has provided facilities for a range of military instruction which approximates in the scope and extent of its practical features the course at West Point, and is equaled by that of no other private school. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, signaling, first aid, and military engineering, all contribute their quota to the training of the Culver cadet.

The cavalry school was added in 1898, and was at once provided with the splendid riding hall, already described. The first mounts for the cavalry department were purchased from the famous Troop A, of Cleveland, and were the handsome blacks on which the troop rode when they acted as President McKinley's escort at his first inauguration. This is a department that makes a powerful appeal to a boy's interest, and every facility has been provided to contribute to his full enjoyment and benefit. The result

has been that the cadets have acquired a proficiency in their riding that has given the Culver cavalry department a world-wide reputation. They have distinguished themselves as the official escort of Gov. Mount and Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, as Admiral Dewey's escort in the Dewey parade in St. Louis; in the jubilee parade in Chicago; and on various other public occasions. At the World's Fair in St. Louis they attracted especial attention, and many foreign correspondents gave them prominence through the periodicals of their various countries. The stimulus to the *esprit de corps* of such widespread praise is easily imagined, and has furnished an incentive to continued and even greater excellence.

The infantry battalion also has gained an enviable reputation for the precision of its drill, and for the splendid set up and military bearing of its cadets. Various officers from the war department who have inspected the battalion have accorded it the highest praise. Maj. John S. Mallory, in his report of May 13 and 14, 1906, states: "It is in fact a splendidly equipped up-to-date military school, and shows what can be accomplished at a private military institution when supplied with abundant capital." And Capt. J. A. Penn, in a report dated May 9 and 10, 1907, says that the cadets at the Culver Military Academy "would compare most favorably with the cadets at the United States Military Academy."

Returning to Mr. Culver's original idea and in order to afford an opportunity for an organized vacation, and to avoid the undesirable effects of a summer aimlessly spent, the school in 1902 started its summer naval school. Through the efforts of the Indiana delegation in congress, a law was passed authorizing the loan to the academy of man-of-war cutters for the practical instruction of cadets, in a course of boat drills similar to those given to the fourth class at Annapolis.

The naval course, with its wholesome, open-air exercises, its picturesqueness, and its touch of romance, has proved an ideal solution of the summer problem, giving boys a change of thought and action, a coat of tan and the hardened muscles that every boy considers a necessary part of a successful vacation. At the same time, the school has retained during the summer its experienced staff of teachers, and has afforded to those cadets who desire it an opportunity for careful tutoring in their studies. The summer school has grown rapidly, and in five years has increased from an attendance of twenty-two cadets to 345.

In 1907, the summer cavalry school was also started, in order to afford boys who were fond of riding an opportunity of taking the cavalry course during the summer months. This bids fair to be as successful as the naval feature.

During the summer session of 1907, the cadets of both the naval and cavalry schools made an extended excursion to the east, visiting the Jamestown Exposition, Washington, and Annapolis. Their work was highly complimented by distinguished officers of both the army and the navy.

It has been thought proper, in connection with the sketch of Mr. Culver's life, to insert this much of the history of the Culver Military Academy, which was his gift primarily to Marshall county and the state of Indiana, and because its success has been largely due to his wisdom in its location and to the plans laid by him for its future development.

LXVII. THE PLYMOUTH AND OTHER POSTOFFICES.

There is no part of the public service so intimately connected with the entire people of the country as the postal department, and as such a brief sketch of the Plymouth postoffice, and those who have served as postmasters during the seventy odd years since it was established, October 17, 1836, and matters connected therewith, will, undoubtedly be a matter of historical interest now, and for all time to come.

The Plymouth postoffice was the first established in Marshall county, and for some time afterwards all the people in the county were obliged to come to Plymouth for their letters and papers. There were two mail routes at that time, a four-horse stage line along the newly laid out Michigan road, from Logansport to South Bend, and thence to Niles, Michigan, and a two-horse stage line from Plymouth to La Porte. These lines made three trips a week, carrying the few travelers that ventured into the wilderness and among the 1,500 Indians that were here then. Plymouth was a starting and stopping place for one line and a stage office and a change horse station for the other. The stage driver and mail carrier stood much higher than the postmaster, and for many years was the biggest man in the country round about. Days when the stages were due to arrive the entire population would congregate at the Yellow river hotel, the regular stopping place, and patiently await their coming. When in sight of town it was the custom of the driver to blow a loud, long blast on a tin horn which he carried for that purpose, crack his whip, rein up his horses, and drive into town at break-neck speed. How our young boys did envy Old Jake Rhinehart, with his rock-a-way coach and four-in-hand, as he alighted from his coach the "observed of all observers." According to these growing citizens and statesmen, no such exalted position was to be thought of, unless it might be a drum major in a country brass band. If a stranger came in on the coach, every inhabitant of the town knew it immediately, what his name was, where he came from, where he was going, what was his business, and how long he was going to stay in town. By this time the driver had eaten his meal, fresh horses had been hitched onto the coach, the driver mounted his high seat on the outside, gave his long black-snake whip numerous cracks and away the coach went at automobile speed. In the meantime the postmaster had opened and distributed the mail, and to the postoffice nearly the entire population wended their way to inquire if there was "anything for me." The postmaster knew everybody and he would hand out their letters as they came, or would say, "there is nothing for you," and then they would wonder how he could remember the names of so many people and whether there was anything for them without looking over the letters in the proper box.

The business of the postoffice was conducted on an entirely different plan then to what it is now. There was no such thing as postal stamps then, and not until some time in the latter '50s. Letter postage was 5 cents for every half ounce, except to California, which was 10 cents, and advance payment was not required. This credit system resulted in a great many letters not being called for or "refused," thus making it necessary to advertise them as "not called for," and in due time sent to the dead letter office. In this manner of doing business, the government lost heavily,

which resulted in devising the stamp system and requiring the requisite amount of stamps to be affixed to each letter before it could be forwarded by mail. This was a great improvement on the old system, the saving in revenue being sufficient to enable the government to reduce the rate of postage from 5 to 3 cents. Newspapers that came regularly to subscribers were charged so much per quarter to be paid by the subscriber. This was worse than unpaid letter postage, and it was almost impossible for the postmaster to keep track of them and collect the postage. Often the subscriber would refuse to pay the postage, and decline longer to take the paper from the office, thereby necessitating the postmaster to notify the publication office, and report the same to the postoffice department at Washington. Not more than one-half the postage on newspapers could be collected, which convinced the government of the necessity of adopting a more efficacious system, and so it came to pass that a law was enacted requiring publishers to pay the postage on papers sent to subscribers at pound rates at the office of publication, except that newspapers circulating in the county where published were sent free of postage. This revolutionized the whole newspaper postage business and relieved postmasters of much trouble and annoyance, as well as saving the government free from loss.

In the early times in mailing letters the postmaster was required to send all destined for New York and the New England states in a package accompanied by a way bill giving name of mailing office, with date, the number of letters, the amount of postage paid and unpaid, to a distributing postoffice, and for Plymouth, Toledo, Ohio, was the designated office. If the sender did not wish his letters to go through a distributing postoffice he wrote on his letter "Mail Direct," and it was then the duty of the postmaster to do as directed. At the end of each quarter the postmaster was required to make a full itemized statement of the number of letters forwarded, with the amount of prepaid postage, and amount unpaid; the amount collected on letters received, the amount on hand uncollected, and the amount of newspaper postage collected. For the Plymouth office in the early days, this was not a very big job, but for the Plymouth of today, with the rural free delivery system added, it would be impossible for the postmaster to do the business as it was then done.

During my incumbency of the office in 1853-54, as I remember very well, the amount I paid the government each quarter was only or little more than $50. The reason I remember it is because I made it a rule to pay the government postal agent, when he came around quarterly, a California gold slug which bore the government stamp as containing $50 worth of gold bullion. These slugs were made of gold dug out of the California mines during the previous two or three years, and found their way into circulation before the mints had time to coin them.

But I have wandered from the subject I set out especially to write about. Through the courtesy of Hon. A. L. Brick, member of congress from this district, I am enabled to present a correct list of all those who have served as postmasters of Plymouth with date of service, as follows:

Wm. G. Pomeroy, October 17, 1836, to January 3, 1838.
Amzi L. Wheeler, January 3, 1838, to January 11, 1841.
Wm. G. Pomeroy, January 11, 1841, to December 27, 1844.
Amzi L. Wheeler, December 27, 1844, to May 16, 1845.

James Bannon, May 16, 1845, to March 23, 1849.
Joseph B. Griffith, March 23, 1849, to September 23, 1850.
Levi C. Barber, September 23, 1850, to January 7, 1853.
Daniel McDonald, January 7, 1853, to August 23, 1854.
James F. Van Valkenburgh, August 23, 1854, to June 17, 1856.
John K. Brooke, June 17, 1856, to February 11, 1857.
Wm. C. Edwards, February 11, 1857, to March 6, 1860.
James F. Van Valkenburgh, March 6, 1860, to March 9, 1861.
O. H. P. Bailey, March 9, 1861, to September 28, 1866.
Gideon Blain, September 28, 1866, to March 11, 1867.
O. H. P. Bailey, March 11, 1867, to April 6, 1869.
John M. Moore, April 6, 1869, to May 15, 1869.
Wm. M. Kendall, May 15, 1869, to July 18, 1885.
Geo. R. Reynolds, July 18, 1885, to August 17, 1889.
John W. Seiders, August 17, 1889, to May 23, 1893.
John C. Jilson, May 23, 1893, to June 3, 1897.
Wm. H. Conger, June 3, 1899, to June 6, 1901.
J. A. Yockey, June 6, 1901, to ———.

As soon as the postoffice was established in Plymouth it became the center around which the leaders of the then whig and democratic parties concentrated their forces for organization and future aggressive political operations.

By common consent, William G. Pomeroy was accorded the leadership of the whig party, while Amzi L. Wheeler had no opposition as general manager of the democratic party. These two men were about as equally matched as any two political leaders ever were. They were both men of learning and experience and of more than ordinary intelligence, both became residents of Plymouth about the same time, prior to the organization of the county in 1836, and were both establishing themselves in mercantile pursuits. Politics was a game that both liked to play at, and they laid their plans prior to the first election in the county and the battle royal between these two political gladiators was on in earnest. Each planned to use the postoffice as a machine to advance his political ends, but they did not confine themselves solely to local politics. In 1839 Mr. Wheeler was elected representative in the state legislature from the counties of Marshall, Kosciusko and Starke; from Marshall and Fulton in 1842, and from Marshall and Starke in 1855. He was also elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1850.

Mr. Pomeroy was elected to the state senate from the counties of St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton and served from 1845 to 1849. He was a son of Grove Pomeroy, one of the first settlers in Plymouth, and in whose house, which then stood on the corner of Michigan and La Porte streets, now known as the Corbin block, the county was organized and the county seat located at Plymouth, July 20, 1836. The postoffice was not established until two months later.

Mr. Pomeroy seems to have had the strongest pull with the government authorities, as he knocked the first political persimmon by securing the appointment as the first postmaster at Plymouth, October 17, 1836. He opened the office in his father's house, then called the Yellow river hotel. For a little more than a year he was the big man of the little river valley

town of not more than two dozen inhabitants. But as all things earthly endure only for a time and pass away, so it was with Mr. Pomeroy's commission as postmaster.

During all the little more than a year Mr. Pomeroy had held the office, Mr. Wheeler had been laying the wires to have him removed and himself appointed to fill the vacancy, which, by hook or by crook, he accomplished, taking charge of the office January 3, 1838, moving it across the street into his dry goods store, located on the corner now occupied by C. R. Leonard as a furniture store. Mr. Wheeler held the office about three years when he was succeeded by Mr. Pomeroy, upon the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840, his commission being dated January 11, 1841. He served nearly four years, when, his business increasing rapidly, he resigned and secured the appointment of James Bannon as his successor, May 16, 1845. Mr. Bannon kept the office in his shoe shop, a little frame building adjoining Mr. Wheeler's store on the north. Mr. Bannon was a shoemaker by trade, a democrat of the old school, and a quiet, peaceable citizen. He served as postmaster until the inauguration of President Taylor in 1849, when he and his family went overland to the gold fields of California. Upon his retirement, Mr. Pomeroy again came to the front by securing the appointment of Joseph B. Griffith as postmaster, March 23, 1849. Mr. Griffith served but a year and a half, when one day he was out hunting deer in the woods not far from town, his gun was accidentally discharged, killing him instantly. He kept the office in the building on the east side of Michigan street, then owned by Charles Molan, afterwards by Mrs. Haslanger, John L. Weller and others and now owned by Theodore Cressner, being the building between the hardware store of H. E. Buck and M. Ryan's dry goods store.

Mr. Barber served until after the election of Franklin Pierce in 1852, when Mr. Wheeler again came to the front by securing the appointment of Daniel McDonald January 7, 1853. During Mr. Barber's incumbency of the office, he kept it in a little frame building on or near Mr. Hill's restaurant. Mr. McDonald removed the office to the building and the room west of the State Bank. During Mr. McDonald's incumbency of the office, he took charge of the town telegraph instrument (there being no railroad there then) moving the telegraph office into the postoffice and doing the business of both. He was young then and, having become tired of twelve hours a day confinement and inadequate pay, resigned after serving a year and eight months, and was succeeded by James F. Van Valkenburgh, also through the recommendation of Mr. Wheeler, August 23, 1854. Mr. Van Valkenburgh served until June, 1856, when, having been nominated for sheriff, he resigned. He kept the office in the shoe store of Edwards & Van Valkenburgh in a building about where the clothing store of M. Lauer & Son now is, on the west side of Michigan street. John K. Brooke was then appointed to fill the vacancy and removed the office to the frame building on the east side of Michigan street south of the old Edwards house.

Mr. Brooke served out the remainder of the term under President Pierce and was succeeded by Wm. C. Edwards February 11, 1857, who served under the administration of James Buchanan until March 6, 1860, when he resigned and was succeeded by the second appointment of James

F. Van Valkenburgh. Mr. Edwards kept the office in his shoe store above noted. Mr. Van Valkenburgh removed the office to the Carter & Cleveland building, corner of La Porte and Center streets, which stood on the ground now occupied by Clarence Slayter as a grocery store.

After the inauguration of President Lincoln, O. H. P. Bailey was appointed, March 9, 1861, and removed the office to the building located on the corner now occupied by the Plymouth State bank, corner Michigan and Garro streets. Mr. Bailey held the office until September 28, 1866, when he was removed and Gideon Blain appointed. This change was occasioned by the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession to the presidency of Vice-President Andrew Johnson, who "liberalized" and undertook to reorganize the government by appointing other than straight republicans to office. As will be remembered, articles of impeachment were filed against Mr. Johnson and only one vote was lacking to remove him from the presidency. Mr. Blain was not a politician, but, on the reconstruction and other measures growing out of the war, sided with President Johnson and the democratic party. Mr. Blain's appointment was settled upon by the leading democrats, because he was a conservative man and a highly respected citizen, against whose character and fitness nothing in truth could be said. Mr. Blain removed the office from the front to the rear end of the building, fronting on Garro street. He served but five months and a few days when, through the efforts of the leading republicans, he was removed and Mr. Bailey again appointed, March 11, 1867. He held it two years, when he was succeeded by John M. Moore, April 6, 1869. Mr. Moore was taken sick and died shortly after. An effort was made to secure the appointment of his wife to fill out the remainder of his term, but it was unsuccessful and Wm. M. Kendall was appointed May 15, 1869, and served a period of sixteen years and two months, ending July 18, 1885, shortly after Cleveland's first election as president. Maj. Kendall was a brave soldier throughout the Civil war, and, being an ardent working republican, managed to so manipulate the political wires as to hold the office four presidential terms. He kept the office in his own building in the room now used by C. A. Pesh as a meat market. One evening, early in 1902, Mr. Kendall was found in his grocery store seated in a chair, dead from heart failure.

During the terms of Messrs. Reynolds, Seiders, Jilson and Conger, the office was kept in the building owned by John A. Palmer, first door north of its present location, corner Michigan and Garro streets.

Since the tragic death of G. R. Reynolds, September 25, 1904, in a railroad accident, of the eighteen who have served as postmasters, but six, with the present incumbent, are living—McDonald, Bailey, Seiders, Jilson, Conger and Yockey. Of these, Mr. Bailey resides in San Jose, Cal., and Mr. Jilson in Chicago, the others still reside in Plymouth. Of these eighteen it is somewhat remarkable that they have been equally divided between the two parties, nine democrats and nine republicans.

It would be interesting to give a historical sketch of the campaign made by the many candidates for the appointment of postmaster and the influences that resulted in their success or defeat, but the space allotted to this sketch has already been exceeded, and this part of the story must be omitted.

In the Plymouth Pilot of June, 1851, Levi C. Barber, a great big, fat, good-hearted, jovial soul as ever lived, was postmaster of Plymouth at that time, and published the following table of the arrival and departure of the mails from Plymouth:

Southern—Every day at 5 o'clock and departs immediately north.
Northern—Every day at 3 o'clock and departs immediately south.
Western—Every day at 2 o'clock and departs west same day at 5 p. m.
Goshen—Every Thursday at 6 o'clock, returns to Goshen next day.
Fort Wayne—Every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, starts back 2 o'clock same day.
Onondaga—Every Saturday at 4 o'clock, and returns immediately.
Marshall—Every Saturday at 2 o'clock, returns 4 p. m. same day.
All mails close half an hour before departure of said mails.

L. C. Barber, P. M.

The mails north and south and west were carried on coaches, and on the other routes on horseback. Then Plymouth had one mail per week to and from Fort Wayne; now it has as many as forty, and possibly more.

Under the head of Culver postoffice may be found some information in regard to "Onondaga," "Yellow River," which was possibly then known as "Marshall."

Marvelous changes have been made in the postal department of the government during the past more than half century, and especially in Marshall county since Mr. Barber served as postmaster. Postage stamps had not come into use then. Letters were 5 cents each, payable on delivery. Then only in the largest cities was there free delivery by carriers. Within the past dozen years, rural free delivery has been established generally all over the United States. Marshall county has been especially favored by having been given complete rural service by the establishment of the following:

Rural routes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from Plymouth.
Rural routes Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, from Argos.
Rural routes Nos. 14, 15, 16, from Culver.
Rural route No. 17, from Donaldson.
Rural routes Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, from Bremen.
Rural routes Nos. 24, 25, 26, from Bourbon.
Rural route No. 27, from Tippecanoe.

These twenty-seven rural routes cover about 648 miles, which are traveled over daily except Sundays by the carriers, serving about 2,761 families every week day.

The following are the employes of the Plymouth postoffice at the beginning of the year 1908:

Joseph A. Yockey, postmaster.
Earl A. Corbaley, assistant postmaster.
Fred D. Price, mailing clerk.
John E. Cook, money order clerk.
Le Otto C. Peterson, general delivery clerk.
Harry P. Hoham, R. F. D. Carrier No. 1.
John D. Moore, R. F. D. Carrier No. 2.
William Gibson, R. F. D. Carrier No. 3.
Frank Shepherd, R. F. D. Carrier No. 4.
Ray Logan, R. F. D. Carrier No. 5.

Milton Foreman, R. F. D. Carrier No. 6.
John O. Pomeroy, R. F. D. Carrier No. 7.
Roller Kleckner, R. F. D. Carrier No. 8.

Bourbon Postoffice.

The Bourbon postoffice was established in October, 1839, with Dr. John F. Parks as the first postmaster. Those who have served as postmasters since his time are the following in regular order:

2. James O. Parks.
3. George Martin.
4. John C. Hedrick.
5. Daniel O. Beeman.
6. James E. Houghton.
7. Sylvanus Beals.
8. Henry D. Weaver.
9. Harmon Baylor.
10. I. Mattingly.
11. George Stockman.
12. Henry A. Snepp.
13. John W. Colvin.
14. Matthew Erwin.
15. Daisy D. Erwin.
16. Samuel Iden.
17. J. F. Martin.

Of the above John C. Hedrick, Syl Beals, George Stockman and John W. Colvin were democrats; all the others republicans. Bourbon has three rural free delivery routes, each twenty-five miles long. This service was established July 1, 1902.

Bremen Postoffice.

The writer of this history has been unable to gain very much information in regard to the Bremen postoffice, although inquiries have been made to which no reply has been received. The postoffice was probably established in Bremen about 1847. George Pomeroy, who was doing business in that pioneer town at that time, was the first postmaster, although there might have been someone acting in that capacity prior to that date, but there is no record prior to that date. Those who followed Mr. Pomeroy as postmasters in the earlier times were: Joseph Parker, John Prottsman, John Soice, Jonas Miller, William Stange, Phillip Kinnegar, Henry Hartsock, Moses Keyser, etc. The office was made a money order office July 1, 1877. Burglars entered the postoffice at one time, securing stamps and small change amounting in all to about $20.

Culver Postoffice.

The remote antecedent of the Culver postoffice was located about six miles southwest of Plymouth and known as Onondaga, said to have been the second postoffice established in the county, Plymouth having been the first. The postmaster was Timothy Barber, who about that time erected at that place the first grist mill in the county. The place is now known as Sligo. The postoffice was established there about 1840, and continued to exist for about four years. The mail route was Plymouth to Onondaga and return, leaving every Saturday at 4 o'clock and returning immediately, the mail carrier being John Burch.

About the time this office was discontinued Benjamin F. Kendall, an agent of eastern speculators, located on the Burns farm near Burr Oak, where a postoffice was established known as the Yellow river postoffice, the mail being carried to it from Plymouth and on to Winamac and return

by a man by the name of Lenfesty. This office was discontinued about the year 1856, and was succeeded by Union Town postoffice, afterwards Marmont, now Culver, the names of the villages, however, having been changed some time previous to the change in the name of the postoffice. The Culver postoffice was advanced to the third class—presidential—October 1, 1901, the salary being fixed at $1,100. The present salary is $1,800. The office force is a postmaster, an assistant postmaster, and one clerk the year round, and two clerks during the "tourist," or summer season. The office force as it now stands is:

B. W. S. Wiseman, postmaster.
Clarence Behmer, assistant postmaster.
Allie Wiseman, clerk.
D. H. Smith, E. E. Hawkins, S. S. Smith, rural carriers.

The names of the different postmasters, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Onondaga, Timothy Barber.
Yellow River, Benjamin F. Kendall.
Union Town, Ephraim Moore and James Lyons.
Marmont, G. A. Durr, Joseph Miller, J. S. Bernhisel, Henry Speyer, N. F. Clark, J. F. Koontz, H. M. Speyer, Urias Menser.
Culver, H. M. Speyer, B. W. S. Wiseman, present incumbent.

Maxinkuckee Postoffice.

The Maxinkuckee postoffice, on the east side of Maxinkuckee lake, was established at the village of that name about the year 1858, and was discontinued February 1, 1902, being merged into the Culver postoffice, most of its patrons being served by rural free delivery from that office.

For some time after the Maxinkuckee postoffice was established, mail was carried from there to Plymouth by a route connecting the two offices; later by route beginning at Marmont, now Culver, and running via Maxinkuckee and Sligo to Plymouth; still later by route from Marmont to Plymouth, by way of Maxinkuckee and Wolf creek. Capt. Ed Morris was the mail contractor and drove this route for a number of years, during the latter part of which service the route was lengthened to include Monterey and Winamac. The postmasters at Maxinkuckee were:

Eli Parker, James M. Dale, Harvey Atkinson, John F. Wise, Adin Stevens, D. C. Parker, George W. Kline, George M. Spangler and Frank Smythe.

La Paz Postoffice.

The postoffice at La Paz was established about the first of the year 1874. Morgan Johnson was appointed first postmaster and served as such until 1881, when Abram Shaffer was appointed and served four years under the Garfield administration, when W. S. Johnson was appointed and served four years under Cleveland's first administration, 1889, when he was succeeded by Abram Shaffer, who served under Harrison's administration until 1893, when Fred H. Myers was appointed and served four years under Cleveland's second administration, until 1897, when Abram Shaffer was again appointed and has served continuously to the present time. Mr. Shaffer's record as postmaster of his town is the most unique of any other

government official in Marshall county. He has been able to hold the office and secure a reappointment under each republican administration since his first appointment, against all comers. The reason of this is, because he makes a satisfactory officer, not only to the government, but to the people generally without regard to political affiliations.

Tippecanoe Postoffice.

There was a postoffice at what was called Tippecanoe Town, a mile or so north of the present Tippecanoe, as far back as about 1851, which was continued there until the Nickel Plate railroad was built through the township south of it, when a postoffice was established at the railroad station called Ilion, when it was discontinued. The first postmaster at Ilion—now Tippecanoe—was W. A. Hardesty, who served until Cleveland's first administration, when Wilson Roberts was appointed and served four years, when W. A. Hardesty was again appointed and served until Cleveland's second term, when David Harrington was appointed, but resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Dr. L. D. Ely, who served until McKinley's first term. During Dr. Ely's term the name of Ilion was changed to Tippecanoe, by which name it has since been known. Dr. Ely was succeeded by W. A. Hardesty, who resigned and was succeeded by John Noland, who served until his death, when Milo B. Ritter was appointed and has served as postmaster to the present time.

Teegarden Postoffice.

The postoffice at this place was established in 1874, Daniel Barber being the first postmaster. He was succeeded by James W. Falconbury, he by Gideon Logan, he by C. W. Moore, and he by W. C. Divine, the present postmaster. This office is in the northwest part of the county, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

LXVIII. POLITICS IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

The politics of a county has as much or more to do with its history as any other force in it. It will, therefore, be appropriate to give here a brief sketch of the political battles that have been fought in Marshall county since its organization in 1836.

The first election was held on the fifth day of August, 1836. At this election 138 votes were cast. The election resulted as follows:

Senators—Jonathan A. Liston, 68; Lot Day, 65.

Representatives—S. Marsters, 102; Joel Long, 32.

Sheriff—Harbert Blakely, 34; Jesse Roberts, 47; A. Caldwell, 49; D. Hill, 5.

Commissioners—C. Ousterhaute, 66; M. Coe, 28; J. Gibson, 36.

School Commissioners—John Houghton, 56; A. C. Hickman, 30; A. W. Roberts, 37.

Probate Judge—Grove Pomeroy, 92; Oliver Rose, 46.

Coroner—John Johnson, 49; John Williamson, 33.

For senatorial and representative purposes Marshall was attached to Kosciusko and St. Joseph counties. Although Stephen Marsters went out

of Marshall county with a handsome majority, he was defeated in the other two counties. The two candidates for senator were both from St. Joseph county. At that time party lines were drawn between the whigs and democrats, but at this first election while whigs and democrats were on the tickets, party lines were mostly ignored on account of local interests. But this pacific state of political affairs did not last long. The political leaders on both sides began at once to line up their forces for future aggressive operations.

At the time of the organization of the county elections were provided for in April for township officers, in August for county, congressional and state officers, and in November as now, for presidential electors. For several years there were only a few hundred votes polled, and in some of the townships the number was frequently only twenty-five, and sometimes less than that number. The reason for this was that voters anywhere in the county were permitted under the law to vote in any precinct where they happened to be on the day of election.

Election day was set apart for a big time in those days. It brought the newly settled population together and enabled them to become better acquainted and to talk over the prospects for the future in the new country. A great many voters from every part of the county took advantage of election day to visit the county seat, deposit their ballots and have a good time generally.

Society at that time had not become settled. There were no churches or schoolhouses to speak of, and the population consisted of elements hard to control, such as are found in all frontier towns even in this enlightened age of the world. Fist fights were common in those days, and pugilistic encounters were always looked for on Saturdays and holidays, and especially on election days. There were several men that came early that had a sort of notion that they were monarchs of all they surveyed in the country round about. For the purpose of getting into a regular "knockdown" to enable them to show their muscular powers, they would pick a quarrel with one they had never seen about the most trivial thing, if by so doing they could bring on a fight. These word encounters generally took place after the participants had imbibed pretty freely of what was then called "red eye." After the lie had been freely passed, accompanied with bitter oaths and blackguard speech, and calling each other cowards and every mean thing that could be thought of, coats and "jackets" were hastily removed and the primitive pugilists began to maul each other with their naked fists with all the power they possessed. It was no child's play. They meant business, and the blood generally flowed in every direction the very first lick. It was great amusement for the entire population of the town who congregated in a circle around the belligerents to witness the fun. No effort was made to stop the quarrel or prevent the "clash of arms." They came to see the fun and the fellow who attempted to stop it was himself very likely to get into a fight for his impertinence in interfering with that which did not concern him.

These personal encounters seldom resulted in anything serious, or in making enemies of the belligerents. Each fighter had his friends who stood up manfully for their favorite, and it sometimes happened that several quarrels and knockdowns resulted from a single exhibition of the manly art.

After the fracas was over all hands generally made a bee-line for the saloon, where all differences were drowned in "a right good willie-waught" from the flowing bowl.

Politics Seventy Years Ago.

The following document, which shows the manner of conducting political campaigns seventy years ago, has been preserved among other historical matter to the present time. It is a circular letter written in "a good round hand," on foolscap paper, with the historic goose quill, and as there were no printing presses in this section of the state at that time it was undoubtedly intended to be circulated in the various neighborhoods in the representative district from one to another until the "facts" therein stated had been fully understood by the voters:

Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, July 12, 1837.

To the Citizens of the Counties of Marshall and Stark:

Fellow Citizens: We the undersigned citizens of the town of Warsaw and vicinity, in the county of Kosciusko and state of Indiana, would beg leave to represent to you that, viewing with much anxiety and feeling the importance of the coming election, and the course that has been and now is pursued by some designing men in this county to insure the election of their favorite candidate, whose views, interests and feelings are hostile and in direct opposition to what we conceive to be the true interest of the people of the western and southern portions of the representative district. In support of the expression we have made in relation to the unfriendly feelings manifested by the friends of some of the candidates, we would represent that all the internal improvements made on the north part of this county, and those that shall be hereafter constructed, would, as a matter of course, be supported by a man whose residence and interests are in the northern part of the county, to the entire exclusion of and benefit of the middle, southern and western portions of the county. An attempt, no doubt, will be made to cut off a portion from the south end of the county, and, should that be effected, it will be to the manifest injury of Marshall and Kosciusko counties.

Judge Perine is decidedly a northern man and will use his influence and interests to advance the improvements and promote the interests of all that may be considered hostile and in opposition to the middle, western and southern feelings and interests and spirit that we cherish and maintain toward this and our fellow counties if we give our support to a man entertaining such interests and feelings. A man from the central part of the county would be most likely to advocate and promote the interests and policy that would contribute to the advancement of these—Marshall and Stark—counties. Esquire Runyan, living in Leesburg, may with propriety be classed in the same range of politics with Perine, and is to all intents and purposes a northern man. We have been credibly informed that Peter Warner has declined, and is not in the race.

Now, gentlemen, let us suggest to you the propriety and advantage in supporting Col. Ludlow Nye. He is a central man and will use his industry, time and talents in advancing and bringing forward such measures as will conduce to the rise and progress of a system of internal improvements that shall benefit the representative district and forward the agricultural and commercial interests of the counties of Kosciusko, Marshall and Stark and redound to the honor of himself and his fellow citizens. These, gentlemen, are the sentiments we entertain in relation to the matters set forth in this circular, and in support of this candidate and in these measures we ardently ask your aid and hearty co-operation, and we pledge our united and undivided interest and exertions to promote and forward his election, and to support the measures by all honorable means in our power.

We are, respectfully, your fellow citizens,

James Comstock,	C. B. Simoson,	Samuel Porenger,	Philip Nash,
G. D. A. Royce,	M. F. Davis,	Henry Sapp,	James C. Yarnell,
A. L. Fairbrother,	Jacob Larue,	William Williams,	Abm. Fransberger,
Jacob Baker,	Edward R. Parks,	John Leighty,	Lorenzo Pope.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the original, and the signers are men of responsibility—sixteen in number.

JACOB BAKER.

The document got into the hands of Mr. Perine, who let the cat out of the political meal sack in the following unceremonious manner:

"I do hereby certify that the statements made in the within circular are unfounded, and that I have not heard the subject mentioned in the county of Kosciusko until the last five days, and only by Jacob Baker, who has subscribed to the written certificates.
"July 28, 1837. AARON M. PERINE."

A few days later the following indorsement appears over the signature of Mr. Runyan:

"I, Peter L. Runyan, a candidate for the state legislature in this district, do hereby certify that the written statement, as it regards myself, is wholly unfounded, as I hold an interest in the county seat of Kosciusko county worth $500, and it would be to the manifest injury of myself if it was moved from its present location. I therefore declare to all those who may be favored with the opportunity of perusing the within that it is unfounded and false and a plan laid by a few to insure the election of their favorite candidate.
"Union Township, August 1, 1837. PETER L. RUNYAN."

Notwithstanding the efforts made by those who issued the circular Mr. Runyan was elected.

Stump Speaking.

Stump speaking was not as common then as now, although in the absence of newspapers there was a great deal more need of speeches to explain the issues before the people than there is now, when every voter is furnished with more reading matter than he can possibly peruse during the pendency of a campaign. At that time there were never any political meetings held outside of the county seat, and even then there was not more than one meeting by each party during a presidential campaign, and that was at the conclusion of "a grand rally."

Sometimes in later campaigns there would be a "barbecue," at which various kinds of meat, frequently wild deer, which were plentiful in those days, would be roasted, and, with plenty of seasoning and an abundance of "corn dodgers" a banquet that makes one's mouth water now to think of it would be served under the shade of the forest trees.

There was plenty of "liquor" then, as at present, but the name has been modernized and it is now called "whiskey." It was also at that time called "red eye," for the reason that those who partook of the deceptive fluid to excess and for a long period of time were sure to inflame their eyelids, making them red, and hence the *spirits frumenti* was commonly called "red eye." Everybody that cared to do so drank spirituous liquors in those days, and nobody cared anything about it. Nearly everybody kept a decanter or little brown jug about the house, and during the malarial season, when the chills and fever were a universal thing in almost every family, a dram of whiskey mixed with tansey and called "tansey" bitters was considered indispensable to keep off the "ager." It was also considered a specific in case of snake bites.

At woodchoppings, house and barn raisings, log rollings, and other neighborhood gatherings, which were common then, whiskey was considered indispensable. At political meetings, sometimes fellows would get too much, when a fist fight would result, but seldom nothing more serious would come of it.

At the time of this election there were but five townships in the county, Union, Center, Green, Bourbon and North, and but 304 votes were polled in all of them, of which Van Buren received a majority of thirty-six. There were no railroads or telegraphs in those days, and it was more than a month after the election before the news reached here that Harrison had been elected, and as the excitement of the campaign had died away, there were no jubiliating pow wows by the victorious party, as is the case in these latter days.

Gen. Harrison was inaugurated as president March 4, 1841, and died a month later, it was supposed from nervous excitement occasioned by the inaugurating ceremonies and the mental strain of the long campaign through which he had gone. John Tyler, the vice-president, succeeded to the presidency, and on doing so requested the cabinet officers appointed by Harrison to remain. He had previously been a member of the United States senate, and while a member of that body had voted to censure President Jackson for removing the deposits from the United States bank. The legislature of his state afterwards passed a resolution asking him to vote to expunge the resolution from the records of the senate. As he could not do that without stultifying himself, he resigned and went home. After this he was elected vice-president on the ticket with Harrison, and on the death of Harrison became president. During his term as president, congress, which was supposed to be in harmony with his views on the bank question, passed a bill that was called the "Fiscal Bank of the United States." He vetoed it on the ground that some of its provisions were unconstitutional. After consultation with him, congress again passed the bill, amended to suit his views, but for some reason unknown he vetoed it again. This action incensed the leaders of his party, and immediately his cabinet, except Daniel Webster, secretary of state, before whom important matters were pending making it necessary for him to remain, resigned. Shortly afterwards his party in congress passed a resolution severing political relations with him, and thus he found himself without a party. He served out his term of office and retired to private life. He took his place in the political history of the country cordially despised by the party that elected him to the highest office that any human being can occupy.

Incidents of Later Politics.

In the early history of politics in Marshall county, as stated, the political battles were fought between the democratic party and the whig party. There was also a free soil party in the course of formation at that time, but it had but few adherents and no county organization. In the presidential campaign of 1848 there were twenty-two votes cast in the county for Van Buren. Six of these were in Union township, eleven in Tippecanoe township, two in German, and three in Polk. Although there were no free soil votes cast in Center township, there were at least two men who believed in the doctrines of that party, viz., Rev. Austin Fuller and Dr. Lyman Griffin. These men were among the most prominent citizens of the county at that time. Mr. Fuller was engaged in the milling business and put in his spare time preaching the gospel according to the Wesleyan faith, and performing the marriage ceremony for such as wanted to be united for better or worse. Up to the time of his death it is said that he had married about

500 couples. He was a companionable sort of man, and while he had opinions of his own as to politics and religion he was careful to express himself in such a way as to give no offense.

Dr. Griffin was quite prominent in his time. He was an enterprising, industrious citizen in every way. He was radical in his views on all the important questions of the day, and did not hesitate to express himself on all proper occasions. He was an enthusiastic temperance advocate and belonged to about all the temperance organizations in existence here at that time.

A county temperance convention was held in Plymouth, in 1853, at which Dr. Griffin was a conspicuous figure. That was about the time Indiana had adopted "local option" and county agents to deal out spirituous liquors on physicians' prescriptions that the desired fluid was for medicinal purposes only. At the meeting referred to a resolution was adopted requesting the several townships to send delegates to a county convention to be called for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. The convention was not called and the scheme fell through.

At that time when spirituous liquors were so hard to get, lager beer began to make its appearance. Up to that time none of the "foaming lager" had been shipped to Plymouth. So important was this innovation that the editor of the local paper deemed it necessary to explain the ingredients composing the new comer, and therefore he went on to say:

"Lager beer is a malt liquor only made in Bavaria. It is similar to ale, which it clearly resembles in appearance. It is weaker than ale and retains foam for a short time. Its taste is sub-acid, and leaves in the mouth a peculiar flavor caused by a coating of pitch which the interior of the barrel receives before being filled."

What a change has taken place in this one article since the foregoing was written! Millions of money are invested in its manufacture, and in almost every city of importance in this and every other country, there is one or more breweries where lager beer is manufactured.

Up to the presidential campaign of 1852 there had not been a great deal of political excitement in Marshall county, for the reason the county was new, and the comparatively few settlers here then had other matters of more importance to attend to than to dabble in politics. In 1852 the population of the county was about 6,000 and the total vote 879, not nearly so many voters as there are now in Plymouth alone. The presidential campaign of that year before the election was held had grown to be exceedingly hot. The democrats had nominated Franklin Pierce, and the whigs had pitted against him Gen. Winfield Scott. But very few newspapers found their way here then, and there was a vast amount of ignorance among the voters as to what the real issues of the campaign were. The voters generally knew enough about it to know that they were either democrats or whigs, as the case might be, and that was enough. A good deal of ill feeling grew out of the contest, and for a time society felt its effects in the estrangement that resulted.

But this campaign was not a "patchen" to the Buchanan-Fremont campaign of 1856. The "knownothing" party had been fully organized, the republican party had just come into existence, and the two having joined forces on the presidential ticket, the issue being "Squatter Sovereignty,"

the "Missouri Compromise," "Americanism," etc.; before the close of the campaign it was about as hot in Plymouth as it has ever been in any of the exciting campaigns since that time. The bitterness that grew out of the asperities of the campaign found its way into all phases of society; into churches and benevolent organizations, and even into the business relations of life. The "Fremonters," thoroughly believing that they were sure to succeed, even the young people of the town went so far as to organize themselves into a Fremont party for social purposes, discarding their former democratic associates both boys and girls. They even went so far as to hold social parties at which none but Fremonters were privileged to be present.

It is proper for historical purposes to say that the bitterness that showed itself in the way indicated after the election speedily passed away "like the baseless fabric of a dream," and that at least three of the Fremont girls repented, as all good girls do, when they find they are in the wrong, married as many democrat boys, and ever after lived happily and contented together as man and wife.

Political Riot.

It was during this campaign that a political "riot," as it was called, occurred in Bourbon. Colfax and Stewart were opposing candidates for congress in the old "Bloody Ninth Congressional District" and were pitted for a joint discussion at Bourbon on the occasion named. There was a "grand rally" by both parties. Plymouth sent a large delegation, and the two contending parties vied with each other as to which should send the larger delegation. There were great big wagons with tall hickory and ashpoles in the center, from which flags and banners proudly floated, and there were "Goddesses of Liberty," dressed in red, white and blue, with paper crowns, ornamented with imitation golden stars, representing the states of the Union; and as many little girls dressed in white, carrying tiny little flags in their tiny little hands, also representing the states. All these wagons were drawn by as many horses, or oxen, as the case might be, as could be conveniently handled, and were fixed up so as to represent log cabins, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and other industrial pursuits, with banners, caricatures and devices, having reference to the issues of the campaign; and there were horsemen with red sashes around their waists, and little flags in the horses' bridles; and there were people on foot and in wagons; and there were fife and drum bands; and before the procession composed of both parties reached its destination it must have been two miles long; and such yelling and screaming as issued from the throats of the discordant political elements making up the procession was never heard before or since. As the great long, unwieldy procession moved slowly along the oxen and horses' feet stirred up a cloud of dust that could be seen for miles away.

When the caravan reached the suburbs of the town, the anvils, for want of cannons, belched forth a welcome; the martial bands played; the people yelled themselves hoarse, and it was not long until "the village in the woods" was crowded with the most people that had ever been there at one time. Bourbon was a small place then. It had not yet been organized under the law for the incorporation of villages, and it did not contain a population

all told beyond two or three hundred, if indeed there were that many. It was a primitive village tucked away in the woods, where few ever went unless special business called them there. There were two or three country stores there, a blacksmith and wagon repair shop, a small hotel and a few notion shops, but beyond these evidences of coming greatness there was very little to indicate that it would grow to be the large, thriving and substantial town it now is.

The joint discussion between Judge Stewart, the democratic candidate for congress, and Schuyler Colfax, the American (knownothing, as that party was called) republican candidate, took place in a grove in the southwest part of town. It was a beautiful grove of forest trees. The undergrowth had been cut down; a stand had been erected and covered with bushes and leaves, and decorated with flags and banners and various emblems representing the two political parties. There were plenty of seats under the umbrageous trees, and the woods were literally full of people, all of whom were intensely interested in the outcome of the political battle that was about to be fought. The rules of the discussion had been agreed upon and the meeting was called to order and the program announced. The first thing in order was music by the old "Plymouth Sax Horn Band," one of the best musical organizations of its kind in this part of the state at the time.

Then came the glee clubs, with campaign songs composed for the occasion by the political poets of the time. If these compositions could be reproduced they would undoubtedly cause a broad smile to radiate the countenance of the "poets" yet living, who imagined at the time that they were destined to become immortal and eventually take their places in the gallery of distinguished American authors.

Mr. Colfax opened the debate. He was a charming campaign speaker, one of the best Indiana has ever produced. He captured the audience from the first, and carried with him to the end those who did not care much about politics one way or the other. He was a most affable and agreeable man, always having a kind word and a smile for every one. He became so noted for these characteristics that he was known throughout the district as "Schuyler the Smiler." Judge W. Z. Stewart was a resident of Logansport, and was at that time judge of the supreme court. He was lame, having but little use of one of his legs. He was a methodical man, and, although a man of learning and ability, was not cut out for a politician, and was not the campaigner that Mr. Colfax was. The Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad was just then being graded through the town, and there were a large number of railroad laborers there, mostly foreigners. The rally was the occasion for these workmen to take a day off, and most of them were present on the grounds where the speaking was in progress. On the platform the republicans had placed a banner with an inscription which was taken to be a reflection on the "foreigners." In his opening speech Judge Stewart referred to the banner in somewhat excited language, and denounced the party that would be guilty of offering any portion of their fellow citizens so gross an insult as to flaunt that banner before their faces. By this time the excitement was at its highest pitch, and the firing of a pistol by some indiscreet person not far from the speakers' stand was the signal for a general riot. There were a number of fights going on at the same time, and for a while it seemed as though nearly everybody would

be involved in the fracas. For a time it was an indiscriminate, go-as-you-please, knock-down and drag-out fist fight. There were a great many black eyes and skinned faces, and it was reported at the time that several were severely cut with knives and beaten with clubs, but if any deaths resulted from the melee they were kept so quiet that the fact did not become generally known. An attempt was made to restore order and continue the discussion, but so nervous and excited were the people that the meeting broke up by common consent, and the big processions that had gone into town in the morning with such a great flourish of trumpets, hurried home badly broken up and demoralized. That was the death blow to political joint debates in connection with grand rallies, very few having taken place since that time.

First Congressional Convention.

The first congressional convention held in Plymouth was on July 20, 1858. The district embraced a large territory and was composed of the following counties: Marshall, La Porte, St. Joseph, Lake, Porter, Fulton, Miami, Cass, Pulaski, White, Benton and Stark. The following names were attached to the call: John A. Graham, W. C. Barnett, Joseph Jackson, John H. Scott, H. F. Howard, S. A. Hall, W. H. Drapier, J. L. Rock, John C. Walker, Banner Lawhead, Charles S. Tibbitts and Daniel McDonald. Only the writer of this history is certainly known to be living.

The convention was held according to announcement and was described as "the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in the ninth congressional district." Early in the morning about twenty-five horsemen proceeded down the Michigan road, and met the "unterrified" of Fulton county, about fifty in number, and escorted them into town, where they were received with a hearty welcome by the democracy of Marshall county. Delegates from Bloomingsburg, Tippecanoe, Bourbon, Wolf Creek and Starke county came in at an early hour, and by the time the train was expected from the west the town was thronged with "good and true democrats." This train brought a host of democrats from the western portion of the district, who were accompanied by the La Porte brass band, the Kickapoo and Westville Union brass bands. Hon. Norman Eddy, of St. Joseph, was chosen president of the convention, and S. A. Hall and John A. Graham, of Miami, secretaries. The first ballot for a candidate for congress resulted as follows: John C. Walker, 61; James Bradley, 33; C. H. Reeve, 10. The nomination of Mr. Walker was made unanimous. All these candidates are dead.

The district was republican at that time, and Mr. Walker was defeated by Schuyler Colfax. Four new districts have been added since that time, and the old "bloody ninth" has been pushed on up to No. 13, and instead of thirteen counties it is now composed of only six.

Colfax and Turpie Debates.

Marshall county has always been considered the most important political factor in the congressional district in which it has always been one of the counties. For thirteen congressional campaigns it was in the Ninth district, and from the hard fought battles in each of these compaigns it gained the distinction of being known all over the country as the "bloody ninth." In all these campaigns, without a single exception, Marshall county gave substantial majorities for the democratic candidates, and after the republicans

gained the ascendancy in the district for several years Marshall county stood alone as the single democratic county in the district. Marshall county being in the central part of the district, the conventions of both parties were frequently held here, and in all the joint debates between the opposing candidates Plymouth was always considered one of the best points in the district. Among the joint debates that occurred in the old "bloody ninth" undoubtedly the most interesting and important political discussions ever heard in the United States, excepting only the joint debates of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois in 1858, were those between Schuyler Colfax and David Turpie in 1862-64-66.

Mr. Colfax had been elected to congress in 1856, 1858 and 1860. The slavery question in that campaign was the paramount issue and he was serving his third term when Mr. Turpie was pitted against him in his fourth campaign. The war of the rebellion was then being carried on in all its fury and the political excitement but tended to increase the intensity of the feelings of the people, and as a consequence the debates were largely attended and the deepest interest was manifested throughout. The district at that time was reliably republican.

Mr. Turpie was unanimously nominated by the democratic convention for congress against Mr. Colfax. Arrangements were made for a series of joint debates between the candidates. The district was very large, comprising fourteen counties, and the field to be traversed in the canvass comprised a very large territory. The meetings were held at all the county seats and at many other places in the more populous counties, the time occupied being about six weeks of successive speech days, omitting Sundays.

At each of these meetings there were two timekeepers and two moderators, chosen by the respective parties. The order was that no one was to be admitted to the stand except these four and the two speakers, but in the tumultuous excitement of those days this rule was sometimes violated and the crowd around the speakers became so dense as to be oppressive. The whole time of the joint discussion was three hours. The first speaker was entitled to an hour in opening and half an hour to close; the other spoke continuously an hour and a half in the interval, and this order alternated from day to day. The meetings were well attended, 2,000 or 3,000 not being an unusual audience. In such assemblages were found the best men of both parties. The people were anxious to hear the debates and did not often tolerate interruption or disorder. Such was the intense and eager political feeling of the time that no account was taken of the weather. On many occasions the speakers addressed large crowds of men and women that stood in the rain; some of them had umbrellas, others were without shelter, but none left the ground; all tarried to hear even the last words of the closing reply.

In 1864 Mr. Colfax and Mr. Turpie were again opposing candidates for congress, the campaign being conducted on the same mode and to the same extent of time and travel as it had been two years before. Mr. Colfax was again elected, but not by so large a majority as he had sometimes formerly received. In 1866 Mr. Turpie was again nominated by his party by acclamation to make the race against Mr. Colfax, who was then speaker of the house of representatives. This campaign was made in the same manner as the two former. Mr. Colfax was again elected and served two years as

speaker of the house, and at the close of his term, in 1869, was inaugurated vice-president of the United States.

The last joint discussion between these two political giants, and the last that either of them was ever engaged in, was held in Knox, in Starke county, on Saturday preceding the election in October, 1866. As they left the stand Mr. Colfax turned to Mr. Turpie and said that he did not know what the result of the election might be, but that he knew one thing to a certainty—he would never make another race for congress in that district; the labor was too great, too exacting. He kept his word; in fact, neither of them ever made another race for congress.

These three successive campaigns, with their accompanying joint discussions covering a period of six years, made between the same competitors, with the same result, are perhaps without a parallel in the history of the state. The notable distinctive feature in them was the unchanging stability of both parties to their choice of candidates. That the party uniformly successful should have retained in its service the same candidate is not so singular, but that the minority party, under these circumstances, should have steadily adhered to its defeated candidate is somewhat uncommon.

These joint debates resulted in making Mr. Colfax twice speaker of the national house of representatives, and vice president of the United States, and electing Mr. Turpie three times to the senate of the United States, in which both of these distinguished statesmen left honorable records, of which every Indianian is justly proud.

Not until Marshall county was "gerrymandered" from the "bloody ninth" to the Thirteenth district was it honored with a candidate for congress. Since then it has had the following candidates for congress: Henry G. Thayer, republican; Charles Kellison, democrat; Daniel McDonald, democrat. None of these was elected.

In other higher positions Marshall county has been honored by nominations and appointments as follows:

C. H. Reeve, delegate to democratic national convention, New York, 1868.

Horace Corbin, delegate to democratic national convention, Baltimore, 1872.

Daniel McDonald, delegate to democratic national convention, St. Louis, 1876, and to Chicago, 1884.

John S. Bender, delegate to greenback national convention, Chicago, 1878, and member committee on resolutions, also delegate to national greenback convention, 1880.

M. A. O. Packard was democratic candidate for reporter supreme court, 1868.

Charles P. Drummond was democratic candidate for attorney general, 189—.

Election Days.

Election days in the county have usually been quiet and peaceable, but two or three disturbances worth naming having ever occurred—the one above named being the most notable. At the presidential election in Green township, in 1860, a civil disturbance occurred between the two political parties, occasioned by the democrats challenging the vote of a young man

who had been attending commercial college at Pittsburg. This was the signal for challenges on the part of the republicans, and from that out almost every man's vote was challenged whether he was known to be a legal voter or not, and much bitterness of feeling was engendered, but beyond a unanimous "mad" all round nothing serious resulted from this exhibition of political malice.

The old whig party, the American party, and later the republican party, have always made their nominations on the "mass convention" plan—that is, those in attendance decided the number of votes each township should be entitled to in voting for the nomination of candidates, etc. The democracy have uniformly held their conventions on the delegate plan—that is, the county central committee usually apportioned the delegates each township should be entitled to, on the basis of so many votes for each 100 democratic votes cast at a general election held immediately prior. Of late years they adopted the plan of instructing the delegates in what proportion to cast their votes for candidates in the county convention on the first ballot. This was called giving each candidate his "relative strength." It was thought by many if relative strength was the proper way of nominating candidates it should be by the primary election system, and so at the county convention in 1878 the writer of this history formulated the following resolution, which was introduced and its passage secured by the late Judge Capron, who was a delegate to the convention:

"*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this convention that future nominations for county offices shall be made by the primary election system, and that the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee for the office for which he is a candidate, and the county central committee is hereby authorized and required to arrange the details necessary to successfully carry into effect the provisions of this resolution."

At the first primary election held under this resolution nearly the entire democratic vote of the county was polled. The system was kept up for a number of years, but was finally abandoned, and the party returned to the delegate system, but providing for double the number of delegates.

Presidential Elections.

The presidential elections in Marshall county from the first election down to the present time have been the controlling influence which has kept the dominant parties in line. Every four years as soon as the presidential nominations are made party lines are tightly drawn and the "battle royal" begins. With two or three exceptions the democratic party has been successful in carrying the county for its nominee for president. The following are the names of the presidential candidates, and the majority they received at each election since the organization of the county:

	Majority.
1840—Van Buren, democrat	36
1844—Polk, democrat	58
1848—Cass, democrat	106
1852—Pierce, democrat	168
1856—Buchanan, democrat	111
1860—Lincoln, republican	153
1864—McClellan, democrat	383
1868—Seymour, democrat	460
1872—Greeley, mugwump	27

1876—Tilden, democrat 570
1880—Hancock, democrat 542
1884—Cleveland, democrat 761
1888—Cleveland, democrat 605
1892—Cleveland, democrat 555
1896—Bryan, democrat 605
1900—Bryan, democrat 502
1904—Roosevelt, republican 123

In 1860 the county went for Lincoln by a majority of 153. The war spirit for the preservation of the Union was abroad in the land, and the democratic national convention held at Charleston having divided on the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" as advocated by Stephen A. Douglas, and the southern states having nominated John C. Breckinridge as their candidate for president, and the northern states later having nominated Douglas, the party in Marshall county became divided to such an extent that the new republican party had no trouble in carrying the county for Lincoln.

In 1872 the democrats made no nomination, but at the democratic national convention held at Baltimore committed the unspeakable folly of endorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley, who had previously been nominated by a convention of bolting republicans. Greeley had always been a bitter opponent of the democratic party, and a large number of the democrats all over the country, and especially of Marshall county, refused to vote for him, and hence the large reduction in the democratic vote in the county.

The reason the republican party was able to carry the county in the presidential election of 1904 was on account of a split which occurred in the democratic party in 1896 on the money question; and again in 1900, in both of which elections W. J. Bryan was the democratic candidate, but was defeated by the large number of democrats who refused to vote for him in both elections on the money issue, which was practically the same in both campaigns. In the campaign of 1904 the faction who opposed Bryan in both of the previous campaigns secured the nomination of a candidate for president who represented their views in the person of Alton B. Parker. The consequence was that about 500 democrats who had voted for Bryan in the previous campaigns refused to go to the polls on election day, and many others who went to the election voted for the republican candidate, President Roosevelt, thus enabling him to carry the county by 123 majority.

In many of these fifteen presidential campaigns that our people have taken part in since the organization of the county there have been more than the candidates of the two dominant parties, but none of them were able to carry enough votes to make any perceptible change in the result. The greenback party made the best showing in 1880, when it cast 536 votes for Weaver, its candidate for president.

First Presidential Election.

The writer's first recollection of a presidential campaign was the first election held for president in Marshall county known as the Harrison campaign of 1840, and further designated as the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too"; "Coon skins," "log cabins," and "hard cider." He was a small boy then, but the excitement was so great and there being nothing else in those days to attract attention the occurrences easily made a vivid and lasting impression on his mind.

There was not much difference on national issues between the two parties, whig and democratic, and therefore the candidates were selected more for some noted achievement than as the embodiment of the principles his party represented. So the democrats renominated Martin Van Buren, and the whigs selected Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had been the military governor of the territory of Indiana and had won the decisive battle of Tippecanoe November 11, 1811, which ended the Indian warfare and established permanent peace in the northwest. Harrison represented the pioneer element, and so the coon skin, and the log cabin, and hard cider, all common in those days, were adopted by the whigs as the party emblems, and right good use did they make of them.

At all the rallies—and, by the way, that was the first campaign that anything of the kind had ever occurred—the adherents of Harrison wore coon skin caps, and on some of the ox wagons were erected miniature log cabins, with coon skins, which were legal tender those days for all debts among neighbors, nailed to the gable end. The processions were mostly made up of wagons drawn by oxen, a few men and boys on horseback and the remainder of the procession on foot. The writer can just remember of seeing a section of one of these rallies pass the family cabin in the southern part of the county, and while it was an insignificant parade as compared with the political processions of later days, to the few inhabitants here then it was "the greatest show on earth."

There were no local newspapers published anywhere in this part of the country then, and so either party could declare it had a procession two miles long and there were a thousand voters in line without the fear of being called the biggest kind of liars by the organ of the opposition.

LIX. SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.

During the year of 1851 spiritualism, or "rapology," as it was called then, was a subject of considerable discussion in the columns of the Pilot, which had just been established in Plymouth during the early part of that year. "Rapology" meant "spiritual rappings," which had its start in 1848 through the Fox sisters at Rochester, New York, and which was at that time generally known as the "Rochester knockings." Nothing that occurred during the nineteenth century created such widespread interest as did this supposed discovery of spirit return after death. The editor of the town paper was liberal in his views on all subjects, and opened the columns of his paper to all who desired to be heard on either side of the question. The articles that appeared in the paper did not seem to clear the fog that enveloped the question, and when the discussion closed the readers were no wiser than they were in the beginning. A correspondent signing himself "Hoosier" closed his article by saying: "My present impressions are that the whole concern is a humbug." Another correspondent gave a remarkable spiritual occurrence that happened in a graveyard, and closed by saying: "To the uninitiated in spiritual mysteries, and to the uneducated in the new theory, this will appear like a fairy tale; 'to the Greeks, foolishness'; 'to the Jews a stumbling block,' but to the real believers in this doctrine it will be like manna in the

wilderness, and to them we dedicate it." And that was the way the question was left so far as the discussion of it in the paper was concerned.

The following notice appeared December 17, 1851: "Raps—W. N. Sims, the medium for spiritual communications, is now operating at the Yellow River House, Plymouth, Indiana, performing wonders, such as writing in the absence of any person, moving furniture and rapping in different parts of the room. On one occasion the rappings were heard on different parts of the diningroom table while the boarders were taking their meals. Those who wish to investigate this question will find him at the hotel during this week only."

When the first rappings occurred by the Fox sisters in 1848 there was much excitement in that part of the country, which rapidly spread, and it was not long until it was known all over the world. It early began to be investigated, and a couple of years later a committee of three doctors having investigated the matter to their own satisfaction made a report, which was published in part in the Pilot of April, 1851, in which the doctors stated that they had discovered the mode in which the sounds were produced. They stated that the sounds were made by a partial dislocation or cracking of the knee joints; of course, subject to the will of the medium. They said: "Without entering at this time into a very minute and anatomical and physiological explanation it is sufficient to state that the muscles inserted into the upper and inner side of the large bone of the leg (the tibia near the knee joint) are brought into action so as to move the upper surface of the bone just named laterly upon the lower surface of the thigh bone (the femur), giving rise, in fact, to a partial lateral dislocation. This is sufficient by act of the will without any obvious movement of the limb occasioning a loud noise, and the return of the bone to its place is attended by a second sound. Most of the Rochester rappings are also double. It is possible, however, to produce a single sound by moving the bone out of place with requisite force and allowing it to slide slowly, in which case it is noiseless."

In reply to this the Fox girls put in a protest and invited an investigation. They said:

"As we do not feel willing to rest under imputation of being imposters, we are very willing to undergo a proper and decent examination, provided we can select three female and three male friends who shall be present on the occasion. As there seems to be much interest manifested by the public on this subject we would suggest that an early investigation as is convenient would be acceptable to the undersigned.

"Margaretta Fox.
"Anna M. Fish."

No authentic statement has ever been made that the learned doctors who discovered that the sounds were "produced by a partial dislocation or cracking of the knee joints" accepted the invitation of the Fox sisters that they were willing to undergo "a decent examination" for the purpose of showing to the world that the "rappings" were not produced as the learned doctors had stated. However, as a matter of fact, it is of no consequence whether an investigation was made or not. Those who believe in spirit return after death make use of other means to enable them to communicate with their de-

parted friends, if the communications they receive are really and truly from those who have passed "over there." The demonstrations and investigations that have been made the past more than half a century by the most learned men in the country have shown that the alleged communications from the unseen world are not all produced by fraud, trickery, sleight of hand, or hypnotism, but after all these have been eliminated as being under test conditions impossible there is a residium left, which, if it is not produced by the departed—what is it?

Several years ago there was organized what was called "The Thirteen Club," composed of thirteen liberal-minded, intelligent men of Plymouth, the object being the investigation of literary subjects and various unsolved problems relating to human existence here and hereafter, among which was spiritualism, clairvoyance, hypnotism, telepathy, mind reading, Christian science, and kindred subjects. When the question of spiritualism came up for investigation one of the members of the club was selected to visit a lady whose character was above reproach, and whose fame as a voice and writing medium was established as being one of the best. Several seances were held with the lady, a full report of all that occurred being reported in full to the club, which furnished a subject for discussion at many of the meetings of the club for more than a year. One occurrence that took place at one of the seances will indicate the trend of the whole: It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; it was in the front parlor of the lady's dwelling; only the sitter and the medium were present; the large plate glass windows were open; the sun was shining brightly; there was a small uncovered sewing table between the medium and sitter, on which they rested their hands; the lady had never before seen the sitter and did not know his name or the names of any of his people, dead or living. After conversing with inarticulate voices for some time, the sitter was requested by the medium to place a piece of blank white paper in a folding slate which was lying on the table. This was done and the slate closed with the blank paper inside. She then told the sitter to take the slate and place it on the floor off to his right about two feet, and then place his right foot on the slate, which was done. The hands of the medium and sitter rested on the table and a conversation was kept up until three slight knocks were heard on the slate, which the medium said indicated that the writing was done. The sitter took up the slate and opened it, and on one side of the paper was written, as with a lead pencil, a note addressed to the sitter expressing gratification that he was there and signing her name at the bottom. It was the name of the dead wife of the sitter! The medium did not touch the slate or paper at any time during this part of the sitting. This little incident has been given to show that fraud or deception was out of the question and for the purpose of enabling those who are investigating the question to satisfactorily tell how it was done.

Mind Reading.

Many years ago there came along a man that gave a public exhibition in the basement of the Methodist church in Plymouth, which was then used for public entertainments of an unobjectionable character, of his powers as a mind reader. His manner of demonstration was to have some one in the audience secrete some object, a knife, watch, piece of money, etc., where he would not know where it was, and then he (the performer) would be blind-

folded by a committee and the party who had secreted the article would take the performer by the hand, all the time keeping his mind fixed on the object and the place where he had secreted it, the performer's mind remaining passive during the time. All the objects, with few exceptions, hidden during the evening were found without much difficulty. Occasionally an object would be hidden and the party hiding it could not concentrate his own mind on the object or the place where he had placed it, and in such cases the performer would walk around the house, turning here and there without having any particular object in view. It was not, however, the performer that found the object. It was the one who had hidden it. The performer's mind was in that condition that he saw the object and the place where it was, just as did the person who secreted it. Some minds are more easily controlled in that way than others, and some are so constructed that they cannot be controlled at all. But the mystery of it all is, Why is it and how is it that the current of electricity, or whatever it is that passes from one to the other, enables the blindfolded performer to see the object as plainly as the one who deposited it and lead him to it without difficulty? On this occasion a gentleman went out of the building and deposited his watch in the rear of the building. He came back, blindfolded the performer, took him by the hand and the performer took him rapidly down the aisle, out of the door and to the rear of the building, picked up the watch and handed it to the owner in two minutes' time.

Several years ago a Jewish lady by the name of Miss Loeb came to Plymouth from Chicago and gave some very interesting exhibitions of her powers as a mind reader at the opera house, and also on the street and at private houses. At the opera house she was first blindfolded and a gentleman went down the aisle to the rear end of the hall, took a watch out of a man's vest pocket, opened the back case and placed in it a piece of white paper. He returned and, placing his hand on Miss Loeb's shoulder, she started immediately down the aisle, went directly to the man, took the watch from his pocket, opened the case and took the paper out. The following day she made an appointment to meet a gentleman at the postoffice at 11 o'clock. The gentleman was to hide something some place in town and she was to find it. He took a deck of cards and selected the ace of hearts as the one she was to pick out if she found the deck. This he placed in the drawer in the public stand in the First National bank near the front door. He found her at the postoffice promptly on time. He bandaged her eyes, placed his hand on her shoulder, when she immediately started up the street towards the bank, a block away. When she got opposite the door she turned in and, going to the desk, opened the drawer, took out the deck of cards, run them off until she came to the ace of hearts, when she said, "That is it." This was correct and the test did not occupy more than five minutes in all.

During her visit here with relatives and friends she performed many more tests of mind reading as remarkable as the one above related.

Telepathy is on the same line, and since the discovery of wireless telegraphy wonderful progress has been made in this almost unexplored field of mind development. It shows, however, that mind is an entity that can be acted upon by other minds without outward knowledge on the part of the mind influenced thereby.

LXX. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Fire of December 16, 1851.

The first destructive fire which occurred in Plymouth was on the early morning of December 16, 1851, the particulars of which are learned from the issue of the Plymouth Pilot of the day following, which is herewith reproduced:

"*Destructive Fire.*—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock in the building belonging to Robert Rusk, on the east side of Michigan street. The buildings which contained the dwellings of Robert Rusk and Frank Baker, and another family; the office of Dr. Rufus Brown; the tailor shop of W. L. Bentz, and tin shop of Robert Rusk were burned, also the grocery store of Bailey & Trowbridge; the store wareroom of John L. Westervelt; the barber and tailor shop of A. Kendall, and part of the drug store of H. B. Pershing. The balance of the drug store and the law office of C. H. Reeve were pulled down, which arrested the fire. The morning was bitter cold, the mercury standing at 13° below zero, with a strong wind, fortunately from the west. Our citizens collected *en masse* and worked with a good will. Ladies and all, regardless of weather or condition, turned out and worked like firemen. Most of the goods were saved, and the insurance of Bailey and Westervelt will probably cover their losses. It's a hard time, though, to be turned out of doors without a vacant building in town and no lumber to build any with. We understand the losses of Pershing and Westervelt will be considerable. Three of the buildings were owned by Pershing and Judge Steele, on which there was no insurance, and none on the building of Rusk. Including the buildings, etc., we are informed the loss is over $5,000. If, as we hope is true, the losers by the fire are able to stand it we rather think it will eventually prove a benefit by the replacing of the unsightly (though convenient) buildings burned with substantial and commodious business houses."

Commenting on the heroic conduct of the ladies the editor of the Pilot said:

"We never saw ladies work as ours did at the late fire. We saw the wife of one of our merchants come running down the street, and, finding she had no apron on, she gathered up her dress and carried out more drugs and glassware than any man could. Mrs. Rhinehart, it is said, did more work and manifested more coolness than any man there. She stood upon the counter in Westervelt's store and handed down goods from the shelves until the flames burst through the side of the building. Another lady, the wife of one of our merchants, without gloves or bonnet, regardless of the bitter cold, continued to carry goods until the buildings were either burned or torn down; in fact, among all the ladies we saw no one but what was cool regardless of everything except saving property, and their capacious aprons and dresses made 'carry-alls' that saved large quantities of goods that would have otherwise been lost."

Fire of March 22, 1857.

This block was again destroyed by fire March 22, 1857, the alarm being sounded about 1 o'clock in the morning. The buildings were all of wood,

and there being no fire department in those days, and not even so much as a bucket brigade, the citizens betook themselves to removing the contents into the street, knowing that any effort they might make to save the buildings would prove entirely fruitless. The intense heat occasioned by the burning of an entire block of buildings, aided by a brisk northeast wind, carried the fire to the west side of the street, and the goods in the street and the entire block on the west side of Michigan street, with the exception of a single building on the north corner of the block, were entirely consumed. The loss in property and business, considering the size of the town, was immense, and was variously estimated at from $75,000 to $125,000. Fully four-fifths of the business establishments were destroyed, upon which was an insurance of but $5,000. A careful estimate of the total cash losses at the time footed up $62,050.

Fire of January 3, 1866.

January 3, 1866, another disastrous fire occurred on the west side of Michigan street, destroying all the buildings fronting on that street. The fire started in the rear of Hewett & Woodward's three-story brick building, which stood in the center of the block, and spread so rapidly that the little fire protection Plymouth had at that time could do practically nothing towards stopping it, and the entire block, both north and south of that building, was entirely destroyed. The estimated loss in buildings and goods was something like $100,000, with very little insurance. Those who lost, either in buildings or goods, or both, were the following:

Hewett & Woodward, building and goods.
James M. Dale & Co., dry goods.
Davidson & Co., clothing.
Mrs. Dunham, millinery.
Phillips & Johnson, attorneys-at-law.
Dr. J. E. Brooke and Dr. Long.
John Paul, boots and shoes.
In Corbin's block—
T. A. Simons, groceries.
G. Blain & Co., drugs.
A. Becker & Co., groceries.
A. Loehnberger, clothing.
M. A. O. Packard, attorney at law.
A. C. Holtzendorff, barber.
Public Hall, second floor.
North of Hewett & Woodward's building—
Jacob Weckerle, saloon.
Wm. W. Hill, bakery.
Drs. T. A. and O. A. Borton.
Aaron Renbarger, harness.
Mrs. C. O. Smith and Mrs. Shook, milliners.
A. Reiseker, merchant tailor.
Mr. Nichols, bakery.
On La Porte street—
Coons & Co., meat market.
David Hartman, harness.

The fire started in the rear of the Hewett & Woodward building and had made considerable headway before it was discovered.

The Hoham Block Burned August 1, 1872.

August 1, 1872, John Hoham's block, containing eleven business rooms, situated on what is known as the bank lot on the river, fronting on La Porte street, was entirely consumed by fire. The entire row of buildings was owned by John Hoham, who sustained a loss of about $12,000. The total loss sustained by the business men occupying the rooms was about $32,000, on which there was an insurance of only $3,000. The sufferers were J. C. Kern, O. H. P. Bailey, John Gartner, Dr. J. J. Vinall, Nicoles & Maxey, Col. Poe, A. O. Shultz, P. Stegman, C. Bergmann, B. Nussbaum, J. W. Cleaveland, Wilcox & Leonard, M. Ruge & Co. The little hand fire engine, which was a poor excuse at best, was stowed away in a barn on the south side of Yellow river, and those who went after it were delayed some time in getting it out. Before the hose was attached and placed in the cistern and the pumpers got to work the whole block was practically destroyed.

B. Nussbaum, who was engaged in business in the block, died and was buried the day following the fire.

The Fire of February 6, 1895.

One of the most destructive fires Plymouth has had was that which occurred February 6, 1895, destroying the brick buildings of Horace Corbin and John C. and Fred H. Kuhn, on the west side of Michigan street. The weather was extremely cold, and when the fire hose was attached to the hydrant and the water turned on it quickly froze so that no water could be forced through the hose. Another hydrant was tried with the same result. Then torches were lighted and applied to the hydrants, which soon melted the ice and the engine began at once to do effective work, but the fire by that time had made such headway that it could not be got under control, and the consequence was that the goods of all those occupying the rooms below and above were completely destroyed.

The following were the losers in this fire:

Gus Wolf, dry goods and clothing.
C. M. Welch & Co., jewelry.
Frank Nicholay, barber.
Charles Kellison, attorney-at-law.
Wise & Seiders, attorneys-at-law.
Corbin & Co., abstracts, etc.
H. Corbin, attorney-at-law.
J. A. Anderson, merchandise.
Plymouth Telephone Company.
C. Firestone, harness.
Horace Corbin, building.
103 cigar store.
John C. Kuhn, building and merchandise.
James K. Houghton, groceries.
R. B. Oglesbee, attorney-at-law.
E. E. Kuhn, merchandise.

L. M. Lauer, attorney-at-law.
George Paul, merchandise.
Fred H. Kuhn, building and merchandise.
John R. Losey, jewelry.
Martin Ehrdall, merchandise.

Fire of September 20, 1858.

Speaking of the destruction of the French mills near the old Fuller mill, then owned by Richmond & Wilbur, September 20, 1858, the Plymouth Democrat said:

"Although every effort was made to save it, the fire had so far advanced before assistance arrived that both mills with their contents fell a prey to the flames. The mills had not been in operation more than six months and were in complete running order. The Richmond and Wilbur mills, situated about fifty feet from French's, were saved by the superhuman exertions of the firemen and citizens. The firemen acted nobly, every man of them, and the amount of property saved by them is more than the organization of the hook and ladder company has or ever will cost. Messrs. Richmond and Wilbur manifested their appreciation of the services of the firemen by treating them to a fine oyster supper in the evening."

Since that time there have been many fires in Plymouth, but none which are of historical importance.

Culver Military Academy.

On February 4, 1885, Culver Military Academy, then just starting on its most successful career, was totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were of wood, and, there being no fire apparatus at that time in connection with it, nothing could be done to save it, and in a short time it disappeared in smoke and ashes. The loss was estimated at about $10,000. Possibly its destruction was a fortunate affair for the future of the great institution, as Mr. H. H. Culver, the proprietor, at once set about rebuilding on a much larger scale than he had originally intended, the material, instead of wood, being cement, brick and stone.

In 1905 the new gymnasium, complete and perfect in all its parts, and thought to have been fireproof, caught fire, supposedly from spontaneous combustion, and was completely destroyed, entailing a heavy loss on the academy management. Another gymnasium has been rebuilt, even better than the one destroyed.

LXXI. BANKS AND BANKERS.

It was many years after the organization of the county before a bank was opened in Plymouth, or any other place in the county. The first bank organized was under the free banking act of 1852. It was called

The Plymouth Bank.

It had an authorized capital of $200,000, all in the name of George O. Jennings, of New York. The articles of association declared that it should

commence operations in Plymouth, Indiana, on the fifth day of October, 1852, and continue until the fifth day of October, 1872. Mr. Jeremy L. Taylor was sent to Plymouth to open up a room in which the bank was to be kept. He rented an upper room in H. B. Pershing's frame building, which was on the corner now occupied by the Packard bank building. He had a couch, table, chairs and other furniture, and generally made the bank his headquarters. The notes of the bank which had been printed for circulation were scattered all over the United States as far away from the location of the bank as possible, as it was not the intention of the founder to redeem any of the outstanding notes as long as he could help it. He opened an office here which he called a "bank" simply to comply with the law in that respect. Mr. Taylor, who was called the "cashier," was sent here to open the room, sweep out and make a show of running a bank. Little or no business was transacted there. It was a "Peter Funk" concern, and the people generally had nothing to do with it.

The following from Lord's Detector of May 21, 1857, shows what kind of a concern it was:

"We put forth a special caution against the above named 'Cat.' In the long list of frauds this one ranks as the most fraudulent of them all. It professes to be located at Plymouth, Indiana, but our correspondent at that place informs us that he has no knowledge of such banking house at that place. Plymouth is quite a small place, a few dozen houses, and is it not strange that its oldest and most noted citizens are ignorant of the locality of its banking houses? The bank of Plymouth must have a habitation somewhere, and that somewhere must be at Plymouth, Indiana, for it has firstrate quotations in certain 'detectors,' and it would be uncharitable to say that the proprietors of these detectors would lend their countenances to fraud quarterly. Therefore, as the citizens of Plymouth know nothing of such bank, our patrons will continue to refuse its issues as heretofore, and in the meantime we will quote it among the feline institutions without a place of abode."

Jeremy L. Taylor, the cashier, remained in Plymouth until 1857. During his stay here he became acquainted with Miss Louise Smith, daughter of M. W. Smith, a prominent citizen, long since deceased, to whom he was married in 1857, and removed to South Bend, where he resided until his death occurred in 1905.

The Marshall County Bank.

This bank opened for business May 1, 1854, and was to continue until 1872, but the free banking system then in operation in Indiana beginning to show signs of collapsing, this bank failed not long after it commenced business. It was organized under the free banking law of Indiana with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares, all taken in the name of L. T. Meriam and J. M. Kibbee, of Warren, Ohio. William J. Moir and John Porter, both also of Warren, Ohio, came here the latter part of April, 1854, and took charge of the bank on the first of May of that year. It was opened in a frame building which stood on the ground now occupied by the Plymouth State bank. It is yet the pride of these gentlemen that under their management no patron of the bank ever lost a cent. The bank having been closed, Mr. Porter went to Eldora, Iowa, where he engaged in the prac-

tice of the law. Mr. Moir taught the Plymouth schools until 1856, when he went west and also settled in Eldora, Iowa, where he and Mr. Porter still reside.

Branch of the State Bank.

In 1858 A. L. Wheeler erected a bank building on the lot adjoining the Masonic temple on the north, with an excellent vault and all the necessary conveniences arranged expressly for the transaction of banking business.

A branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana first occupied the building about 1859, and occupied it until about 1861, when it was transferred to the Fletchers of Indianapolis, who placed it in charge of Theodore Cressner, Sr., and the bank was moved to the rooms on the second floor of the N. S. Woodward building, on the west side of Michigan street, where it remained until it went into liquidation about 1866.

After the state bank left the Wheeler bank building, A. L. Wheeler started a private bank therein, which he named Wheeler Bank, and placed Daniel McDonald in charge of it as cashier. This bank he continued until December, 1864, when he closed it and placed the money in other and more profitable channels.

Shortly after Wheeler's bank was closed the Plymouth Branch Banking Company was organized, with Theodore Cressner in charge, which was continued until it went into liquidation in 1870. Mr. Wheeler then organized what he called the Plymouth Bank, with himself as banker and his son, Edward R. Wheeler, cashier. This bank continued until the early part of 1878, when it went out of business, all indebtedness having been fully paid.

First National Bank.

The First National bank of Marshall county was organized in 1872 with a capital stock of $50,000; M. A. O. Packard, president, and James A. Gilmore, cashier. It is somewhat remarkable that after the lapse of thirty-six years both these officers are occupying the same positions they were chosen to fill in the beginning. The bank occupies the corner rooms in Mr. Packard's bank block, corner Michigan and Garro streets.

The Plymouth State Bank.

This bank was organized March 22, 1892. It has a capital stock of $50,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of $63,500. The officers are: David E. Snyder, president; Charles T. Mattingly, vice-president; Oliver G. Soice, cashier; Miss Carrie E. Reeves, assistant cashier. The directors are: David E. Snyder, Charles T. Mattingly, Henry Humrichouser, Theodore Cressner, Samuel Gretzinger, John Blain (since deceased), and Oliver G. Soice. The bank purchased the south part of lot No. 39 on the northwest corner of Garro and Michigan streets, on which it erected, about 1893, a fine stone building at a cost of $15,000, which is furnished throughout with all modern conveniences, and the funds are well protected by a Hall's Safe Lock Company safe, fire and burglar-proof time lock.

The lot on which this bank is located has a bank history which is of local interest in this connection. Going back into the misty mazes of the past it may be stated that it was in the early history of America, owned and occupied by the Miami Indians. It was also claimed and controlled by France from the time of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river

by La Salle in 1682 to 1763, when France relinquished it by treaty to England, and it was held by it until 1779 as a part of her colonial possessions in North America. The state of Virginia then extended its jurisdiction over it until 1783, when it came by treaty of peace and by deed of cession from Virginia the property of the United States. In 1787 an ordinance was passed by congress creating the territory northwest of the Ohio river, embracing this lot as well as the entire state of Indiana. In the meantime the Pottawattomie Indians became possessed of it by occupancy and by treaty with the United States. In a treaty made by Gen. Lewis Cass, Gen. John Tipton and James B. Ray, October 16, 1826, and the chiefs of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians, the said tribe ceded a tract of land for a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, which was afterwards named by the Indiana legislature the Michigan road, to be 100 feet in width, and also one section of good land contiguous thereto for each mile of said road. After this treaty was made the land was surveyed by the government and designated as the north part of the northwest fraction west of the Michigan road of Section 13, Michigan road lands. The land was entered by James Blair, Joseph Orr and William Polke. It later came into the possession of Polke, Blair and Seering, who platted and laid off the town of Plymouth, this particular lot being designated as No. 39. The lot was purchased from the original proprietors by A. L. Wheeler November 18, 1837, for $26, the acknowledgment being taken by Stephen Marsters, justice of the peace, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, who resided on the Michigan road near the Fulton county line.

Mr. Wheeler sold the lot August 9, 1854, to John Porter for $2,600, who came here from Ohio as one of the managers of the Marshall County bank, organized under the free banking law of Indiana, which aided in the financial disaster of 1857 and the closing of this and about all the other banks organized on the same plan not long afterwards. Mr. Porter erected a frame building on the corner, in which the business of the bank was transacted until it collapsed. The lot then passed into several different hands and finally back into the ownership of Mr. Wheeler, who erected on the north half of the lot, in 1859-60, a building especially for banking purposes, which was the finest and best in town at that time. A vault was built in it costing $600 or $700, with a patent Yale lock with a combination of several millions, and the whole outfit was considered fire and burglar-proof. It was erected especially for the use of the Bank of the State of Indiana, a branch of which was located here at that time. It occupied the building for some time, when it was transferred to the Fletchers, of Indianapolis, and moved to another building. Mr. Wheeler then started a bank of his own in the building, which he continued to operate until 1865, when it was closed and the capital invested in other business. The branch of the State Bank then went back into the building and occupied it until 1870, when it was discontinued. Mr. Wheeler then started the Plymouth bank with himself as president and his son, E. R. Wheeler, as cashier. This bank was continued until 1878, when it was closed and the depositors paid in full. When the Plymouth State bank was organized it occupied this building until the completion of its present bank building. In 1880 Mr. Wheeler gave this lot, with considerable other property, to his son, E. R. Wheeler, who sold it to David E. Snyder for the bank in 1892.

Marshall County Trust & Savings Company.

Believing there was a need of more banking facilities in Plymouth, a number of the leading citizens organized, September 20, 1907, the Marshall County Trust & Savings company. The following are the names of the board of directors for the first year: C. A. Reeve, L. J. Hess, Emanuel Shively, John Morelock, C. W. Baker, F. E. Garn and H. L. Singery. The following are the first officers: C. A. Reeve, president; L. J. Hess, vice-president; H. L. Singery, secretary. The company purchased the Sear block, on the southwest corner of Michigan and La Porte streets, and the corner room is the home of the company, which has been arranged with all the appliances for the convenience and safety of the business to be transacted therein.

The First State Bank—Bourbon.

The First State Bank of Bourbon commenced business April 10, 1902, in the "model" business room on the northeast corner of Main and Richmond streets, and continued its operation in that building until October 1, 1904, when it moved into its own banking house on the southeast corner of Main and Center streets. It is provided with a large vault, the walls of which are two feet through and the top is covered with railroad iron. It also is provided with a fire and burglar-proof safe, both of which are provided with the latest and best time locks. The bank was started with a capital stock of $25,000, which was later increased to $40,000. The deposits average about $200,000, nearly all of which is deposited by the business men of Bourbon and the farmers in that section of the county. The capital stock and surplus is now $75,000. The officers now are the same as when the bank was first organized with the exception of vice-president; for the first term Jacob Pritch filled that office. The officers are: President, H. F. Bowman; vice-president, J. W. Davis, Jr.; cashier, C. C. Vink; bookkeeper, Bessie Vink. The organizers of this bank, Mr. Bowman and Mr. Vink, are both long residents of Bourbon. Mr. Bowman was for several years connected with the banking business in South Bend and later with the Matchette bank in Bourbon; and Mr. Vink served over two terms as treasurer of Marshall county, giving them an experience which is very valuable in the management of their bank.

The Bourbon Banking Company.

This company was recently organized in the town of Bourbon for the purpose of doing a general banking business in conformity to the laws of Indiana on the subject of banking. Its officers are as follows: Dr. B. W. Parks, president; William Erwin, vice-president; C. M. Parks, cashier; Owen S. Gaskill, assistant cashier. Directors: Dr. B. W. Parks, William Erwin, C. M. Parks, O. S. Gaskill, Gilbert Coar, Charles Hillies, Robert Erwin, John Thomas, and C. B. Harris.

State Exchange Bank of Argos.

The State Exchange Bank was first organized in 1884 as a private bank by William Railsback and T. O. Taber, and was named the Exchange Bank of Railsback & Taber. In June, 1890, it was organized into a state bank with

a capital stock of $25,000, under the name of the State Exchange State Bank of Argos, Indiana, receiving a charter under above name, which so remains. The first president was William Railsback and the first cashier T. O. Taber. The bank has at present a capital stock of $25,000; surplus, $5,000; deposits, $85,000. The officers are: William Railsback, president; L. N. Barr, vice-president; C. D. Chapman, cashier; Earl R. Taber, assistant cashier.

LXXII. MARSHALL COUNTY'S MILITARY RECORD.

Marshall county has always been patriotic and has always furnished its quota of soldiers in the different wars in which the country has been engaged since the organization of the county. The Mexican war infused a military spirit into the patriotically inclined, and a few veterans who took part in the Mexican campaign were instrumental in setting the military fires ablaze.

In 1854 the Bourbon Light Infantry was organized through the efforts of Capt. John C. Hedrick, a Mexican war veteran, who voted for Andrew Jackson for president. The articles of association are in the well-known handwriting of Capt. Hedrick, on the thirteenth of May, 1854. Those who "enlisted" pledged themselves to continue in the "service" for a period of six years unless sooner discharged. Each member was required to uniform himself with a pair of fine boots with red top fronts, white drilling pantaloons, a red sash at least six feet in length, a black or deep blue frock coat, a black stock, a black glazed cap, plait and plume. The company was required to meet at Bourbon for drill on the last Saturday of April, May, June, August and September in each year, and on the Fourth of July of every year.

It was provided that each officer who should behave in an "unofficer" like manner while on parade should be fined $1, and each noncommissioned officer and private who should behave in an unsoldierlike manner while on duty should be fined 50 cents. Any member who should get drunk while on duty, if a commissioned officer, should be fined $5, and all others $2, and be liable to be discharged by the captain. Fines collected were to be applied to the payment of the musicians and other necessary expenses of the company.

On application of Rufus Brown, colonel of the Fifth regiment of the Indiana militia, the board of commissioners ordered the necessary arms and accoutrements to be forwarded to the company by the governor. The following were elected officers of the company: John C. Hedrick, captain; John E. Mooney, first lieutenant; William Bennett, second lieutenant; William McWhorter, sergeant; Ralph Curry, second sergeant; William Brown, third sergeant; E. G. Mulser, fourth sergeant; Oliver Morris, treasurer; John McWhorter, John Sharley and John Nidig, drummers; Isaac Noel, first corporal; Ben Johnson, second corporal; Zachariah Senior, third corporal; William Gillespie, fourth corporal. Whether the company lived out the alloted time specified in the articles of association is not stated, and the information at hand is confined to the above narrative.

The Plymouth Greys.

This was a company organized under the state militia law, in June, 1854. William Rudd—"Dick" Rudd, as he was familiarly called—was the captain. Col. Rufus Brown procured seventy-five rifles and the side arms for the officers. The company was partially uniformed, armed and equipped for the fray, but was never called into active service. No data of its organization remain of record, and hence its history must forever remain hidden from all prying eyes.

Another company was attempted to be formed about that time, but military ardor having somewhat subsided, it died in course of incubation. It was a cavalry company and was called the "Marshall County Rangers." At the meeting called for its organization David Vinnedge was chosen chairman and Rufus Brown secretary. On motion of Dr. Brown, the uniform was made to consist of the following gorgeous outfit: Kossuth hat, with ostrich plume, citizen's frock coat (black), sky-blue pants with stripes (satinet), red sash, and spurs.

Marshall county was favored with commissions from the governor for regimental officers, under the law organizing the state into regiments by congressional districts. H. B. Dickson was commissioned colonel of the Fifth regiment, Ninth brigade, but, not being of a military turn of mind, declined the appointment. Nevertheless, the prefix to his name followed him, and during life he was hailed by the high-sounding title of Col. Dickson. Rufus Brown was then appointed, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the position with the enthusiasm that characterized his efforts in everything he undertook. Thomas J. Patterson was appointed major, but the efforts to organize the regiment were unsuccessful, and the great state military movement died without a hero. This ended Marshall county's part in the military affairs of the country until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861.

The part Marshall county took in the war of the Rebellion would fill a large volume, and in a work of this kind it is impossible, for reasons that will readily suggest themselves, to do the subject justice. The information to make the record complete is not at hand, and cannot be obtained. The hundreds who enlisted at their country's call, some of whom were on almost every battlefield, demeaned themselves in such a manner as to reflect credit on themselves and honor on their patriotic constituents.

The soldiers from Marshall county who enlisted in the various companies were mostly assigned to the following Indiana regiments: Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-eighth, Fifty-fourth, Seventy-third, Twelfth cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, Twenty-first Battery Light Infantry, and a large number of individual soldiers were assigned to various Indiana regiments.

A list of all those who enlisted from Marshall county so far as their names and service could be obtained may be found in full in the History of Marshall County by the writer of this history, published in 1881, to which the reader is referred for further particulars.

The following incident will show what some of the soldiers had to endure: M. C. Moore, captain Company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana; captured

at battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1862, and confined in Libby prison; escaped through a tunnel made by himself and others, and arrived within two miles of the Union lines when he was recaptured by the rebels and marched back to prison. He was soon afterwards exchanged and started home and died from disease contracted while in prison.

Local Reminiscences of the War.

During the first half of the war the army was kept up by voluntary enlistments. A great many of the leaders thought it would not last but a short time, and so those who enlisted thought it would not be much more than a play spell—a pleasurable little outing. Even President Lincoln was so confident that the rebels could be crushed out in ninety days that he issued a call for 300,000 volunteer soldiers to put down the rebellion. They were quickly raised and marched to the front with bands playing and banners flying. It soon developed, however, that the putting down of the rebellion was no child's play, and was liable to be prolonged for an indefinite period. Enlistments gradually decreased until it became necessary to resort to conscription to fill up the depleted ranks. Three drafts were made in Marshall county. The last one was for 300, most of whom were drawn from Center township. This draft, it was generally thought, was unnecessary, as it was known that the backbone of the rebellion was broken and that there would be few more battles fought. The names of those subject to draft were enrolled by Deputy United States Marshal William Babington, who, whether justly or not, made himself somewhat unpopular by the exacting manner in which he performed his unpleasant duties. A little anecdote here is worth telling: "Cam" Harris, as he was familiarly called, whom everybody then knew, in giving his name to the marshal told him his name was Alexander C., supposing the marshal knew his surname. The marshal in an arrogant manner told him he wanted him to give him his full name. Cam then told him his full name was Alexander Campbell. When the draft came off Alexander Campbell was drafted, but when the marshal began to hunt up those who had not responded he could nowhere find Alexander Campbell, and so Alexander Campbell Harris escaped the draft.

Babington lived in a house on what was then known as the "brewery road" in West Plymouth. After he vacated it, for several years it had been regarded by superstitious persons as the headquarters for ghosts and hobgoblins, and many persons refused to occupy it as a residence on that account. He was a tall, stoutly built man, and being clothed with a little brief authority as marshal, used it, as many thought, arbitrarily. He made many bitter enemies, some of whom charged him with crimes which, if true, would have sent him to the bad without the benefit of clergy. Whether any of these stories were true or not is unknown, as no judicial investigation was ever had; but certain it is his enemies believed them, and when he died many years ago, the house in which he had lived and finally died at once became the rendezvous for all sorts of ghosts and nocturnal apparitions. The building was allowed to go to rack for the reason that no one could be found to occupy it when any other dwelling house could be secured. Things moved on in this way until the early part of 1880, when a circumstance occurred that proved conclusively to the minds of some that the stories of the "haunted house" were partially true at least. The building was occupied

by John W. Richey and family, who had moved in a few days prior to the circumstance about to be related. About 10 o'clock one dark and dreary night Mr. Richey was aroused from his slumbers by unknown persons who requested admission. On arising Mr. Richey was confronted by five men, all strangers to him, three of whom had large carpet sacks, and the fourth a large bundle resembling a mail bag. The oldest man among them seemed to be the commander, and he informed Mr. Richey that they had no designs against him or his property; but one of the number had resided in the house some eight years before, and that they desired the privilege of digging in the cellar. Having received permission—which they would have taken whether they received it or not—three of the men went down in the cellar, one remained with the family, and the man who did the talking left. The parties worked away in the cellar, the noise of the pick and shovel being heard unceasingly until about 1 o'clock a. m., when it stopped. Mr. Richey looked into the cellar, where he saw the men closing up their sacks and found that they had taken up the stone in the floor of the cellar and dug a hole three by six feet and about four feet deep under the cellar floor. This done the men came up from below and informed Mr. Richey that they failed to find what they expected, but an examination the following morning gave indications of a box having been under the cellar, as the impression of it in the dirt was very plainly to be seen. Having completed their work the men hastily got into a wagon in waiting near by and rapidly drove away. The next morning search and inquiry were made for them, but nothing as to who they were, whence they came, or whither they went was ever ascertained. The house was burned Christmas day, 1880, the cellar later filled up, a new house erected thereon, and not a vestige of the "haunted house" now remains, or of the original proprietor who gave it its notoriety.

During the summer of 1863 there was probably more trouble and dissatisfaction among the people of this locality than at any other period during the war. It was confined, of course, to those who remained at home, and the soldiers had no part in it. They were on the battlefields attending to business. The trouble was to a great extent political, and grew out of the conscription act, the emancipation of the negroes, and the formation of secret societies by both parties. All over the state the war and anti-war sentiment grew to fever heat, and the state was put practically under martial law. In April, 1863, Gen. Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, was placed in charge of the district of Indiana, and being clothed with a little brief authority, "cut such fantastic tricks before high heaven as made the angels weep," by issuing an order—No. 9—practically suppressing the freedom of speech and of the press. The order was deemed unnecessary and was very severely criticised by loyal men of all parties. Ed Van Valkenburgh was then editor of the Plymouth Democrat and he was so indignant over it that he wrote and published a scathing criticism of the famous order. Among other things he said: "Brig. Gen. Hascall is a donkey, an unmitigated, unqualified donkey, and his bray is long, loud and harmless—merely offensive to the ear—merely tends to create a temporary irritation." And he further added: "And who is he? A country politician, a brigadier general who has no more rightful authority over the people of Indiana than our town marshal. He has made the order. What will he do with it? We shall see what we shall see."

And he did see. Ed was sleeping in the back room of Wheeler's bank. It was not long after this article appeared until the opposition sent a marked copy of the Democrat containing it to Gen. Hascall, and a week or so afterwards one morning the news rapidly spread around town that a squad of soldiers had come up from Indianapolis during the night, broke open the door, took Ed out and carried him off a "prisoner of war" to Indianapolis. There was much excitement about town and much indignation against Gen. Hascall for the arbitrary manner in which he had so precipitately acted. He had sent a squad of twelve soldiers who arrested and took him before Gen. Hascall, at Indianapolis, who sent him to Gen. Burnside, at Cincinnati. Gen. Burnside wanted to know of Ed what he was there for. He told him he did not know unless it was because he had called Gen. Hascall a donkey. Gen. Burnside told him he ought to have had more consideration for so distinguished a general as Hascall than to have called him a donkey, and advised him to go home and be more careful in the future as to the manner in which he criticised those in authority. Ed returned home two days later. In the meantime Gen. Hascall had ordered the editors of the Columbia City News, The Warsaw Union, the South Bend Forum, and the Winamac Democrat to retract their criticism of his order or he would suppress their papers. The general's action was entirely too radical for the most radical, and a month after his appointment Gov. Morton removed him, and thereafter peace reigned within the borders of Indiana. All the parties connected with this little episode are long since dead. Peace to their ashes.

Reception to Paroled Soldiers.

In June, 1863, about 100 of Capt. Matt. Boyd's and Capt. William M. Kendall's companies, captured in a raid made by Col. Streight, having been paroled, returned home, and were accorded two grand receptions and banquets. The first was held at Corbin's hall on a Saturday night following their return. The hall was crowded, there being fully 500 present, and the audience was addressed by C. H. Reeve, Horace Corbin and John G. Osborn, while a crowd fully as large in the street in front of Becker's store was addressed by M. A. O. Packard. The banquet was one of the finest ever spread in town prior to that time. A glee club furnished excellent vocal music, one of the pieces having been written especially for the occasion by Mr. Reeve. The war and political excitement ran high at that time, and the reception and banquet at the hall was called by the republicans a "Copperhead" arrangement, and many refused to attend on that account. In consequence of this feeling, a reception and banquet under the direction of the republicans exclusively was given at the seminary grove, on the Monday following, at which John L. Westervelt presided as chairman. A large concourse of people was in attendance, and the reception was considered a grand success by those who superintended the arrangements. The Warsaw Glee Club, assisted by some local talent, furnished the music, and Rev. A. Fuller, Rev. J. E. Chapin, Rev. Johnson, of Valparaiso, Rev. Webb and Rev. Brooke were the orators of the day. Of course, the democrats called this reception a woolly-headed, black republican abolition arrangement, and both parties having exhausted the vocabulary of naughty names, the boys, in whose honor this reception had been given, after a few days' rest and

recreation, returned to their respective regiments and resumed aggressive operations.

In the beginning of the war the excitement ran high in Marshall county as elsewhere, and much bitterness of feeling was manifested by those in favor of the war and those who opposed it, and as the preparations increased, and company after company was enlisted and marched to the front, to the scene of the conflict, the excitement increased. Society began to be divided; the churches felt the effects of it; the Masons and Odd Fellows, and other benevolent and fraternal organizations were permeated with the virus that came near causing their overthrow. Neighbor was arrayed against neighbor, brother against brother, father against son, and one political party against the other. For five long years this state of affairs held full sway in our midst. But the rebellion was crushed, peace was declared, and it is gratifying, after the lapse of forty-two years since the close of the war, to be able to record that the wide differences of opinion, and the belligerent attitude between the contending parties then existing have entirely disappeared.

It hardly seems possible that since the close of the war more than half of all those who took part in that dreadful struggle have fallen by the wayside, and that according to the natural course of events most of those still living must soon be called upon to "join the innumerable throng that moves to that mysterious realm from whence no traveler returns." In the language of the genial Old Rip Van Winkle, may those who still survive continue to "live long and prosper," and when the last taps come, may they take their places in the silent halls of death like those who wrap the drapery of their couch about them and lie down to pleasant dreams.

The Spanish-American War.

The Spanish-American war, as it was and is called, which took place between the United States and Spain, with Havana and the island of Cuba as the objective point in dispute, in the summer of 1898, was the last war in which Marshall county soldiers have taken part, and owing to manner in which those high in places manipulated the movements of the troops they did not have the opportunity of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle as did Teddy Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, who marched up San Juan Hill and then marched down again.

Those boys from Marshall county who served those six hot summer months on the fair plains of Florida without being allowed to embark for the scene of war are entitled to as much honor and praise as if they had been permitted to participate in the sanguinary conflict, as will be seen by the trials and tribulations through which they were forced to pass until the close of the war, and they were permitted to return home, fully discharged with all the honors of war.

Company M, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

In the spring of 1898, when the pity and the wrath of the entire American nation was aroused by the dying thousands of Cuba, and when the spectacle of Spanish troops crushing the life from the bodies of the poor and the defenseless was becoming unendurable to a free people, the question went out over the wires of the great Hoosier state—"What are we going to do about it?"

Plymouth, long the seat of military activity, there having been companies commanded by Rollo B. Oglesbee, and later by Adam E. Wise, was at this time sounded as to her old allegiance to the colors, and an invitation was extended for her to again take her old place in the line of Indiana's Third Regiment of Infantry.

One hundred and fifty men responded to the call, and during the night of April 25th telegraphic orders were handed to the captain from the governor of the state for the assembling at Indianapolis. A week later, and after many disappointments caused by the wholesale rejection of many valuable men on account of physical disabilities, the old county of Marshall had again placed on the uniform of war and sworn to support the hand of the president of the nation.

On the fourteenth day of May the quiet of the Sabbath was broken by the steady tramp of Studebaker's "Tigers," the newly christened One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, marching through the crowded streets of Indianapolis, while the chimes of a hundred churches rang out the farewell and the Godspeed. At 10 o'clock the next day the regiment was landed at Chattanooga, spending the day looking over famous surroundings. Another day, and it was in the heart of the great Chickamauga park, at the first great camp of the north, and where at night 160,000 men gathered around the campfires, beginning to learn the life of the soldier.

First out of the state, the Tigers were the first out of Chickamauga, and on their way south to meet the real work of the campaign.

The 1,350 men of the regiment were astonished to find awaiting them two long trains of the most luxurious Pullman sleepers, which drew out of Ringgold at nightfall, and became the home of the boys for the next two days, carrying them through Alabama, Georgia, over the Suwanee river, down the length of tropic Florida to the edge of the sea at Tampa—landing the morning of June 4th, two days ahead of any of the now famous regiments of Rough Riders, Ninth Cavalry, or Seventy-second New York. Truly in the very van of the column.

Out on the waters of the bay, and but a short distance from shore, rode a great concourse of large sized ocean going steamers, numbered in great white figures from one to forty, and with two carrying the red crosses of the hospital ship.

Ten days of miserable waiting followed—a succession of orders and counter orders—of sudden activity and irritating delays, while the men were held in instant readiness to embark; with the sun blazing down with a fury no northern man can understand; with the tropic storms drenching through the long nights; with the colonel, although worked up to a great tension of impatience, yet refusing to relax one inch of the strict discipline and the steady drill, work, drill, that was fast whipping the men and officers alike into a huge, cohesive, automatic, obedient fighting machine.

And then, at the last moment, not to be chosen!

With what must have been criminal stupidity on the part of those who directed the movements of the campaign this huge concourse of ships, great as it was, was not equal to the carrying of one-half of the force assembled on the shores, not one-half of the force intended and needed to

successfully carry out even the first move organized against the enemy then guarding the Spanish positions.

On the nineteenth, with ships loaded to suffocation with men, mules, provisions and arms, with parts of regiments on board, with half of the Roosevelt Rough Riders being taken without any of their horses, and the other half of the regiment left helplessly behind because somebody's orders had become mixed, with heavy siege guns forming a very heavy part of the freight, yet forgetting to send their wheels with them so that they might be handled when they were unloaded, the invasion began, and in four hours only a wreath of smoke away off south on the horizon was left to tell of the passing of our high hopes that we should be with that first fighting column.

Then came pestilence, and disease, and homesickness—25,000 men waiting for an order—waiting for action. Brigaded with the First Illinois, the First Ohio from Cincinnati, the Third Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, the regiment was then thrown over on the Atlantic coast to make part of an immense host then gathering to attack the very heart of the Spanish resistance at Havana, and, on the first day of August, after an all night's ride of 260 miles, the regiment looked out upon the blue waters of the ocean, at Fernandina, and took up their quarters in the most God-forsaken of mosquito wildernesses—brush so thick that the mosquitoes could not find their way out—with orders to——*clear it up!*

Our information was afterwards (its correctness never being verified) that the land was the property of Secretary Alger's son-in-law, and the 25,000 men were kept busy working over that devoted piece of landscape until it was as clean as a billiard table, and ready for the hand of the planter and the fruit raiser.

Then on the first of September came the cry of home, and again the same magnificent trains of Pullmans carried the "Tigers" through the valleys and over the mountains of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and on the morning of September 2d the screeching of whistles and the ringing of bells for 100 miles welcomed the regiment back to the old state. At Indianapolis clouds of white canvas stood ready for the dangerously sick—numbering nearly 300—multitudes of ladies gave of their time and their means to administer badly needed care and attention.

Another week, and all of the state north of the Wabash was given up to a welcome of its returning boys.

Mustered out the first day of November, Company M presented the record of *no losses, no deaths, final* and *honorable discharges* for *every man* in the *company.*

Company M. One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry—Plymouth Company.

John C. Capron, captain, Plymouth.
Claude D. Fish, first lieutenant, Plymouth.
William D. Lankenau, second lieutenant, Plymouth.
Edward Lenfesty, first sergeant, Plymouth.
Harcourt C. Corbin, sergeant, Plymouth.
Edward J. Giller, sergeant, Plymouth.
Edward R. Neil, sergeant, Plymouth.

Charles Protsman, sergeant, Plymouth.
Lee M. Kendall, sergeant, Plymouth.
Charles Crawford, corporal, Plymouth.
Noyes E. Tyrrell, corporal, Bourbon.
Arthur B. White, corporal, Plymouth.
Emory Ocker, corporal, Plymouth.
Berthold Alleman, corporal, Plymouth.
Percy E. Bailey, corporal, Plymouth.
George Bolinger, artificer, Plymouth.
Everett Miller, wagoner, Bourbon.
Alexander, James M., private, Argos.
Baker, George, private, Donaldson.
Ball, Charles L., private, Plymouth.
Bayman, Claude, private, Plymouth.
Bayman, May Rue, private, Plymouth.
Cannon, Elias, private, Argos.
Conboy, James, private, Plymouth.
Cross, George, private, Plymouth.
Drake, Urban S., private, Plymouth.
Doppler, Fred L., private, Plymouth.
Haines, Ora, private, Argos.
Hayes, Edward E., private, Plymouth.
Hoham, George, private, Plymouth.
Irwin, Charles M., private, Argos.
Johnson, Melvin D., private, Plymouth.
Jacobson, Samuel, private, Plymouth.
Kanarr, Seymour, private, Plymouth.
Kanouse, Francis, private, Argos.
Kepler, Edward, private, Plymouth.
Knisely, Norman, private, Bourbon.
Linkenhelt, Floyd, private, Plymouth.
LaBrash, Charles, private, Plymouth.
Miller, Clarence, private, Plymouth.
Miller, Charles, private, Bourbon.
Miller, Solomon, private, Plymouth.
Mowrer, Newton B., private, Bourbon.
Marshall, John, private, Plymouth.
McKague, Robert G., private, Plymouth.
Neff, Charles D., private, Argos.
Ohler, James M., private, Argos.
Pontius, Wilber, private, Plymouth.
Powell, William, private, Plymouth.
Primley, Seneca, Jr., private, Plymouth.
Radel, Frank, private, Plymouth.
Riggens, Lawson E., private, Bourbon.
Riggens, William, private, Bourbon.
Reed, David, private, Argos.
Rowell, Charles, private, Donaldson.
Rowell, John, private, Donaldson.
Ralston, William, private, Argos.

Sausser, William, private, Argos.
Shearer, William, private, Plymouth.
Shepherd, William, private, Donaldson.
Schroeder, William, private, Plymouth.
Schroeder, Willard, private, Plymouth.
Shiveley, Jesse, private, Bourbon.
Soice, Claude, private, Plymouth.
Snyder, Vernon, private, Bourbon.
Stahl, Henry S., private, Culver.
Stangler, Quincy V., private, Bourbon.
Stout, Frank H., private, Plymouth.
Stroup, Norman, private, Plymouth.
Stuller, Burl, private, Plymouth.
Wilson, William W., private, Plymouth.
White, William E., private, Plymouth.
Wickizer, Elmer O., private, Argos.
Willford, Dallas, private, Bourbon.
Williams, Lora B., private, Plymouth.
Wiseman, Charles M., private, Plymouth.
Wolf, Charles, private, Donaldson.
Wolf, George, private, Donaldson.

LXXIII. INTERESTING HISTORICAL INFORMATION.

Marshall county was named after Chief Justice Marshall, of the supreme court of the United States. It occupies a territory of twenty-one miles square, or 441 square miles.

It was organized by Samuel C. Sample, Peter Johnson and Griffin Treadway, commissioners named in the act of the legislature for that purpose, on the twentieth of July, 1836. The seat of justice was established at Plymouth the same day.

The original proprietors of Plymouth were William Polk, John Sering and James Blair. William Polk was a resident of Fulton county, and erected, a short distance north of the Tippecanoe river, on the east side of the Michigan road, the first frame house in northern Indiana. He was employed to look after the interest of the government in regard to Indian treaties, and was also interested in opening the Michigan road, being one of the contractors. John Sering was a resident of Jefferson county at Madison, and James Blair of Vermillion county. Blair and Sering were also interested in opening the Michigan road, and in that way probably secured the land on which Plymouth is located. When Gen. John Tipton removed the Pottawattomie Indians from Twin Lakes in 1838 he delivered them to William Polk at Danville, who had been appointed by the United States government to receive them at that place, and from there he took charge of them and delivered them on the reservation provided for them on the Osage river west of the Missouri river.

The county was organized into townships from time to time, on the dates following:

Center, July 20, 1836.
Green, July 20, 1836.
North, July 20, 1836.
German, May 11, 1838.
Bourbon, January 6, 1840.
Union, March 1, 1840.
Tippecanoe, March 9, 1842.
Polk, March 4, 1845.
West, March 8, 1854.
Walnut, June 9, 1859.

The following towns were laid out and organized on the dates given:

Plymouth, July 20, 1836.
Bourbon, April 23, 1853.
Bremen, October 21, 1851.
Argos, January 8, 1851.
Inwood, December 20, 1854.
Tyner, June 18, 1855.
Uniontown, June 8, 1844, changed to Marmont, 1851.
Marmont, 1851.
Culver, 1896.
Maxinkuckee, no date of organization.
Tippecanoe Town, December 12, 1850.
Teegarden, October 30, 1873.
La Paz, August 5, 1873.
Panama, September 6, 1854.
Walnut, April 16, 1866.
Linkville, June 9, 1866.
Donelson, October 25, 1871.
Ilion, 1882.
Rutland, 1882.
Hibbard, 1882.
Burr Oak, 1882.

The population of the county according to the official census each decade has been as follows: 1836, 600; 1840, 1,650; 1850, 5,600; 1860, 12,500; 1870, 20,211; 1880, 23,403; 1890, 23,818; 1900, 25,119.

The first courthouse was a frame building erected by the proprietors of the town in consideration of the location of the county seat in Plymouth. Its cost was about $300, and was located on the northwest corner of Michigan and Adams streets. There were no rooms in it, and the county officers kept their offices at their residences, or at some of the business houses downtown. When not in use for court purposes, and there was not much court business in those days, it was used for school purposes and for town meetings.

The second courthouse was built in 1850, on the present courthouse grounds, at a cost of $5,000.

The third, the present courthouse, was completed and occupied June 11, 1872. Its original cost was $105,000.

The first county jail was built on the south side of the courthouse

square, and was completed August 7, 1838. The material of which it was erected was white burr oak hewn logs. The cost was $399.

The second county jail was of brick and was built by Albert Bass at a cost of $2,380. It was completed June 1, 1851.

The third, the present jail, was erected by Wm. H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, in 1879, at a probable cost, including everything connected with it, of $25,000.

The first county asylum was purchased in 1849 at a cost of $1,671. It was a farm and dwelling situated three miles west of Plymouth on the La Porte road. It was sold June 19, 1853, for $1,350, and a farm purchased near Tyner, which was used for the care of the indigent poor until the completion of the present asylum, three miles east of Plymouth, September 12, 1893. The entire expense of the present asylum was as follows: For land, $19,547.50; for building asylum, etc., $33,364.83; for barn, $2,763.88; total, $55,677.21.

The first election held in the county was August 5, 1836, at which only 135 votes were cast.

The first telegraph line built to this place was from La Porte by way of the Kankakee bridge in 1852. The citizens subscribed money to buy a telegraph instrument and an office was opened in that year with Henry Cougle the first operator. He served until the early part of 1853, when he was succeeded by Daniel McDonald.

The second line was built in the early part of 1858, on the line of the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, and was especially intended for the use of the road. Daniel McDonald was the first operator on that line.

The third line was built along the line of the old Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad in 1862. The name of the first operator is not known. Since then lines have been constructed along the tracks of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Vandalia railroad. On all these roads there are numerous lines stretched, and, without stopping to count them, at a guess there must be as many as 100 lines leading in every direction through and out of the county.

A telephone exchange was established in Plymouth in 1881, with C. A. Reeve manager. Since then the business has grown until nearly all the business houses and many residences have been supplied with telephones, and lines have been constructed to all the towns in the county, and many farmers throughout the county have had telephone instruments put in their dwellings.

The La Porte & Plymouth was the first railroad that reached Plymouth. It was completed July 18, 1856. Its name has been changed many times, and it is now known as the Lake Erie & Western railroad.

The Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad was completed from Fort Wayne to Plymouth November 10, 1856.

The Baltimore & Ohio was completed through the northern part of the county, running through Bremen, La Paz and Teegarden in December, 1874.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad was completed through the southern part of the county, running through Ilion, Argos, Rutland, Hibbard and Burr Oak in 1884. This road is better known as "The Nickel Plate."

The Terre Haute & Logansport, better known as the Vandalia, was completed from Logansport by way of Maxinkuckee lake, Plymouth and La Paz to South Bend, in the fall of 1883 and spring of 1884.

First Events.

The following are among the first things:

The first marriage license was issued June 21, 1836, to John W. Cruzan and Matilda Henderson. The marriage ceremony was performed by Wm. G. Pomeroy, justice of the peace.

The first representative in the state legislature was Joel Long, of Kosciusko county, Kosciusko and Marshall counties being then a legislative district.

John Dixon was granted license to vend merchandise in 1836, and was the first merchant. John Compton in 1836 was the first licensed hotel keeper.

The first estate administered on was that of Mary Pattengale, Adam Vinnedge, administrator, November 13, 1837.

The first letter of guardianship was issued November 14, 1836, to Thomas Robb, on the person and estate of his daughter, Nancy Robb.

The first judgment taken in the court was for $331, in favor of Sidney Williams, of Green township.

The first saw mill was built in Plymouth by Milburn Coe, in 1837, on the west bank of Yellow river, about half-way to the north between what is now known as the Zehner's flouring mill and the mill dam above.

The first grist mill was erected by Timothy Barber in West township at the place known as the "Old Forge," at the west end of Twin Lakes.

The first lawyers were Gustavus A. Everts and R. L. Farnsworth, not long after the organization of the county. There was little law business here then and they soon left for La Porte or South Bend.

The first physician was Dr. Jeroloman, of Logansport, who had been sent here by the government to administer such medical aid as the Pottawattomie Indians might need. After the Indians were removed he returned to Logansport.

The first indictment by the grand jury was against Robert Beattie for selling liquor unlawfully.

The first white child born in the county was Cyrus Taber, in 1834, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Taber, who lived two miles south of Plymouth on the Michigan road, and who kept a tavern which he called Pashpo, in honor of an Indian chief by that name who lived in the vicinity. Cyrus Taber died several years ago.

For many years the distinction of being the oldest inhabitant of the county belonged to Robert Schroeder, of North township. Since his death a number of years ago, the honor seems to have fallen to Charles W. Morgan, also of North township, who came to the county and has resided here since 1834.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Plymouth Pilot, the first number of which was issued April 16, 1851, by John Q. Howell, editor and proprietor. Another paper prior to the Pilot—The Journal—was said to have been issued here, but diligent investigation has failed to obtain

any reliable information in regard to it, so the Pilot is accorded the distinction of being the first newspaper published in the county.

November 26, 1851, S. Lasher advertised that he had taken rooms in the courthouse for the purpose of taking "daguerrean likenesses (not caricatures)" and added: "Parents, soon these frail tenements will be moldering in the dust—secure, then, the image ere the substance fade, to leave as a memento to your children in after years when you are gone—and as children may die, would it not be well to preserve a true likeness when so easily obtained? An opportunity is now offered to secure the shadow ere the substance fade; let nature copy that which nature made."

Mr. Lasher was the first daguerreotypist ever in Plymouth. He was followed shortly afterwards by J. E. Armstrong. His studio was in the third house north on the northwest corner of Michigan and Jefferson streets. He removed to Illinois about 1854, and for a long time Plymouth was without a photograph artist.

The following notice appeared in an issue of the Plymouth Banner, in 1853: "Education—Knowledge is Power. The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Plymouth and vicinity that he will open a schoolhouse on Monday, the twenty-fifth of July, 1853. Terms: Common English branches, per quarter, $2.50; Natural Philosophy, Algebra and Geometry, $3.00; Languages—Greek, Latin and French, $5.00.

"JASPER PACKARD."

Since then Gen. Packard lived a lifetime; had been a member of congress, a general in the war of the Rebellion, a newspaper editor many years, and at the time of his death a few years ago, when acting as governor of the Indiana Soldiers Home at LaFayette, had lived to see the great free school system of Indiana firmly established with a permanent school fund of $12,000,000.

R. Sands & Co.'s "Hippofereæn" circus performed in Plymouth on September 17, 1851.

On Sunday, October 11, 1851, the following citizens started overland to the newly discovered gold mines of California: Jacob K. Hupp, William Hupp, John C. How, Edward Tibbitts, David Gibbons, Henry McFarlin, Adam Vinnedge, John Harvey and Jacob Freese. All these men are dead.

April 16, 1851, James Bannon, then one of Plymouth's leading business men, published the following notice to the public:

"William Marshall, an Indian, procured from me a note for $22, dated March 22, 1851, payable two days after date, signed by me. Said note was fraudulently obtained, and I shall refuse to pay it. James Bannon."

This Bill Marshall was a bad Indian. He was killed two or three years after this time by another Indian by the name of Nigo, who lived north of Bourbon, in a quarrel that arose between them growing out of Marshall attempting liberties about Nigo's premises which resulted in Marshall's death by Nigo taking his gun down from over the fireplace and shooting him dead on the spot. Nigo was released by the coroner's jury on a plea of self-defense.

In 1851 Marshall county, according to the report made to the governor, contained 45,280 acres of swamp land.

In a June issue of the Plymouth Pilot the following notice appeared:

"*Washingtonian Society.*—We have been requested to state that a meeting of this society will be held on Monday evening next at *early candle light,* at the Presbyterian church. The meeting will be addressed by Judge Fuller."

The Presbyterian church referred to was located on the lot where now is located the city hall. For several years this church was about the only building in town where public meetings could be held and it was frequently used for temperance meetings and gatherings such as could be held with propriety in a building set apart for religious purposes.

In the Pilot of July, 1851, the following accidents were recorded:

"A melancholy accident occurred in our town Saturday morning last. John Moore, who drives the stage between this place and South Bend, was kicked by a horse, breaking his jaw and nearly depriving him of his life."

A few still residing here will remember John Moore and his wife, who were among the early young people of Plymouth. A few years after the above occurrence they removed to the western country, and if still living their whereabouts are unknown.

The editor said:

"We are called to announce another fatal accident. A son of Judge Jacoby, living about four miles from town, was killed on the eleventh inst. while rolling logs. On hitching to a log and starting, the log turned round and struck a dead stub, which it knocked down and struck the boy on the head, breaking his skull and shoulder blade and killing him instantly."

Judge Jacoby was one of the associate judges of the circuit court about that time, and was one of the prominent pioneers of the county. He lived east of Plymouth in what was known as "the Jacoby neighborhood," and nearly half a century ago with his family settled in Missouri, where he remained until his death, thirty odd years ago.

The report of the proceedings of the legislature in the paper for July 18, 1851, contained the following:

"The bill relative to the South Bend and Plymouth Plank Road Company was read a third time and passed."

"The senate bill to authorize the assessment and collection of a specific tax for road purposes in Marshall county was read a third time and passed."

"The bill incorporating the La Porte and Plymouth Bridge Company was read a third time and passed."

At that time Plymouth had an extensive manufacturing establishment, the advertisement of which reads very strange in these days. It was as follows:

"John Cougle, manufacturer of Salaratus, and dealer in Potash, Black Salts, Ashes, etc., for which the highest price will be paid at his establishment, which is now in full operation, and making more and better Salaratus than any other establishment of the kind in the state."

Benjamin Reed advertised the same kind of business at his "old stand about eight miles east of Plymouth."

The Oldest Settler.

Charles W. Morgan, now residing in North township, claims to be and is, undoubtedly, the oldest settler in Marshall county. He was born October 13, 1823, and came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Morgan, to Marshall

county, arriving here on the first day of June, 1833. His father, Silas Morgan, was a contractor in opening the Michigan road, and, being a carpenter, was employed and built the first bridge across Yellow river, where the present bridge is now located on Michigan street. It was a rough structure, the sills being logs cut of sufficient length and laid the proper height on cross logs. The flooring was what was called hewed puncheons, fastened to the sills by wooden pins driven into auger holes. It was only wide enough for a single team and wagon to pass over. Yellow river was very uncertain at that time. It was fed from the marshes and swamps and branches and creeks, and especially from the outlet from Lake of the Woods, about half-way between Plymouth and Bremen, and when a heavy rain came the river immediately filled its banks to overflowing. The consequence was that the bridge, not being on a very solid foundation, soon gave way under the pressure of the water and washed out. During the first few years the bridge had to be rebuilt several times. The bottom of the river was muck and mud and it was almost impossible to put in a foundation that would stand the pressure of the high water. A number of bridges were built prior to the present structure, each one being a little improvement on the one previous. Silas Morgan was also the contractor and builder of the first Seminary building, somewhere in the '50s. He was also the first recorder of Marshall county, and served from April 23, 1836, to May 7, 1837. He died December 19, 1863. Charles W. Morgan, the subject of this sketch, has been a farmer most of his life, and, although in his eighty-fifth year, is hale and hearty and bids fair to live many years yet.

The Cold New Year.—January 1, 1864, has come down in the history of the weather in Marshall county as "The Cold New Year." Few people living here now can remember the date—whether it was January 1, 1863, or 1864. For the purpose of settling the question for all time to come, it is here stated that the date was January 1, 1864. The very imperfect thermometers here at that time registered all the way from twenty-two to twenty-six degrees below zero—owing to the place the thermometer was hung up.

Both of the papers published in Plymouth at that time—the Democrat and Republican—agreed on the intensity of the cold being twenty-two degrees below zero. They also both stated that there was no mail from Chicago from Thursday evening, December 31, to Sunday evening, January 3, 1864, no trains over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad being able to get out of the city during that time. For nearly a week business was almost entirely suspended, but beyond this nothing serious occurred on account of the "Cold New Year."

CLOSING WORDS.

The historian comes now to the end of his part in the production of this volume, and he does not feel like closing the task now at an end without a final word to his readers. Those who are without experience in history writing can have no conception of the labor and difficulties that confront the historian even in so insignificant a work as that which precedes these closing words. The historian is aware that a peroration ought not to be necessary to the elucidation of the matter contained in the work, for it should be sufficiently self-explanatory without it. It looks like an attempt to paint the lily, or add another tinge to the rainbow; but it is not. It is for the purpose of begging the reader's pardon for whatever he may see in the work that does not please him, and to say to him that the historian regrets a thousand times more than he does that the matter about which he may be displeased was one of the psychological happenings that could not be avoided. As this is the last work of this kind, or of any other for that matter, he will ever attempt, the disappointed reader may congratulate himself that his affliction will cease with the perusal of the foregoing pages.

In the preparation of this work it has been the aim of the historian to gather together the facts and to treat briefly every subject relating to the inhabitants of the county from the earliest period down to the present time, and so in his researches he has gone back in the misty mazes of the past so far that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He has dug into the earth and brought forth several fine specimens of the bones of the mastodon which were supposed to exist at an epoch anterior to man. He has also investigated so far as time and opportunity permitted the Mound Builders, which were supposed to have inhabited this region since the days of the mastodon and prior to the coming of the American Indian. Unmistakable evidences of the presence of the Mound Builders in this part of the country have been found, but nothing as to their history, or from whence they came or whither they went was discovered. The buffalo were plentiful here prior to the coming of the Indians, and some few specimens were seen in this region a few years prior to the settlement of the county in the early part of the last century. The Pottawattomie Indians to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 occupied the territory now embraced in Marshall county. The historian has given a full account as to how the white settlers became possessed of the territory belonging to the Indians; how their lands were taken from them and they were driven away beyond the Missouri river, which he believes will be the most interesting part of this work. They were the first owners of the land and the first inhabitants, and as such should be accorded the most prominent place in any history of the county.

It has been the aim of the historian to confine himself to matter connected in some way with the history of the county, and to state the facts as near as they could be ascertained, embellished with such flights of rhetoric at his command as the subject seemed to require, and in no instance has he

ventured an opinion of his own in regard to the subject about which he has written. He has aimed to occupy the position of a witness sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, testifying before those who are to sit in judgment upon the testimony submitted.

For more than a year the author has devoted all the time at his disposal to the preparation of this work, having in view the sole object to make it as complete and perfect as a work of this kind could be made. Every source of information that promised results so far as possible has been thoroughly investigated, and events, facts and dates so far as could be done have been verified and the whole arranged in a readable connected story of the early settlement and history of Marshall county.

The work has been a labor of love, and in making it as complete and satisfactory to the reader as possible the author leaves it to the citizens of Marshall county as a memorial of the love and esteem he bears for them and the grand old county where his entire active life has been spent, and where he has many times been honored, possibly beyond his merits, with honorable and high official positions.

To many friends who have assisted in the work the writer is under lasting obligation, and to one and all he extends his heartfelt thanks. To the publishers of this work especially, and their gentlemanly assistants who have at all times rendered valuable aid when the opportunity presented itself, sincere thanks are hereby tendered.

Hoping and trusting that that charity which covers a multitude of shortcomings will be extended in all its fullness, and invoking the indulgence of the reader in behalf of whatever may be found amiss, the historian, bidding each and all "a hearty, warm, fond adieu," turns his face from the "graves of the dead past" to the opening scenes of a brighter and better future.

DANIEL MCDONALD.

Daniel McDonald, the author of this history, has lived in Marshall county since July 26, 1836, having known and been identified with the county as a child, an observant boy, and as a man of varied activity in business lines, in the management of a newspaper, and in official capacities. These experiences make him the best qualified of all citizens of the county to write a history from pioneer times to the present. It seems but justice to the author that these qualifications should be stated, and in that connection the publishers insert the following brief sketch of his career:

Mr. McDonald was born in Fayette county, Indiana, near Connersville, May 6, 1833, and came to Marshall county with his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Dickson) McDonald, locating in a log cabin in the wilderness near Lake Maxinkuckee. His school education was confined to a few terms in the log schoolhouses of the pioneer days, besides such education as he has received by experience. Early in his career he was telegraph operator and station agent, then was a bank cashier, and as a practical printer entered the newspaper field and for thirty years was editor and publisher of the *Plymouth Democrat*. For over eight years he was clerk of the Marshall circuit court, three times a member of the Plymouth school board, and a member of the Indiana legislature during the regular and special sessions of 1869 and the regular sessions of 1905 and 1907. He was Democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth district in 1880, a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876 and Chicago in 1884; and for several years member of the Democratic state committee and chairman of the district committee.

Mr. McDonald wrote the first history of Marshall county, in 1881, and the present history in 1908; also wrote a history of Lake Maxinkuckee, a history of the removal of the Pottawatomie Indians from northern Indiana, and the only history of Free Masonry in Indiana ever published. He is prominent in secret circles, having been grand master of Masons in Indiana, grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons, and Royal and Select Masters. He is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Ancient and Scottish Rite Mason and past grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star. He was also great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men in 1872.

Mr. McDonald married Lydia C. Armstrong at Sterling, Illinois, December 31, 1857. Four children were born, one girl and three boys, all deceased except Louis, who married Miss Bertha K. Reynolds, November 19, 1891, and resides in Chicago. His oldest son, Edgar, was accidentally killed by falling from a wagon at Bourbon, Indiana. His wife Lydia died September 22, 1882. On June 30, 1887, Mr. McDonald married Lillie M. Brackett, at Rochester, Indiana. Mrs. McDonald is

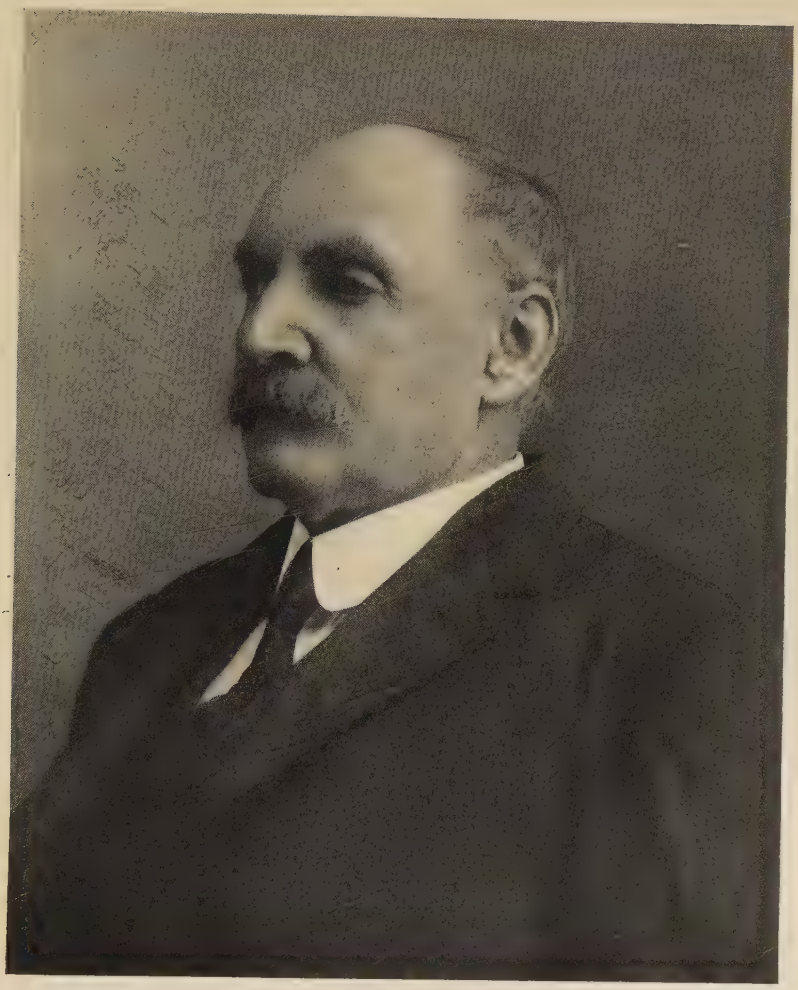
a native of Rock Island, Illinois. Their one child, James Brackett McDonald, born September 20, 1889, died in infancy. Mrs. McDonald's parents were Dr. James W. and Sarah (Brown) Brackett, of Rock Island.

William L. Sarber. Indiana in the early '30s was a region in the outskirts of civilization, inhabited by the red men, wild game and the animals of the forests, and few remain to tell the story of those who tarried here to lend their brain, energy and heart to the making of homes and the establishment of legitimate enterprises. In 1835 there wended his way from Ohio to the Hoosier state one whose name was afterward enrolled among the commonwealth's brave and honored pioneers, Christian Sarber. He was one of the first to enter government land in Harrison township, Kosciusko county, he having been obliged to walk to Laporte to make his land entry, traveling through the wilderness and blazing his own way through the woods to his destination, there making his land entry and starting on the return journey. On his arrival home he found the Indians had made a raid on the family larder, his wife having given them nearly all the provisions their little cabin home contained. Mr. Sarber was a successful business man, having owned at one time nearly one thousand acres of land. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from his early boyhood until his life's labors were ended in death September 1, 1883. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, September 20, 1813, and in Putnam county, Ohio, he was married to Mary Ann Lee, who was born near Lebanon, that state, in 1815, and her death occurred in 1862. Of their seven children five are now living: Catherine, the wife of Charles Gibbs; William L., the subject of this review; Harriet, the wife of Isaac Bell, of Los Angeles, California; Martha, the wife of Jefferson Eley, of Chicago; and Dr. H. O., a resident of Rockford, Michigan, where he has been in practice during the past thirty years.

William L. Sarber was born on the 13th of May, 1849, on the farm which his father entered in 1835 in Harrison township, Kosciusko county, Indiana, where the city of Mentone now stands, and his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father to clear the place and put it under cultivation, his educational training having been received in the subscription schools of the neighborhood. Soon after his marriage he embarked in the mercantile business in Palestine, Indiana, but after about one year his store was burned and he lost nearly everything and was in debt to the amount of nearly eight hundred dollars. His father, however, signed his notes, and this enabled him to start in business in Silver Lake, Indiana, but two years later he removed to Sebastopol, where he was engaged in business for five years, from the close of that period until 1893 was numbered among the business men of Claypool, and he then became a resident of Argos. In 1894, the year after his arrival in this city, he erected the Sarber brick block and has ever since been engaged in business here. He is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations.

At the solicitation of his many Democratic friends, Mr. Sarber has announced himself as a candidate for representative of Marshall county. The primaries were held in the county May 2, 1908, and out of a total

Martha Barber



W. L. Garber

vote of 2,300, he received the handsome majority of 539, which is equivalent to an election, from the fact that Marshall county has a Democratic majority of from 800 to 900. Hon. Daniel McDonald, the historian of the "Twentieth Century History of Marshall County," is the present incumbent, and Mr. Sarber succeeds him in this important office. He has spent many years in Marshall county as an honorable citizen, a general merchant and a supporter of Democratic principles, and the people know where he stands.

Mr. Sarber married, in May, 1881, Miss Martha Dulany, who was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, March 11, 1850, a daughter of David and Barbara (Daugherty) Dulany, natives of Marion county, Ohio. They were married in that state, from whence in 1841 they came to Indiana and located in Palestine township, Kosciusko county. Mr. Dulany there purchased timber land and began the making of a home, first erecting a little log cabin, and on this farm which he cleared and cultivated he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member and for a number of years a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political matters he upheld the principles of the Whig party. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Dulany was blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Sarah, the wife of Adam Stout, and they reside in Warsaw, Indiana; Martha, who became the wife of Mr. Sarber; Susan, the wife of Ezra Creiger, of North Manchester, Indiana; Dennis, also a resident of that city; and Annie, the wife of Isaac Mullenhour. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sarber three are now living: Dr. Wallace C., whose wife was Katherine Bowell; Myrtle, the wife of Roy Konouse, and Charles M., the eldest son, who is in partnership with his father. He married Miss Elizabeth Cadwallader.

Hon. John W. Parks. In March, 1875, John W. Parks was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving, at the same time, the regular degree of LL. B. Returning to his native county, where he had already, though a young man, received some proofs of esteem from his fellow citizens, he was soon admitted to the bar, and in 1876 removed to Plymouth, where he has been engaged steadily in the practice of law for over thirty years. He is now one of the senior members of the Marshall county bar, and as a lawyer ranks among the leaders of the profession. He has given the best years of his life, his talents and his energy to his practice, and has gained the best objects of his early ambition. Seldom has Mr. Parks allowed himself to be turned aside from the path of his profession into the tempting field of politics. Some years ago his friends desired to give him the nomination for a judicial position, and in spite of his positive declination of the honor he received a complimentary vote which was only two short of a nomination. He has never been a candidate for any political office except that of state senator, both in 1900 and 1904 receiving the unanimous nomination for that office at the Republican primaries, and representing Marshall and Kosciusko counties in the upper house during the sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions.

Mr. Parks comes of a family in whom the pioneering spirit was evidently strong. During the period between the Revolution and the

second war with Great Britain, some of the name crossed the Allegheny mountains and made settlement in Kentucky. In Bourbon county of that state was born James O. Parks, on March 20, 1813. In 1827 he and his family came to Rush county, Indiana, when that was still a thinly settled region, and in 1835 they crossed the Wabash valley and located, permanently, in the yet newer county of Marshall. It is an interesting fact of local history, and elsewhere mentioned, that they were the first white settlers in Bourbon township, and that name was given to the postoffice, town and township, in honor of the county from which they had come in Kentucky. James O. Parks lived more than half a century in this county. He was likewise a lawyer, among the first in the county, twice served in the legislature before the war, and always stood high in the esteem of the people of Marshall county. He was married in Rush county, in October, 1836, to Susan Dinwiddie.

A son of these parents, John W. Parks, was born on a farm north of Bourbon, May 25, 1852, and in boyhood moved into Bourbon, where he was reared and lived until his removal to Plymouth in 1876. He was a pupil in the public school of Bourbon forty years ago, but having been appointed deputy postmaster in 1870, in which capacity he served three years and assumed most of the duties of the office, his schooling was interrupted before he had obtained what might be called a "finished" education. While he was in the postoffice, however, the German Baptists established Salem College in the town, and this offering opportunities for higher education he resigned his place in the postoffice and for two years attended this school, from which many men of this county received early enlightenment and culture. After this he entered the University of Michigan, and prepared for his profession, as already stated. Soon after beginning practice, on October 12, 1876, he married Miss Sallie H. Mozingo, of Tipton county, and shortly afterward Mr. and Mrs. Parks took up their residence in Plymouth.

Mr. Parks was, in early life, identified with the Presbyterian church, but as his wife and family were Methodists he changed his membership to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has since been very active and prominent. Since 1878 he has served as a popular Sunday school superintendent in Plymouth for more than twenty-two years.

Dorus Strohecker, a farmer and stockman of West township, is a member of one of Marshall county's oldest and best known families. His birth occurred on the farm on which he now resides, August 21, 1870. His father, Adam Strohecker, whose name was long and prominently connected with the agricultural interests of West township, was a native son of Ohio, and in that commonwealth he grew to years of maturity and continued his residence until his emigration to Indiana during an early period in the state's history. He established his home in West township and worked by the day at his trade of carpentering until with his brother-in-law he purchased eighty acres of land, and later became the owner of the entire tract, subsequently adding six acres thereto. With the passing years he cleared and improved his homestead until it became one of the valuable estates of the township, and the work which the father inaugurated is now carried forward by the son.

Adam Strohecker married in West township Harriett Stuck, who also claimed Ohio as the commonwealth of her nativity, but when a little maid of six years the family came to Marshall county, Indiana, and established their home in West township. The journey hither was made with ox teams, and in West township the father cleared and improved a farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strohecker were born five children, three sons and two daughters,—Ida, Charles, Milton, Dorus and Rena. All were born on the old homestead farm here, and here the father lived and labored until his busy and useful life was ended in death, being sixty-three years of age when called to the home beyond. He gave a lifelong support to the principles of the Democratic party, and was a member of the Reformed church. When the Civil war was inaugurated in 1861 he responded to its call and for nine months served his country as a brave and loyal soldier. He was a member of an engineering corps. The name of Adam Strohecker is recorded high on the roll of the honored pioneers of Marshall county, and in the community where he so long lived he enjoyed the regard of his fellow men, for he was a man that was ever true to himself, his neighbors and his country.

Dorus Strohecker, the youngest son of this well-known Marshall county pioneer, received his educational training in the schools of West township, and his entire life has been spent on his homestead farm in section 23. He too has affiliated with the Democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and his fraternal relations are with the Woodmen of the World.

Mark R. VanVactor. The student of history does not have to carry his investigations far into the annals of Marshall county to learn that the VanVactor family has been closely associated with its agricultural development and that its representatives have ever been men of enterprise and business integrity, while in citizenship they have ever been faithful to the best interests of the community. Mark R. VanVactor, who is now carrying on general agricultural pursuits in Center township, was born on the old family homestead May 15, 1866, and is a son of Riley VanVactor. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He divided his time between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the labors of the home farm, and after putting aside his text-books he continued to assist his father in the conduct and management of the old home place until twenty-six years of age, when he was married and established a home of his own.

It was on the 15th of March, 1892, that Mr. VanVactor was joined in wedlock to Miss Jennie Gibson, a daughter of James Gibson and a native of Center township, where her birth occurred September 25, 1870. This union has been blessed with five interesting children, namely: Ward Gibson, Clifford Russell, James Riley, Mark Earl and Mary. The family home is a pleasant and attractive residence in Center township in the midst of a good farm of one hundred and four acres. They took possession of their dwelling on the 25th of July, 1892, and through the sixteen years which have since come and gone Mr. VanVactor has carefully performed the work of the fields and through the rotation of crops

and modern methods of farming has achieved desirable success. He is now one of the substantial agriculturists of the community and also a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. His political views are in harmony with the principles and purposes of the Republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 27, at Plymouth. His salient characteristics are such as win him warm regard and he is a man of many friends.

John E. Johnson. The village of Tyner finds in John E. Johnson an enterprising merchant and business man, who belongs to that class of representative American citizens that promote public progress in advancing individual success. He is moreover one of the worthy native sons of Marshall county, his birth having occurred upon his father's farm in Polk township on the 30th of June, 1849. He is a son of Abraham Johnson, who was one of the pioneers of the township, but is now deceased. The father was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, where he was reared, educated and married and throughout his entire life he followed the occupation of farming. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary Ann McCormick, who was likewise a native of the Old Dominion and as the years passed eleven children were added to the family circle, seven sons and four daughters. Of this number nine are now deceased. It was in the year 1833 that Abraham Johnson left Virginia and traveled across the country by wagon to Indiana. He first located in Elkhart county, where he lived for a year, and in 1834 he came to Polk township, Marshall county, where he continued to make his home throughout his remaining days. This was then a wild frontier region, much of the land still being in possession of the government. He entered one hundred and sixty acres upon which stood the native forest and in the midst of the green woods he built a log cabin and began clearing land. He lived a life of industry and enterprise and continued to make his home upon his claim until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-seven years of age. At different times he gave his political allegiance to the Whig, to the Republican and to the Democratic parties and was always a stalwart champion of the principles in which he believed. At no time was his position an equivocal one and his fidelity was one of the salient and admirable characteristics. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the entire county and all who knew him respected him for his genuine worth.

In retrospect one can see John E. Johnson—a farmer boy attending the district schools. The little temples of learning at that day on the frontier were built of logs and the methods of instruction were somewhat primitive, but the work of the farm was not meager and when not busy with his text-books Mr. Johnson's time was fully occupied by the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. He continued to give his father active assistance up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated on the 19th of December, 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Lillie I. Black, a native of Ohio, who was reared, however, in Illinois. Her father was John K. Black, who, removing from the Buckeye state, became a farmer of Illinois. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has been blessed with one daughter, Bessie E., and the family is prominent socially in the community.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Johnson left the home farm and became identified with mercantile interests in Tyner and also in Lapaz. He disposed of the first goods ever sold in the latter village and remained there for four years, when he went to the west, where he also spent four years. Upon his return he opened his present place of business in Tyner in 1888, conducting a general mercantile store. He likewise carried on a store at Burr Oak Flats. His diligence and enterprise are a valued factor in the commercial life of the community. In addition to general merchandising he built the elevator and coal house here and is now conducting business along both lines and at the same time is buying and shipping live stock. In 1906 he opened a lumber and coal business and thus as a general merchant and dealer in grain, coal, lumber and live stock he is contributing in substantial measure to the commercial prosperity of the village and at the same time is meeting with gratifying success through his well directed labors. He has erected a pleasant dwelling in Tyner and has been closely associated with the upbuilding and improvement of the village in many ways. For four years he served as its postmaster and in politics he has been a lifelong Democrat where national issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has held to high standards in his business life and meets competition in a rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices. The obstacles and difficulties which he has met have been overcome by determined purpose and laudable endeavor and thus he has steadily worked his way upward to success.

Frank Vangilder, prominent grocer and city treasurer of Plymouth, Indiana, was born near Silver Lake, Indiana, January 30, 1869, and is a son of J. V. and Elizabeth Vangilder, both residents of Plymouth.

Our subject was twelve years of age upon coming to Plymouth and received his education in the public schools of that place. He was, for eight years, a clerk for F. H. Jacox, grocer, and in 1906 engaged in the grocery business on his own account.

In 1897, Mr. Vangilder was united in marriage to Catherine Swisher, a daughter of John Swisher, of Ohio.

Mr. Vangilder is a Democrat and is actively identified with the public interests of his community. He was elected city treasurer of Plymouth in 1904 and was re-elected in the fall of 1905, holding the position at this time. He is an energetic and resourceful business man; is widely known and universally respected.

Myron Chase was born in Portage county, Ohio, April 14, 1851, but his entire business career has been passed in Marshall county and he is now extensively engaged in general farming and dairying in Polk township. His father, Joseph Chase, a retired farmer of Polk township, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1822, but during the early years of his life he was taken to Ohio, there attaining to mature age and becoming a farmer in its county of Summit. In New York he married Hannah Chart, whose birth occurred in England, but during her childhood days she came with her parents to the United States and was reared in New York. Four children were born to bless this union, one son and three daughters,—Myron, of this review; Cordelia A., deceased, wife

of D. A. Snyder; Emma, the wife of D. R. Richardson, of Chicago; Nellie A., the wife of B. M. Sebolt, of Plymouth. In 1867 Mr. Chase, the father, came with his family to Marshall county, Indiana, purchasing a farm of eighty acres in Polk township, and with the passing years he improved his place and made it a valuable estate. The wife and mother was called to the home beyond in 1892, leaving the companion with whom she had so long traveled the journey of life, and he then left the old home farm and went to live with his son Myron. He has voted with the Republicans since the inauguration of the party and previously was an old-line Whig.

Myron Chase was a young man of seventeen years when the family home was established in Marshall county, and for several years thereafter he taught in the schools of Polk township. On the 1st of December, 1878, he was united in marriage to Louisa F. Harris, the daughter of Martin and Mary (Barber) Harris, who came from Ohio to Polk township during the early years of its history and identified their interests with its agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Chase was reared in Ohio and came with her parents to Marshall county. Three children have been born of this union,—Eva L., deceased, wife of John R. Nye; Bessie, the wife of J. E. Myers, of Plymouth, and Lorie, all born on the home farm in Polk township.

Mr. Chase became the owner of this homestead in 1877. It consists of eighty acres of rich and fertile land, and in addition to his general farming he is also quite extensively engaged in shipping cream to Chicago and in the dairy business. His first vote was cast for Gen. U. S. Grant, and he has ever since actively supported the Republican party. During a term of four years he served his township as its trustee, and in 1898 was the Republican candidate for the office of representative. During three years he served as the president of the Marshall Farmers' Home Fire Insurance Company, for two years was the president of the Marshall County Sunday-school Association, being a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has taken an active and commendable interest in all movements for the good and upbuilding of his community. He has fraternal relations with the Maccabees and the Grange.

Mayer Allman, dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, at Plymouth, Indiana, is of German nativity, and was born in the fatherland September 23, 1842. He emigrated to the United States in 1857, and located at Laporte, Indiana, where he began work as a grocery clerk, for the munificent sum of $6 per month. His industry and perseverance, however, soon brought him more adequate returns for his labor. He remained in this position until 1863, when he removed to South Bend, Indiana, and engaged in the grocery business on his own account, under the firm name of Allman & Rinehart. He remained in South Bend for ten months, when he closed out his interest in the business and returned to Laporte. In 1866 he moved to Plymouth, and the year following opened a grocery store at that place. This he conducted for about fifteen years, when he branched out into other lines, and, in 1895, closed out

his grocery interests, and has, since that time, made dry goods and clothing his specialty.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Hannah Nussbaum, a daughter of Baruch Nussbaum, a merchant in Germany, at Harren Kassel. They have six children,—Minnie, wife of Louis Laemle, a merchant at Marshfield, Wisconsin; Sol, now in business in Marion, Indiana; Louis N., a traveling salesman for the Connecticut Kahn Tailoring Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Berthold, associated with his father in business; Jesse M., in business with his brother-in-law (Louis Laemle) at Park Falls, Wisconsin; and Bessie, wife of Henry J. Eisendrath, of Chicago.

Mr. Allman is one of the oldest merchants in Plymouth and has conducted his business throughout the years with invariable success. He is well known in the city of Plymouth and the surrounding country. In politics he is a Democrat and is vitally interested in all that pertains to the public good.

Riley VanVactor. Among the earliest families to settle in Marshall county were the VanVactors, a prominent representative of whom is Riley VanVactor of Center township. He might almost be called a native of the county, though born in Union county, Indiana, March 10, 1834, as he was but one year old when his parents came here in 1835, and here he has since resided and is consequently numbered among the oldest as well as the best known citizens of the county. In reviewing the family history it is found that the VanVactors were of Holland descent and that the name was founded on American shores by two brothers whose names cannot now be recalled, but who came from Holland to America in a very early day in its history. David VanVactor, the father of Riley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810 and was a son of Joseph VanVactor, a native of that commonwealth, from whence he came to Indiana in an early day and located in Union county. There David VanVactor married Harriet Warren, who was born in New Jersey and who departed this life in 1874, her husband having preceded her in death, passing away in 1862. They became the parents of eight children: Miles, Riley, Mary Jane, Joseph, Sarah (Mrs. William Pomeroy), Hiram and two who died in infancy.

In 1835 the family came to Marshall county and settled on the Michigan road in section 15, Center township, establishing their home in the uncut forests. At that time the Indians still roamed at will here, and among them this early pioneer family made many friends and Riley VanVactor can yet recall to mind many of their names. The father after securing his land here at once set about to construct a log cabin for the habitation of the family, and, assisted by his faithful wife and dutiful children, he soon became well established. A fine farm was evolved from the wilderness, and the old homestead is now the property of the immediate subject of this review. David VanVactor was first a Whig in politics, and later became one of the organizers of the Republican party. He was honored among his fellow citizens for his integrity of character and straightforward manner of dealing, and although not a member of any church he was noted for his moral rectitude. His faithful and

devoted wife was a communicant of the Baptist church, and both were universally respected by all who knew them.

Amid pioneer scenes and on the old home farm Riley VanVactor was reared, and in the primitive log school house was given only a fair education. In 1882 he chose for his wife and helpmeet Sarah A. Russell, who was born in Delaware county, Indiana, July 14, 1841, a daughter of James and Harriet (Pittenger) Russell, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Ohio and from that state came to Indiana, settling in Delaware county, but in 1849 came from there to Marshall county, from whence they removed a few years later to Illinois, where both subsequently died. Mrs. VanVactor is now the only member of the family residing in Marshall county. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of five children, two of whom are deceased, and the three now living are David J., Mark R. and Jennie, the wife of Mr. John Gibson.

Mr. VanVactor has devoted his life to the occupation of farming, and has been very successful in business affairs. He owns one of the best farms in the county, its boundaries embracing one hundred and forty acres, and it is well improved and under high state of cultivation. In early life he toiled in the clearing of the timber from the parental homestead, and there learned the lessons of industry and perseverance which have characterized his long and useful career. In politics he has always supported the measures of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He has not only witnessed the development of Marshall county, but has largely contributed thereto, and his record has always been that of a public-spirited citizen.

Jacob E. Myers, the honored citizen of Union township, has faithfully followed the patriotic traditions of his race, the representatives of which have always been among the most dependable colonists of the world. When the native German transfers his home to another land, although he carries with him the pride of ancestry, he at the same time is ready to give his best strength and blood in the support of the institutions of his adopted country. Thus it was, most emphatically, with Mr. Myers. Born in Germany on the 14th day of March, 1846, when he was eight years of age, his parents left the fatherland with him for America, but the father died before reaching New York. Although thus suddenly bereft and with small resources at their command, the widow and her young son bravely faced the situation, and were enabled after a time to reach Marion, Ohio, and locate near that place. In 1860 they transferred the scene of their struggles to Marshall county, Indiana, where they were found at the outbreak of the Civil war. Living in the midst of an intense loyal atmosphere, the sympathies of the sturdy youth were from the first with the Union cause, and as the bitter conflict progressed he was sorely harassed between filial duty and his burning desire to aid in the defense of the institutions which he knew were to benefit his future. Finally, in 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and participated in the campaigns of Sherman's great army in its historic marches from Atlanta to the sea, and northward, through the Carolinas, to join the massed forces of Grant pressing down from Virginia.

Following the war Mr. Myers returned to Union township, and entered into the paths of industry with characteristic faithfulness. He devoted himself to the carpenter's trade until his marriage in the fall of 1866, when he wisely decided to base his future on the soil, which always yields its bounties to those who do their work patiently, energetically and intelligently. First, he purchased forty acres of land, which he cleared of its timber, cultivated and improved with the necessary buildings. This tract he afterward rented for two years, and eventually sold. In 1876 he purchased his present farm of 146 acres, which was originally wooded land, and for the succeeding seven years, while clearing it of its heavy timber, also operated a sawmill. Gradually he brought the entire area into a state of perfect cultivation, erected a comfortable residence and convenient outbuildings, and had the final satisfaction of creating a valuable and attractive homestead. He is both a farmer and a stock-raiser of substantial standing, is a citizen of acknowledged worth, and, although never a politician, has always been ready to defend Republicanism since he reached his voting age, two years after the termination of the Civil war. He was among the first to identify himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In his religious faith, he is an earnest adherent to Methodism.

On the 28th of October, 1866, Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Kaley, born near Bellevue, Ohio, and a daughter of Reuben Kaley, born and reared in Pennsylvania, married in Ohio and a pioneer settler of Union township. Mary (Crouse) Kaley, Mrs. Myers' mother, was born in Germany, coming to the United States in early girlhood and developing into womanhood in the state of Ohio. She became the mother of five children. After her death Mr. Kaley married again, and to this union were born seven children. The father of these families settled in Union township in 1845, and, as was customary with the pioneers, selected timber land as the site of his homestead. The first four weeks after his arrival were spent in a rail pen, but as soon as possible he erected a log house and commenced the clearing of the place. At that time he was simply one of a few white settlers, surrounded by woods and lurking Indians. He spent the remainder of his life in that section, and lived to see it develop into a prosperous and progressive community. In politics, he was a Democrat; was a member of the Evangelical church, and widely known and honored throughout Marshall county.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had nine children, three sons and six daughters, five of whom are living,—William H., located in Union township and a farmer, married Miss Daisy Oiler and has two children; he is a Republican; Clara, wife of John Swanson, resident of South Bend, and engineer and janitor at courthouse, South Bend, has two children; Pearl, wife of Lloyd Custer, and a resident of Mishawaka, Indiana, works in the rubber factory; Mary, is engaged with the Bell Telephone Company at Culver, Indiana; Tina, the youngest, is at home. Mrs. Myers was reared in this county and educated in the township.

Charles A. Gonter. The farming interests of Marshall county find a worthy representative in Charles A. Gonter, whose estate is located in section 24, North township. He has resided here since 1898, and

previously maintained his residence at the old homestead of his father in North township. He was born two miles east of Linksville, January 24, 1870, a son of Jackson Gonter, whose birth occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, May 6, 1829, and in 1857 he established his home in North township, Marshall county, Indiana. There he became well known as a farmer and thresher, and his life's labors were ended in death about the 1st of July, 1892. His wife, Catherine (Large) Gonter, was born in Darke county, Ohio, on September 8, 1834, and she died on July 19, 1901. In their family were four children, two sons and two daughters,—Charles A., the subject of this review; Lydia A., of North Dakota; Mary E., deceased, and Adrian M., of Lapaz.

Charles A. Gonter was born and reared in Marshall county, supplementing his educational training, received in the public schools of North township, by attendance at the Valparaiso University, and for thirteen years thereafter he was numbered among the county's most successful educators. He entered the profession when but nineteen years of age, and he taught continuously in North township. On the 18th of March, 1894, Mr. Gonter married Irene Milner, the only daughter of Joseph B. and Ann (Murphy) Milner. She was born in North township November 8, 1872, and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Ruth A., born January 13, 1899; in third grade. Mr. Gonter is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations and was made a member of the county council, 1904, which position he held until the last election, covering a period of two years. His fraternal relations connect him with the Modern Woodmen of America, affiliating with Lapaz Camp, No. 4325.

William O'Keefe, a prominent lumber dealer in Plymouth, Indiana, was born in Vigo county, this state, September 24, 1854. His father, Timothy O'Keefe, was a native of Ireland and was born in the city of Cork, coming to America in 1836 and locating first in the state of New York, from whence he removed to Logansport and later to Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1871 he located in Plymouth, where he died in his seventy-ninth year. The mother of our subject, Anna Maria (Wilson) O'Keefe, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and died in her seventy-seventh year.

William O'Keefe, the second of their five children, was about seventeen years of age when he came to Plymouth, and he devoted the early years of his life to farming. In 1880 he engaged in the lumber business in Plymouth, and he is still prominently identified with this occupation. His campaign for the conservation of state and county funds dates back to 1900, when he was elected treasurer of Marshall county, and upon entering upon the duties of his office he issued the following statement: "In entering upon the office of county treasurer it is my purpose to discharge all the duties connected therewith to the best of my ability and in strict accordance with the law. I believe that a public office is a public trust, and that it should be administered in the interest of the people and not for the benefit of the incumbent of the office. So believing, I shall deposit in safe banking institutions all funds received by me as such treasurer, where the same will be kept until paid out to the parties authorized to receive the same; and all interest received by me from said banks on all county funds so deposited will be paid into the county treasury for

the benefit of the taxpayers. I will not use any of the money in the transaction of my private business, nor will I loan any of the funds of the county to private individuals or others, as the money is not mine to use in that way." In commenting upon the declaration of Mr. O'Keefe upon his assumption of office the Indianapolis *Sentinel* on January 18, 1902, said: "Mr. O'Keefe has the right conception of the sacredness of a public trust. One of the greatest evils in the transaction of public business is the use of public moneys for the private benefit of the custodians thereof. It is, however, an abuse so universal that it has come to be taken as a matter of course and entirely compatible with perfect integrity. * * * Mr. O'Keefe has taken an unassailable position and one which cannot be too highly commended without reflecting upon the integrity of others occupying similar positions who take the ground that having assumed the responsibilities for the safe-keeping of public moneys and given an adequate bond for the same they are entitled equitably, if not in law, to the profits arising therefrom while in their possession." At the close of his incumbency Mr. O'Keefe presented to the county a sum amounting to about five thousand dollars. This represented interest on the people's money. It went back to the people; it went back to the county; it went back to where it belonged.

In 1879 Mr. O'Keefe was united in marriage to Miss Bertha D. Snyder, a daughter of John and Jane (McCormick) Snyder. She was born in Marshall county and of which she has been a lifelong resident. Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe are the parents of two children,—Arthur W. and Esther C. Mr. O'Keefe is a Democrat and is widely known as a progressive and public-minded citizen.

Stephen Edwards, the well-known farmer of Union township, Marshall county, is a pioneer of this section, and the son of a pioneer. He has been content to remain faithful to the interests which lie nearest at hand, and thereby has fulfilled the highest duties of a Christian and an American citizen. Born in Miami county, Indiana, on the 12th day of January, 1844, he is the son of Francis Edwards, who was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and at an early day settled upon a farm in the county named. The mother (nee Elizabeth Hoover) was a native of Maryland, but was reared near Marion, Indiana. There were eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Edwards, of whom Stephen was the tenth. The father also came to Marshall county, Indiana, at a time which places him in the pioneer class. He selected for his new home a wooded tract of seventy-three acres in Union township, upon which he built a log house and initiated the improvements which his son has since carried to completion. Here he passed the balance of his life, which extended to the age of seventy-three years. The deceased was a Democrat throughout his life, but simply a voter—never an office seeker.

Stephen Edwards received his education in the district log schoolhouse which was nearest to his home, and, as he has never left the old homestead to reside, his most heartfelt interests are identified with this locality. His own homestead farm now embraces 104 acres, and it is a country place in which centers just pride and filial affection. In 1871 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Savage, a native

of Ohio, whose parents also joined the pioneer agricultural element of Marshall county. Seven children were born of this union, three of whom are deceased. The mother of this family died December 23, 1897, and on the 7th of February, 1901, Mr. Edwards married Miss Adelia Ruth, of Wells county, Indiana. Since his majority he has been a member of the Democratic party, and in his religious faith has long been a loyal adherent to the Methodist Protestant church.

Albert W. Dolph was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, November 17, 1841, but many years of his life have been identified with the farming interests of Marshall county. His father, Osman Dolph, a deceased farmer and cheese manufacturer, was a native son of New York, born in 1804, and attaining to manhood's estate he was there married to Olive Horton, who also claimed the Empire state as the commonwealth of her nativity, and their union was blessed by the birth of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom their son Albert is the eighth child in order of birth. From their native state of New York Mr. and Mrs. Dolph journeyed to Ohio, where the husband and father became actively identified with the lumber business and was also active in its political life, voting with the Republican party. He was a member of the old and time-honored order of Masons, was a Universalist in his religious affiliations, and in Ohio, where he had lived to such goodly ends, he passed away in death at the age of seventy-six years.

After receiving instructions in the public schools of his neighborhood Albert W. Dolph became a student in the academy at Conneaut, Ohio. Going to Laporte county, Indiana, in 1868, he became interested in the lumber business, and seven years later, following the building of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad through Marshall county, he came here in 1873 and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of his present farm and continued the manufacture of lumber for about fifteen years. In time he cleared his original purchase of three hundred and twenty acres, also other places adjoining, and at the same time increased the boundaries of his land to six hundred and sixty acres, on which he has placed many valuable and substantial improvements. He makes a specialty of the raising of Shropshire sheep and has shipped his stock to almost every state in the Union.

Before leaving his native state of Ohio, Mr. Dolph enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining on the 26th of August, 1861, the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. In 1864 he veteranized and was promoted in turn from a private to orderly sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and first lieutenant, and during his service of four years he was continually under the command of General Thomas, with whom he participated in the battle of Mill Springs, the siege of Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, in many skirmishes, and was in the entire Atlanta campaign. At Jonesboro his regiment lost heavily, and after participating in the battles of Savannah and Goldsboro he went to Washington and participated in the Grand Review, from whence he returned to his home in Ohio. He bears a record of a brave and loyal soldier in his country's cause. After his

A. H. Dolph

Mrs Nancy Walsh

MRS. PHOEBE C. DOLPH.

return from the army he taught school for one term and then engaged in the lumber business.

On the 3d of December, 1868, in Rolling Prairie, Indiana, Mr. Dolph married Phoebe C. Teeter, who was born December 23, 1850, in Laporte county, Indiana, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Fale) Teeter, natives, respectively, of New York and West Virginia. They came to Laporte county during an early period in its history, and in their family were seven children. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dolph, namely: George H., Demis Holt, Rosa Reamer, Morgan, Daniel, Clem, Albert and one who died in infancy. Two of the children were born in Laporte county, but the remainder were born on the homestead farm in Polk township. Mr. Dolph takes an active interest in the public affairs of his community, and in 1896 he served his county as one of its commissioners. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Grange Society, and is a prominent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Dolph died March 20, 1904, and for his second wife Mr. Dolph wedded Mrs. Nancy C. (Bybee) Davenport, a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, born January 28, 1848, a daughter of Nathan and Susan (Blue) Bybee. Her father was a native of Ohio and was a Republican politically. By occupation he was an agriculturist. His progenitors were natives of Virginia. Mrs. Dolph's mother was a native of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and she is deceased, as is her husband. Mrs. Dolph wedded for her first husband James Davenport and three children were born, but only one son, Allen, is living, a farmer and resident of Marshall county. The name Dolph is of French origin, the early progenitors of Mr. Dolph being named "De Wolph." In the sixteenth century they came to the colonies and settled in Connecticut. Some one of the early De Wolphs were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

George Berger, who carries on general farming and stock-raising in German township, where his birth occurred February 26, 1855, is a son of Henry Berger, who, during the pioneer epoch in the history of Marshall county, took up his abode within its borders, settling in German township. The days of his boyhood and youth had been passed in Germany, his native land, and he came to America when a young man of about eighteen years of age with his father. Further mention of the Berger family is made on another page of this volume. After arriving at years of maturity Henry Berger was married in German township to Miss Sophia Zimmers, also a native of the fatherland. From the government Mr. Berger had entered a tract of land in German township, thus securing eighty acres in the '30s. It constituted the nucleus of his farm, to which he afterward added by a further purchase of forty acres. He cleared and improved a part of this tract and for many years successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits, but eventually retired to private life and removed to Bremen, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well-earned ease, reaching the advanced age of eighty-four years ere he was called to his final rest. He was a lifelong Republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and he was equally loyal in his championship of every cause in which he

believed and which he deemed would prove of benefit to the county. He belonged to the Evangelical church and was well known, his many excellent traits of character winning for him the warm esteem of his fellowmen. In his family were eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

George Berger, whose name introduces this record, was the sixth child and fourth son. He was a pupil in the public schools near his father's home and as the years went by he received ample training in the work of the farm, so that he was well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own at the time of his marriage. On the 8th of March, 1882, he wedded Miss Susan Ewald, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, where she lived until four years of age, when she was brought to Marshall county by her parents, Jacob and Barbara (Geyer) Ewald. They arrived here in 1864, making the journey by wagon train, and located in German township, where the father bought a farm of eighty acres, which he improved and cultivated. Upon that place he lived for twelve years, and then bought another farm of eighty acres, upon which he resided until he retired from active business life in 1893 and removed to Bremer, Indiana. His political endorsement was given to the Republican party and its principles and he belongs to the Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger were residents of Kosciusko county, Indiana, for three years after their marriage and then took up their abode upon the old family homestead in Marshall county, where they remained for eight years. In 1893 Mr. Berger purchased eighty-one and three-fourths acres of land, constituting his present farm in German township. He has made some of the improvements upon this place and has brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, while everything about the farm is kept in neat condition and indicates his careful supervision and practical methods. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Berger have been born three sons and two daughters: Carson, Pearl, Herman, Lola and Victor. The eldest son is now teaching school in the Philippines. The parents are members of the Evangelical church and are favorably known in this part of the county. Mr. Berger is a Republican, but while in thorough sympathy with the party he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is now meeting with good success.

Percy J. Troyer, county surveyor of Marshall county, Indiana, was born in West township, Marshall county, July 13, 1877. His father, Samuel Troyer, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Marshall county, with his parents, James and Elizabeth Troyer, when but seven years of age. Jonas Troyer, a minister in the Amish church, was instrumental in building the first church of that denomination in the county. Clara (Warnes) Troyer, mother of our subject, is a daughter of Henry and Hannah Warnes, who settled in Marshall county in an early day. Our subject is the eldest of a family of eight children.

Mr. Troyer was reared on his father's homestead in North township, and received his early education in the public schools of Valparaiso, Indiana. He later attended the Normal school at Marion, Indiana, where he studied surveying. He was elected to the office of county surveyor in 1907.

In 1902, Mr. Troyer was married to Miss Pearl Whiteman, a daughter of M. D. L. and Drucilla Whiteman, who came from Ohio in the early days and settled in Marshall county.

Our subject is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and has been a lifelong resident of Marshall county. Previous to entering surveying he was engaged in teaching school and was employed in educational work for twelve years.

ALFRED A. THOMPSON, M. D. From no professional man do we expect or exact so many of the cardinal virtues as from the physician. If the clergyman is austere we imagine that his mind is absorbed in the contemplation of things beyond our ken; if our lawyer is brusque and crabbed, it is the mark of genius; but in the physician we expect not only a superior mentality and comprehensive knowledge, but sympathy as wide as the universe. Dr. Thompson in large measure meets all of these requirements and is regarded by many as an ideal family physician. Certainly, if patronage is any criterion of ability, he ranks high among the leading members of the profession in Marshall county, where he is now enjoying a large and lucrative practice with office and residence in Tyner.

Dr. Thompson is a native of St. Joseph county, Indiana, born March 11, 1878. His father, John A. Thompson, is a farmer of West township and a native of Missouri, but during his infancy was brought to Indiana, the family home being established in St. Joseph county, where the Thompsons were among the earliest settlers and cleared large tracts of land there, thus contributing in substantial measure to the early development of the locality and to its reclamation for the uses of the white race. John Thompson was reared in St. Joseph county amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and was early trained to the work of the farm. After attaining years of maturity he was married there to Miss Mary Jodon, a native of Pennsylvania, and unto them were born a son and three daughters: Edith, now the wife of Edward Winenger, of West township; Alfred A., of this review; Maisie, the wife of Joseph Biggens, of Polk township; and Elma, the wife of Ray Welborn, of West township.

In 1892 John A. Thompson and his family came to Marshall county, settling in West township upon a farm of three hundred acres, which he rented. His time and energies were given to its further development and improvement until March, 1907, when he purchased another tract of land in West township, upon which he now makes his home. He has been a lifelong Republican and is a stalwart champion of the principles of the party. Although he has never sought to figure in any public light he has ever displayed those sterling traits of character which command confidence and regard.

Dr. Thompson acquired his early education in the district schools of Warren township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, and later was a student in the schools of West township, Marshall county. He also spent one winter in the South Bend Commercial College, after which he began teaching in the district schools of West township, following the profession for four years. In the meantime he began a college course at Rochester, Indiana,

and thus completed his more specifically literary education. In 1901 he went to Indianapolis, where he took up the study of medicine, completing a four years' course at the Medical College of Indiana.

Following his graduation Dr. Thompson returned to Marshall county and located for practice in the village of Lapaz, where he continued until March, 1907, when he removed to Tyner. Already he has secured a good practice here and his business is continually growing. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession by reading and investigation and in his practice displays the strictest conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

Dr. Thompson was married on Christmas day of 1899 to Miss Mina Stoops, who was born in Green township, Marshall county, and is a daughter of Madison and Malissa Stoops, farming people of this county, the family being established here at an early day in its development. Mrs. Thompson was reared in this county and by their marriage two sons have been born, Russel A. and John M.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Thompson has been an advocate of Republican principles, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Tyner and is a member of the United Brethren church, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the Marshall County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, thus keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the profession.

Moses Holm. In reviewing the history of Marshall county it will be found that from the early year of 1845 the name of Holm has been prominently connected with its agricultural interests. Wild was the region into which Jacob Holm brought his family in that year, its forests being still uncut, its prairie lands unbroken, and the Indians still roamed about at will seeking the deer and game which could then be had there in abundance. The family made the overland journey from Ohio, where in Summit county Jacob Holm was born on the 27th of August, 1816, and he was reared on a farm there. His people were of German descent. On coming to Marshall county he entered a farm of ninety-eight acres in the dense woods of West township, where he erected a little log cabin home, and this served as the family abode for a number of years, Mr. Holm in the meantime pursuing the arduous labor of clearing and cultivating new land. In time he added forty-five acres to his original tract, and there he lived and labored until his life's work was ended in death in 1907. He was a Democrat politically, and he was a good and pious man, giving of his means and his time to the furtherance of the cause of Christianity. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed church, serving as one of the first officers of the church here, and he also donated the land on which the house of worship stood and gave liberally of his means for its maintenance. Ere leaving his native state of Ohio Mr. Holm wedded Sarah Salem in 1839, and they became the parents of three children, Adam C., Sarah and Mary. The wife and mother died on the 16th of December, 1841, and in the following year he wedded Elizabeth Rupert, by whom he had three sons.

Moses Holm, the eldest of the three sons, was born in Ohio May 31, 1843, and he was but a babe of two years when the family home was established in Marshall county. As he grew to manhood he attended the old time log schools of West township, and on the old farm where his father settled in the early days he has resided throughout the period of his residence here. Purchasing a half of the homestead from his father he became the owner of one hundred and twenty-one acres and has long been numbered among the prominent agriculturists of West township.

Mr. Holm married Olevia Spitler, who was born and reared in Summit county, Ohio, a daughter of John W. Spitler, a farmer of West township. Seven children, four sons and three daughters, have been born of this union: Morris Elma, Ernest, Floyd O., Lizzy, Ruie May, Lottie and Chloe. All were born in West township, and the eldest, Morris Elma, is now deceased. Mr. Holm has given a lifelong support to the principles of the Democratic party, and is a member of the Reformed church.

Rev. Walter S. Howard, rector of St. Thomas' church at Plymouth, was born at Port Huron, Michigan, November 10, 1866, a son of James Howard, a successful merchant, and Juliet (Petit) Howard. From the public schools of Port Huron Rev. Mr. Howard entered in 1886 the Colgate Academy at Hamilton, New York, preparatory for a university course, and graduated as one of the honor men of his class in 1887. He was thus able to enter the University of Rochester, at Rochester, New York, where he completed his course and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891. During his college days he was the president of the local chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and was among the leaders in the building of its handsome new chapter house.

From Rochester Rev. Mr. Howard returned to Detroit and accepted the pastorate of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, which position he resigned two years later to enter the University of Chicago, where he studied in the Divinity school for a year and a half. As a preparation for his present high office he finally entered, from the University of Chicago, the Western Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church and graduated therefrom in 1896. In November, 1895, he was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, and in February, 1896, to the priesthood. Following his graduation he was made the rector of the Church of the Atonement, Edgewater, Chicago, Illinois. After a year as the rector of the Church of the Atonement, he resigned to enter the field of the Associate Mission at Omaha, Nebraska. His work there was effective and far-reaching, and after three years he was made the head of the Associate Mission and had in his charge eleven mission churches in and near Omaha. After laboring for three years with excellent results in the field of missions Rev. Mr. Howard resigned to assume work in Indiana, accepting the position of Dean of the Cathedral at Michigan City, whence, in May, 1902, he came to Plymouth to become the rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal church. The first few years of his work in this city were largely devoted to the building up of the parish, both financially and spiritually, and during his second year's work the project for a much needed new church was launched and plans formed

and adopted, resulting at length in the erection of the most costly edifice in the county, of which the city of Plymouth may well feel proud. A fine pipe organ is among its furnishings, and the church as it now stands represents an expenditure of about twenty-five thousand dollars. During Rev. Mr. Howard's rectorship the parish has experienced a wonderful growth, both numerically and spiritually, and keeping pace with the growth of the church, the Sunday-school has trebled its membership. Rev. W. S. Howard has thrice represented his diocese in the General Convention of the Episcopal church, has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese for years, and is an Examining Chaplain of the Bishop. He is an efficient worker for the Episcopal cause, and is devoting his life to the advancement of the work of Christianity in the world.

Jacob Cavender is a good illustration of the reliability of the agricultural element, which forms such a solid basis to the great civilization of the west and the country; for he still resides in Union township, wherein he was born, and maintains the old family homestead to which his father removed, with his family, when the son was but three years of age. Mr. Cavender was born on the 24th of October, 1863, and is a son of Edward Cavender, a native of Clinton county, New York, the day of his birth being April 20, 1822. The elder Mr. Cavender resided in Ohio from the time he was eight years of age until his first marriage to Magdalena Albright, when he removed to Cass county, Indiana, where his wife died, the mother of one child, William. There the elder Cavender engaged in farming for some years, following which he removed into Marshall county and located on a farm near Poplar Grove, Union township. This farm, which comprised ninety acres, he cleared and improved himself, and in 1866 settled on the land, which is now the homestead of his son. The second marriage of Edward Cavender was to Hannah E. Wickizer, who was born in Ohio, December 31, 1825, and in that state she was reared and educated. She became the mother of two sons and three daughters, all born in Union township, Marshall county, as follows: Katherine, now Mrs. C. M. Slater; Anna, the wife of Ziba Truax, a farmer; John C., a resident of Hobart, Indiana; Effie (Mrs. J. B. Gurthet), deceased; and Jacob. The father was a lifelong Democrat. In his early life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, transferring his membership, in later years, to the Evangelical church. He passed away at the age of eighty-five years.

Jacob Cavender lived at home all his life, and still maintains his residence at the old homestead, which belonged to his father, his estate comprising a fertile and attractive farm of 270 acres and commodious and modern buildings. On August 1, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Effie E. Pence, a native of Jewell county, Kansas. Mr. Cavender is a substantial and progressive citizen, and in his political affiliations is a Democrat. Mrs. Cavender belongs to the Christian church, located at Maxinkuckee.

Clinton A. Bondurant, in the real estate and loan business at Plymouth, Indiana, was born in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, April 23, 1870. His father, Allen Bondurant, was born in the

same township and county, in 1841, and died at the age of thirty years. His mother, Elizabeth (Huff) Bondurant, was also born in German township, and is a daughter of Philip Huff, a native of Pennsylvania, and an early settler in Marshall county. Our subject has one brother, Philip.

Mr. Bondurant was reared in North township and there received his elementary education, later attending the Normal school at Plymouth. He remained at home with his parents until of age, and his first employment was that of school teacher, at which he was engaged for six years. He was appointed deputy sheriff, under J. E. Marshall, and served in this capacity for four years. In 1900 he was elected sheriff and in 1902 was re-elected; serving as deputy and sheriff for eight years. He has been engaged in the abstract and loan business for five years and is a member of the Weckinger, Bondurant Company, incorporated, their main office being located in South Bend.

In 1897, Mr. Bondurant was married to Miss Florence Field, a daughter of David and Martha (Stilson) Field. Mr. and Mrs. Bondurant have two children: Helen L., aged eight years, and Dorothy E., aged five months.

Beside membership in the Masonic order, Mr. Bondurant belongs to Masonic, Red Cross, Knights Templar, Eastern Star, and the Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch Democrat and is well known through his association with local and county politics. He enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

Benjamin Snyder, a prominent farmer residing in section 8, North township, was born in Stark county, Ohio, October 21, 1844, a son of Simon and Saloma (Schmachtenberger) Snyder, the father a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Stark county, Ohio. They were married in Stark county, and were farming people there until their removal to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1848. This was during an early epoch in the county's history, when all was new and unsettled, and the young couple established their home on a farm in German township, the father continuing to cultivate and improve his land until his life's labors were ended in death at the age of eighty years. During nineteen successive years he served German township as its trustee, and he became well and favorably known in the county in which he so long lived and labored. He was a member of the Reformed Lutheran church. Mrs. Snyder preceded her husabnd in death, passing away at the age of seventy-five years. Of their eight children five grew to years of maturity and are still living: Martin, who makes his home in Arkansas; Benjamin, the subject of this review; Henry, a farmer of Walnut township, Marshall county, died February 9, 1908; Margaret, the wife of Martin Stickle, of Bremen, and James B., a resident farmer of German township.

Benjamin Snyder had attained the age of only four years when brought by his parents to Marshall county, Indiana, receiving his educational training in the old-time log schoolhouses of German township, with their puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, the old-fashioned open fireplace, and the slab seats and desks. He remained at home until he married, April 7, 1867, Julia A. Boyer, a daughter of William and Lucy (Ritter) Boyer, becoming his wife. She was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and

was nineteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Marshall county, Indiana. With his bride Mr. Snyder located on the old homestead in German township, and about three years later he also became interested in the saw-milling business there, carrying on both milling and farming. After about nine years in the milling business he sold his interest and, coming to North township, purchased the farm where he now resides. At the time of the purchase the land was without improvements, but he has since placed his fields under an excellent state of cultivation, and his estate now consists of two hundred and twenty acres in sections 6, 7 and 8, North township. The barn which now adorns the homestead, built in 1903, is one of the largest in the county.

Five children have been born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, namely: Flora E., the wife of Hosea Sarber, of Bremen; Emma, the wife of Henry Schlosser, engaged in the creamery business in Bremen; Tilden, who married Olive D. Baker, an agriculturist; and Selesta C., the wife of Lawrence W. Wade, of North township. One child died in infancy. Marshall county numbers Mr. Snyder among its most prominent public workers, his political affiliation being with the Democratic party, and in 1889 he was made one of its commissioners, filling the office for six years. During his administration the courthouse was remodeled, the county farm was changed and new buildings erected, the first iron bridges were made in the county, and many other needed improvements were instituted. During the erection of the county buildings he served as chairman of the board. He has also served North township as a road supervisor.

Erastus J. Thompson, a retired business man of Bremen, has been identified with the interests of this city since 1871, covering a period of thirty-six years. During the first two years of his residence here he was the proprietor of a hotel, but in the meantime, in 1873, he became interested in the lumber business and continued in that occupation until the fall of 1904, retiring then from an active business life. During this time he also conducted a sawmill and manufactured lumber for the wholesale trade, becoming very successful in this business venture, and in this city he erected ten dwelling houses, all of which he yet owns with the exception of two that were sold and one burned. His time is occupied in looking after his town property. He is a stockholder in the Union State Bank of Bremen.

Although Bremen numbers Erastus J. Thompson among her oldest residents and leading citizens, he is a native son of Cataraugus county, New York, born on the 11th of November, 1838. His father, Chauncey Thompson, also had his nativity in the Empire state, and in 1841 became a resident of the county of Seneca, from whence he later removed to Lenawee county, Michigan, and purchased government land. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Young and was also a native of the Empire state, and they became the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter, all of whom are living at the present time, and Erastus J. Thompson is their second child and eldest son in order of birth. He attained to mature years in Lenawee county, Michigan, and there learned the tinner's trade when a boy, following the vocation until he came to

Bremen in 1871 and entered upon his successful business career in this city.

In Lenawee county Mr. Thompson married Matilda A. Morrel, and the only child of this union, Carrie, is the wife of Dr. William A. Dietrick, of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. Mr. Thompson married for his second wife, Caroline Knoblock, and they have two daughters, Grace M., the wife of C. J. Fields, of San Francisco, California, and Maud, the wife of Arthur E. Liter, of Connorsville, Indiana. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Thompson made the trip to California and spent the winter in the Golden state of the Pacific, returning in the following April. For four years he served his city as a member of its school board, and he is prominently identified with the local ranks of the Republican party. His fraternal relations connect him with the Masonic order and the Knights of the Maccabees at Bremen, and he is also a member of the Congregational church. He has always had an abiding interest in educational and all other matters that subserve the progress of his community, and he is recognized as a power for good in the locality where his influence has been so long directed.

James E. Hanes, the agent in Plymouth for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, April 4, 1845. His father, Isaac Hanes, was a native of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster, and as a life occupation he followed the tilling of the soil. His parents died when he was but a small boy, and he was afterward bound out, attaining to mature years in his native state. He married Lydia Harrison, a native of Ohio, and her father, whom she never saw, was a relative of the renowned William Henry Harrison. She lived to the age of forty years, and to her and her husband were born three children, who attained to mature years, but their son, James, the eldest son and second child in order of birth, is the only member of the family now living. He began the battle of life for himself at the early age of nineteen years, as a railroad laborer, this being in February, 1864, and he remained with the Pennsylvania Company in that capacity for a year and a half. He then spent two years as a freight brakeman, and for nineteen years was a conductor, first in the freight and later in the passenger department, his run being from Ft. Wayne west. He was the oldest conductor on the division at the time of his retirement to assume the duties of agent at Plymouth, taking charge of the office on the 11th of June, 1887. He is now one of the oldest employes of the Pennsylvania Company in his division, having remained with them during the long period of forty-four years, and twenty years of that time has been spent as the agent at Plymouth.

In May, 1869, Mr. Hanes married Alice, a daughter of Owen Farnan, and they have a son and a daughter, Catherine F. and James A. The son is serving as a freight clerk for his father. Mr. Hanes votes with the Democratic party and at one time served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Ft. Wayne, is a director of the First National Bank of this city, and is a member of the Catholic church.

HENRY L. JARRELL. In a history of the representative men of Marshall county whose labors are an element in its business development mention should be made of Henry L. Jarrell, of Tyner, who is a representative farmer and also a successful merchant, dealing in coal and farm implements. It has been through the utilization of opportunities and through unfaltering perseverance that he has gained a place among the substantial men of the county and in his business career he has allowed no obstacles to brook his path that could be overcome by determined and honorable effort.

He was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 8, 1853. His father, Garret F. Jarrell, now deceased, was a farmer of that county, but a native of Delaware, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. Removing westward, he took up his abode in Franklin county, this state, when a young man and there followed farming for a number of years. He was married in that county to Miss Permelia Wilson, a native of Kentucky, in which state her girlhood days were passed. She was of English and Scotch lineage, while Mr. Jarrell was of Irish descent. They became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, and by a former marriage the mother had one son and one daughter, while the father by a previous marriage had three sons. Henry L. Jarrell is the fourth in order of birth of the children born unto Garret F. and Permelia (Wilson) Jarrell. In the year 1859 the father removed with his family from Franklin to Marshall county and settled in Polk township near Tyner, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring a month later. His sons then continued the work of clearing and developing the land, while the mother carefully managed the household affairs and did all that she could to assist her children in making a good start in life. She reached the venerable age of ninety years and was numbered among the most highly esteemed pioneer women of this part of the state. In his political views Garret Jarrel was a stalwart Democrat and fraternally was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in religious faith both he and his wife were Methodists, Mrs. Jarrell holding membership with that denomination for seventy years. Their lives were actuated by its teachings and their Christianity found exemplification in their relations with their fellowmen.

Henry L. Jarrell was educated in the schools of Tyner and of Plymouth and for fourteen years was a teacher in Polk township. He proved a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he acquired and throughout his life he has been more or less a student, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress. While living in Polk township he also served as trustee for four years, from 1882 until 1886, and in the latter year he was appointed deputy sheriff, filling the position in prompt and fearless manner for four years. The capability which he displayed in the discharge of his duties led to his election in 1890 to the office of sheriff and his incumbency again covered a term of four years. During that time he made his home at the county seat and after his retirement from office he returned to Polk township. This did not terminate his official service, however, for he filled the office

of county commissioner for six years and in this, as in the other offices, proved most loyal to the trust reposed in him.

Taking up his abode upon his farm in Polk township, Mr. Jarrell carefully, systematically and successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1904, when he removed to Tyner and built his present home. He is still the owner of valuable farming property, however, including a tract of land of one hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Jarrell has been married three times. On the 12th of February, 1879, he wedded Miss Ida E. Harris, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Martin Harris, a farmer of Polk township. They became the parents of two children: Jessie B., who is now a teacher in the schools of South Bend, Indiana, and Iden E., now deceased. The wife and mother passed away in 1882 and Mr. Jarrell was again married in 1884, his second union being with Miss Clara C. Shirk, of Lapaz. Her birth occurred in St. Joseph county, Indiana, and by her marriage she became the mother of two children, but one died in infancy. The surviving daughter, Mamie C., is the wife of John I. Stoneburner, a resident farmer of Polk township. The death of Mrs. Clara Jarrell occurred in 1904 and on the 20th of June, 1907, Mr. Jarrell wedded Sarah M. Hostetter, of Laporte county, Indiana. They are well known socially in the community and have many warm friends in Tyner and throughout this part of the state.

Since his removal to the village Mr. Jarrell has successfully conducted business as a dealer in coal and implements and has built up a liberal patronage. His business methods neither seek nor require disguise and the careful conduct of his interests and his earnest desire to please his patrons have been the strong features in the success which he now enjoys. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of Gleaners, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. While carefully conducting his commercial interests he finds time and utilizes his opportunities to advance the best interests of the village and no movement calculated to prove of general benefit seeks his endorsement and support in vain.

Samuel G. Strole. On the roll of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Marshall county is recorded the name of Samuel G. Strole, whose valuable homestead is located in West township. He was born in Dekalb county, Indiana, April 7, 1844, and is a member of a prominent old family of that county. Thomas Strole, his father, was born in Maryland, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and became one of its prominent farmers. He was married in Ohio to Sarah Diehl, of German descent, and a native of Maryland, and they became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom one died in infancy, and their son, Samuel, was a twin and the fifth child in order of birth. Mr. Strole, Sr., supported the principles of the Democratic party.

In his native county of Dekalb, Samuel G. Strole grew to years of maturity on a farm, but in 1872 he left the old home farm there and came to Marshall county, first locating on a rented farm of one hundred and twenty acres in West township. Four years later, in 1876, he purchased and moved to his present homestead of one hundred and twenty-

seven acres of heavily wooded land in West township, but with the passing of time he has succeeded in clearing most of his land and has also cleared sixty acres on another farm. His landed possessions now consist of two hundred and twenty-seven acres, all in West township.

Mr. Strole married Elizabeth Swaysgood in 1869. She was born and reared in Summit county, Ohio, growing to years of maturity on a farm. Her father was a prominent farmer in the Buckeye state. He was a blacksmith by trade, and by following this occupation in early life he was able later to become the owner of his farm. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Strole: Ada May, Hattie and Viola. The eldest daughter, Ada May, is the wife of Harry Rupel, a blacksmith of Burr Oak, and Viola died when eighteen months old. The two youngest were born in West township, and Mrs. Rupel is a native daughter of Dekalb county. Throughout the period of his majority Mr. Strole has voted with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the United Brethren church.

THOMAS HOUGHTON. A prosperous farmer, stock-raiser and land owner in Union township, Marshall county, Thomas Houghton is a native of Rush county, Indiana, born on the 4th of January, 1829. James Houghton, his father, was a pioneer of the township named. He was born in England in 1797, came to the United States when a young man, and locating on a farm in Rush county continued the avocation to which he had been trained, also as a good wagon maker. Here he was married to Miss Hannah Morris, who was born in Ohio, December 8, 1800, and there were nine children of this union, as follows: Phoebe, John, Thomas, Clarissa, Rachael, William, Elvira, Edward and Jefferson, all born in Indiana. The elder Mr. Houghton located in Union township in 1836, when he entered 160 acres of government land, and at once entered upon its improvement. After clearing and putting under the plow a large portion of this tract, he sold the property and purchased a farm near Culver, which remained his homestead until his death. In early life he was a wagon maker, following that trade also while a resident of Rush county. For many years he was a member of the Christian church and was altogether a useful, moral and valued member of the community.

Thomas Houghton received his education primarily in the district schools of Union township, although his father took much interest in his mental improvement and taught him how to read. While still a boy he was apprenticed to a harness maker at Plymouth, and after completing his term returned to his father's farm, of which he assumed the management. His marriage occurred March 27, 1851, to Miss Nancy McCormick Mitchell, daughter of James Mitchell, a Marshall county farmer. Mrs. Houghton died March 18, 1854, leaving two children—Lorenzo and James Egbert. In 1855 Mr. Houghton married Miss Mary Ellen Byrd, a native of Marshall county, and to their union were born four sons—Charles E., Thomas E., John C. and William N. The second Mrs. Houghton passed away April 9, 1875, and on December 13, 1876, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Myers, who was born in Ohio, May 22, 1856, and reared in Marshall county, Indiana. The

Thomas Houghton and wife

present wife is a daughter of Chris Myers, a farmer of Union township, who was born in Germany and came to Ohio with his parents when he was but two years of age. He was reared and married in that state, his wife being Elizabeth Pontias, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Houghton was reared in Union township, and received her education in the public schools of that section. The following six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Houghton: Orlando M.; Luther P., deceased; Dennis Ralph; Bertha E.; Effie Leola, deceased; and Cloe Viola, all of whom were born on the old homestead.

Following his first marriage Mr. Houghton removed to the farm upon which he now resides, which at that time consisted of 160 acres, but which now comprises 327 acres, scientifically cultivated and thoroughly improved. He is also the owner of two other farms of 166 acres, all in Union township. As to his fine homestead, it may be said that Mr. Houghton has cleared about 320 acres of it and made the improvements which have made it so valuable and attractive as a country home. He is also a valued citizen in his civic relations to the community, having served for seven years as a trustee of Union township. He is identified with the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. in Union township, and he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Culver, having been heavy contributors in the erection of the beautiful church in Culver.

William H. Conger. One of the first families to become permanently identified with the interests of Marshall county was the Congers, their founder here having been the father of our subject, De Signey Conger, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 9, 1810. It was on the 6th of August, 1836, he came to Marshall county, establishing his home in what is now North township, where he improved a farm and in time he became one of the largest land owners in this part of the county. He donated four hundred acres to the Lake Erie railroad, and was a public benefactor of Marshall county, giving of his means to all worthy objects and furthering all measures which he deemed of benefit to his fellow citizens. He voted at the first election held after the organization of the county and was the recipient of many public honors, serving in the early days as a school commissioner. The death of this honored and revered Marshall county pioneer occurred at the advanced age of eighty-four years, in 1894, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Powers and was also a native of Butler county, Ohio, died at the same age. She was born in February, 1810. Of their family of eight children, four died in infancy, the eldest being but seven years of age, and three are now living—Mary J., the wife of John H. Chase, of LaFayette, Indiana; David J., of Avenue, Arkansas, and William H.

William H. Conger, the only representative of the family in Marshall county at the present time, was born in its township of North October 24, 1842. He attended the district schools during his early life, but the principal part of his education was received at his own fireside at home, pursuing his studies during the long winter evenings by the aid of the candle light. He also taught for a time during the winter months, and remained at home and assisted in the farm work until twenty-two years

of age, while for three years thereafter he was engaged in the lumber business in Plymouth. Returning at the close of that period to the farm, he carried on its work until in January, 1894, when he came to Plymouth and entered upon his four years' term as the postmaster, this being during the administration of President McKinley. Since his retirement from that office he has been identified with the real estate and insurance business.

In 1867 Mr. Conger married Lottie A. Smith, a native of Montgomery county, New York, and a daughter of Jacob N. and Catherine C. Smith, of Tioga county, that state. Four children were born to bless this union: Harry E., a resident of Kokomo, Indiana; Charles H., of Woodstock, Illinois; Ray E., who makes his home in Indianapolis, Indiana; and Effie M., the wife of A. O. Wilcox, of Ravenswood, Illinois. Mr. Conger has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree and affiliates with the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and has filled all of the chairs in the order. He also affiliates with the Miles H. Tibbitt Post, G. A. R., being entitled to membership therein by his services in the Civil war, in which he enlisted in March, 1864, joining Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict.

William VanVactor, in whom the spirit of enterprise and determination find exemplification in his successful farming operations, was born in Center township, this county, on the 22d of September, 1860, his father being Miles VanVactor. His birthplace was what is known as the old VanVactor millsite near the present home of his uncle, Joseph VanVactor. He was reared on the farm on which his father now resides, east of Plymouth, in Center township, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the country schools in the acquirement of an education and for a short time was a student in the schools of Plymouth. He also spent one term at the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso and his mental discipline well equipped him for the practical and responsible duties of life. When not busy with his text-books he worked upon the home farm, assisting in plowing, planting and harvesting up to the time of his marriage. Soon afterward he removed to the farm upon which he has since lived.

It was on the 29th of March, 1885, that Mr. VanVactor was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Stephenson, who was born in Marshall county, January 11, 1862. They became the parents of two children: Mabel, who died at the age of three years, and Hazel, who is now seventeen years of age. Mrs. VanVactor is a daughter of William Y. and Elizabeth (Cox) Stephenson, who were married in 1855. The father was one of the early school teachers of Marshall county and contributed in substantial measure to its intellectual progress in an early day. He also learned and to some extent followed the carpenter's trade. He made his home upon a farm and was a successful agriculturist, carefully conducting the work of the fields, so that annually he gathered rich harvests. Both he and his wife were natives of Indiana. His wife, who was born November 26, 1836, reached the ripe old age of seventy-one years, her death occurring January 21, 1907. They were greatly esteemed in the community

as worthy pioneer citizens and Mr. Stephenson took an active and helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. VanVactor is a farm of one hundred and seventy acres and is a splendidly improved property equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences of the model farm. The fields have been brought under a high state of cultivation and in connection with the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate Mr. VanVactor also raises stock to some extent. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he has neither time nor inclination for office, preferring to devote his energies to his farming operations, in which he is meeting with gratifying success.

William M. Sherland, hotel proprietor, town clerk, a former township trustee and a resident farmer of Lapaz, claims membership to one of the oldest families of Marshall county. Ebenezer Sherland, his father, and a native of Penn Yan, New York, came to Marshall county with his father, James, in 1833, when he was but ten years old. They located on the Michigan road in North township, where the son attained to manhood's estate and later became a farmer. At one time he traded a horse for ninety-six acres of land, entirely unimproved, and to him fell the difficult and laborious work of placing it under cultivation. After a time he added one hundred and sixty-five acres to his little tract, and this remained as his homestead during the remainder of his life. He erected three houses on the land, but each in turn were destroyed by fire. He was both a farmer and local politician, and served his township of North as a trustee. Sophia Wively, his wife, was born in Lake county, Indiana, near Crown Point, of German ancestry, and she is now living in Williston, North Dakota. There were five children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Sherland, but only two are now living, and the elder, Luther A., resides in Bremen, this state.

William M. Sherland, the second son and third child, was born in North township, Marshall county, October 12, 1860, and his education begun in its district schools was completed in the University of Valparaiso. After leaving school he spent one year in Chicago and another in South Bend as a checking clerk for the Vandalia Railroad Company, but this is the only time he has worked for others. He owns the old Sherland homestead of two hundred and sixty-five acres and also property in Lapaz, where he maintains his residence. "Like father like son" is true regarding the public life of the Sherlands, for both father and son have been active in the public affairs of North township, and covering a period of five years and three months, from 1894, until November, 1900, William M. Sherland was the township trustee. He held the office longer continuously than any other incumbent, and he is now the town clerk of Lapaz.

In 1885 Mr. Sherland married Lydia, the daughter of John A. and Martha Smith, of Sumption Prairie, Indiana. Their son is Floyd M., a teacher in North township, and their daughter "Dessie" is in the sixth grade. Mr. Sherland is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the United Brethren church.

Dr. H. P. Preston is numbered among the younger members of the medical fraternity of Marshall county, but he has already won success in his professional career and is accorded the good will and patronage of the citizens of Plymouth. His birth occurred in Laporte county, Indiana, January 13, 1874. His father, Calita Preston, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, but became one of the early pioneers of Laporte county, Indiana, whither he removed in 1833, and his death there occurred in 1906, aged eighty-two years. He is still survived by his wife, nee Mary Martin, who yet resides on the old homestead in Laporte county.

There were five children in their family, who grew to mature years, two sons and three daughters, and the Doctor, who is the third child in order of birth, spent the early years of his life at the old home in his native county of Laporte, pursuing his education in its district schools, and later he graduated in the high school of Rolling Prairie. The time had then arrived for him to enter the business world, and for seven years he served as the teller in the First National Bank of Laporte. In 1897 he enrolled his name among the medical students of Hahnemann College, of Chicago, one of the best known medical institutions of the country, and graduated therein in 1901. Dr. Preston at once returned to Laporte to embark in the practice of his profession, but six months later, in 1901, he came to Plymouth and has since devoted himself to his practice in this city. He is a member of the Marshall County Medical Society, the Indiana State and the American Medical Associations, and also has membership relations with the Masonic order and the Elks. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is now serving as the examiner for the pension board.

In 1901 Dr. Preston was united in marriage to Winifred Wair, of Laporte county, Indiana. They were the parents of one child, Pauline, who died when three years of age.

Daniel Vollnagle, a retired farmer of Bremen, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1833, but for forty-three years he has been prominently identified with the interests of Marshall county. He is a son of John and Susan (Konkle) Vollnagle, natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. When a young man the father came from his native land to America and located in Mahoning county, Ohio, from whence in 1863 he removed to Marshall county, Indiana, and was engaged in farming here until his death at the age of about sixty-five years. The wife and mother reached the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. In their family were nine children, all of whom attained to years of maturity.

From his native county of Mahoning Daniel Vollnagle, their fourth child and third son, moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and became interested in farming and supplying wood for the railroad company. From there he came to Marshall county, Indiana, in the spring of 1864, locating near Bremen, where he purchased a farm of about seventy acres and continued its improvement and cultivation until he laid aside the work of the farm and moved to Bremen to engage in sawmill work. Later, however, he purchased another farm of ninety-five acres two and a half miles north of Bremen, and both of his estates are now under an excel-

lent state of cultivation. He also owns his own home and other property in Bremen, and in 1888 he built what is known as the Bremen race track, a half-mile track, and which has the fastest record of any track of its size in the state of Indiana. A record of 2:07 was made by Billy Mack in 1902. Mr. Vollnagle graded the track and superintended its entire construction.

In Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1856, he married Anna Weaver, a native also of Mahoning county, Ohio, and they have a family of two sons and two daughters, as follows: Eliza, the wife of John Skyhawk, of Bremen; Maretta, the wife of William Hans, also of this city; Joseph F., at home; and Henry L., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Vollnagle also have four grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, one of the latter being deceased.

Willis Koch. The attractiveness of Marshall county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of its native sons have remained within its borders, enjoying the privileges afforded here both for educational and business development. Of this class Willis Koch is a representative and is now successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in West township, where a life of well directed activity and enterprise is bringing him the substantial rewards of earnest, persistent labor. The farm which is now his home was also his birth place and his natal day was March 25, 1875. His father, Aaron Koch, was a pioneer resident of West township and a native of Wyandot county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. Having attained his majority, he was married there to Miss Lovina Keiser, also a native of Ohio, who spent her girlhood days in that state and is indebted to its public school system for her education. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Willis Koch is the youngest. Of the family Franklin and Lillie, the first and second in order of birth; Olive, the fifth child, and Solomon, the seventh of the family, are now deceased. Those still living are Lincoln, Mary, Minnie and Willis. Four of the number were born in West township following the removal of the family from Ohio to Indiana. The father was a farmer in the Buckeye state. He removed westward to Iowa and afterward came to this state, settling in West township in 1865. He purchased what is now the old family homestead, becoming owner of ninety-five acres of land, which was undeveloped and unimproved when it came into his possession, but he cleared away the timber and cultivated the soil, bringing the farm under a high state of improvement. About 1867 he went to Illinois, where he remained for a year, after which he returned to West township, where he made his home until his death. He died at the age of sixty-seven years and thus was terminated a life of activity and honor, which won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow men. In politics he was always a Republican, never faltering in support of the party and its principles.

Willis Koch was educated in the district schools of West township and in the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso. Being thus well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties he started out for himself and has made creditable success as the years have gone by. On

the 15th of January, 1896, in Buchanan, Michigan, he was married to Miss Nannie Rowley, a native of Berrien county, that state. Her parents were farming people who early settled in Berrien county.

At the time of his father's death Willis Koch inherited a part of the estate and purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home property. He now has about seventy acres of land, constituting one of the good farms of the community, improved with substantial buildings, while the fields are rich and productive, responding readily to the care and labor bestowed upon them. Mr. Koch has made most of the improvements on the place and everything about the farm is indicative of his careful supervision and progressive methods. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party and while he is not active as a politician in the sense of office seeking, he yet gives loyal support to the platform which he believes will best conserve the public interests.

JOHN R. JONES, the county clerk of Marshall county, with residence in Plymouth, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, November 10, 1867. It was in that county that his father, Ezra T. Jones, also had his nativity, and he was there reared and twice married, his first union being with Harriet Connor, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter, but only one daughter is now living, Mary Jane, the wife of Benjamin Berry, of Fulton county, Indiana, near Macy. The father married for his second wife Harlena Jane Tyrrell, who was born in Ohio, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters, but both of the daughters are now deceased, and of the sons Ansley B., the younger, is engaged in the hardware business in Argos. Ezra T. Jones came to Indiana in the fall of 1873 and established his home in the southern part of the county, where he yet maintains his residence, being now about sixty years of age. He has never taken an active part in the political life, always voting with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Richland Center, an active and efficient worker in the cause of Christianity. His wife died some years ago, and for his third wife he married Eliza A. Garn, nee Flannigan.

John R. Jones was but a lad of five years when he became a resident of Marshall county, receiving his educational training in its public schools, and his first official position was as the trustee of Green township, continuing in that office from 1894 to November, 1900, six years. He then moved to Argos and became the editor for two years of the *Argos Reflector*. In his earlier life he taught school for nine years in Marshall and Fulton counties, while later he represented on the road the fire and life insurance business. In 1902 he was made the clerk of Marshall county, entering upon his official duties January 1, 1904, retiring January 1, 1908, and in 1906 was elected to the office of chairman of the Democratic party of Marshall county and re-elected in 1908. In addition to discharging his official duties he is also engaged in the real estate business and is interested in Texas land, owning about thirteen hundred and fifty acres in Marion county.

On the 26th of March, 1891, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Cora M. McElfresh, a native daughter of Marshall county, where her

parents, Elijah and Rachel (Davis) McElfresh, established their home in an early day and are numbered among its honored pioneers. The father is now a retired farmer of Argos. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Marcie, Ethel, Agnes and Louise. Mr. Jones has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias order of Argos and with the Masonic order in Plymouth.

Dr. A. E. Stevens, a physician and surgeon of high reputation and substantial practice at Maxinkuckee, Marshall county, is a native of Noblesville, Indiana, born on the 20th of January, 1844. His father, Dr. Oliver Perry Stevens, was also a physician of the place for many years, so that this section of the county is particularly indebted to the family for the faithful and reliable administrations of that profession which shares with the clergy the gratitude and deep affections of the well ordered citizen. The elder man was born and reared in Stark county, Ohio, and was an alumnus of the Ohio State Medical College of Cleveland. For several years he practiced his profession in Noble county, Indiana, and then removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he remained for twenty-two years. In 1874 he located in Maxinkuckee, Indiana, and continued there until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. He had a very large practice and was widely esteemed throughout Marshall county both as a physician and a man. The mother of our subject, Leonora Stevens, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and was eleven years of age when she came to Indiana with her parents, being reared to womanhood on the home farm. By her marriage to Dr. Stevens she became the mother of four sons and one daughter, Dr. A. E. Stevens being the eldest of the family.

The future doctor was but seven years of age when his parents removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and there he finally begun the study of medicine under his father's guidance, later attending the Cleveland Medical College, from which he graduated with his professional degree in 1872. Following his graduation he returned to Wisconsin, but soon afterward went to Cresco, Iowa, where he first entered into practice. For two years he remained at that place and then removed to Monterey, Indiana, where he remained for fifteen years. In 1889 he located at Maxinkuckee, and has there remained as a valuable member of the community in every respect.

In 1866 Dr. A. E. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Jane Allen, a native of New York. Seven children have been born to this union, four of whom are deceased. The living are: Oliver R., located in Maxinkuckee, and is a book binder, married; Dessie F., wife of A. C. Edinger, a resident of Boone Grove, Indiana, and an agriculturist; Guy, located in this county, and a painter by occupation, married. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat.

Dr. N. S. Lindquist has been a member of the medical fraternity of Plymouth since 1899. His alma mater is the renowned Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, in which he graduated with the class of 1899, and in the same year he opened an office in his native city of Plymouth, where he was born on the 27th of August, 1874, to Peter

H. and Celia (Anderson) Lindquist, both natives of Sweden. When about twenty-one years of age the father left his native country and came to the United States, and shortly after his arrival in this country he established his home in Plymouth, where he has ever since been identified with the blacksmith's trade, being now one of the oldest representatives of the business in the city. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lindquist are living and are as follows: Dr. J. A., a practicing physician of Springfield, Illinois; N. S., the subject of this review; Charles O., a resident of South Bend; and Walter H., a traveling man.

Dr. N. S. Lindquist received his literary training in the public schools of Plymouth, where he graduated with the class of 1894, and he then became enrolled among the students of Hahnemann College to prepare for the profession which he has chosen as his life work. The same year of his graduation, 1899, he opened an office in Plymouth, where he has since faithfully responded to the calls of the sick and suffering and has won for himself a leading place in the profession.

Dr. Lindquist married, in 1899, Maggie Francisco, a daughter of Mrs. C. A. Francisco, of Lincoln, Illinois, and their two children are Frank V. and Olive C. The Doctor is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy and is a prominent Mason, affiliating with the blue lodge, chapter and Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity in Plymouth and is a Republican in his political affiliations.

Rev. Martin L. Peter, the pastor of the Lutheran church of Lapaz, was born three miles west of Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, January 28, 1865. Rev. Philip A. Peter, his father, is one of the most widely known ministers in the Lutheran denomination, long a most earnest laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, and by both voice and pen he has proclaimed His teachings to the world. He was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, but was only about three years old when he came with his parents to America, and arriving in the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland, the family eventually made their way to Louisville, Kentucky, a short time afterward going to New Albany, Indiana, and from there to Corydon, of the same state. There Rev. Philip A. Peter attended the academy, his preceptor being Professor Nail, a native of the Isle of Man, and later he spent several years as a teacher, both teaching and studying theology under the president of the Indiana Synod. In 1858 he entered the ministry of the Lutheran church and was stationed at Corydon, Indiana, for nine years preaching at the home church near that city. From there he went to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he labored less than two years, and then for five years preached at Olean, Indiana, and at West Baltimore, Ohio.

The ministerial labors of Rev. Philip A. Peter cover the unusually long period of fifty years, and in addition to his zealous labors as a pastor he has been the author of many worthy publications, including the "History of the Reformation," published by the authority of the Ohio Synod. He is also the author of "St. Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles." With Professor William Schmidt, of Luther Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, he is the author of the "History of the Ohio Synod," and he has

also contributed to the Lutheran periodicals and magazines several well known English hymns. The wife of Rev. Peter was before marriage Mahala Rhodes, born south of Corydon, Indiana, June 22, 1829, and she died June 14, 1903. She was the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Crabill) Rhodes, from old Virginia, but the family located in Harrison county, Indiana, about one hundred years ago. Members of this family fought under Washington during the Revolutionary war.

Three sons and four daughters were born to Rev. and Mrs. Peter, and their fourth child and second son, Martin L., has worthily followed the footsteps of his honored father leading to the higher life and is one of the eminent exponents of the Lutheran faith. His first training in the public schools of West Baltimore, Ohio, was continued in the Capital University at Columbus, that state, where he remained for three years, and then entering the junior year of Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, graduated in June of 1889. In the fall of the same year he became a student in the Columbus, Ohio, Theological Seminary, and following his graduation in 1892 was ordained a minister and installed as the pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, five miles northwest of Lapaz. In the year following he organized the Lutheran chapel at Lapaz, and in 1906 he organized a church at Pleasant Valley, three miles northeast of Lakeville, Indiana, while also he is the secretary and was the promoter of the National Lutheran Library Association, the author of a condensation of Christian baptism, and his last work, "A Miracle Among Men," has won him renown as an author. He, too, has spent many years in the vineyard of the Lord, an earnest and efficient worker, patient and diligent, and is loved by his people and honored by all who know him.

Rev. Peter married, October 24, 1894, Augusta, a daughter of J. G. and Jane (Jenner) Pfeiffer, of Columbus, Ohio, where the daughter was formerly a teacher in the high school. Her brother, Professor Ed Pfeiffer, is a member of the faculties of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and the Capital University, and one of her pupils, Harry G. Archer, is a noted musical author. Esther Augusta, the only child of Rev. and Mrs. Peter, is attending school in Lapaz.

Daniel W. Miller. The business interests of Tyner find a worthy representative in Daniel W. Miller, a merchant and postmaster, who belongs to that class of representative American men that promote public interests while advancing individual progress. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Elkhart county, near Nappanee, December 3, 1877. His father, Levi Miller, who was at one time a farmer of this county, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and was there reared. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Miss Mary Farmwald, who is now deceased. She, too, was a native of the Buckeye state and both were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. They had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom Daniel W. Miller is the third son and sixth child. On leaving Ohio the father removed to Indiana, settling in Elkhart county, where he worked on the railroad and studied medicine. Later he took up his abode near Nappanee and began the practice of medicine, following that profession until 1884, when he left Elkhart county and brought his family to Marshall county. Here he made

a location in German township and bought a farm of twenty acres which was covered with the native timber. This he cleared away and continued the development of the place, at the same time practicing his profession in German township until about 1890, when he removed to Polk township and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. This he also cultivated and developed and derived therefrom a gratifying income. In 1894 he went to North Dakota, where he practiced for about ten years, after which he removed to the state of Washington, locating near Wenatchee, where he is now located in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the German Baptist church and his life has been characterized by high and honorable principles, while in the line of his profession his service has been of marked value to his fellow men.

Daniel W. Miller was a pupil in the district schools of West township and also spent one term as a student at North Manchester. During the periods of vacation he worked in the fields upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When nineteen years of age he left home and started out upon an independent business life as an employe of Samuel Cripe, of North township, with whom he remained for seven months. He then went to Plymouth, where he was employed in the old novelty works in the finishing room, spending three months there. On the expiration of that period he accompanied his father to Dakota, where the succeeding two years were passed, after which he returned to Marshall county and began work as a farm hand by the month. Later he again went to Dakota, where he followed farming for seven months, when he once more returned to Marshall county and again was employed at farm labor here. His life has been one of unremitting diligence and activity and whatever success he has enjoyed is attributable to his own labors.

On Christmas day of 1898 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Bertha C. Pippenger, who was born in Fulton county, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and Sophia Pippenger, who were farmers of North township. Mrs. Miller was reared and educated in Polk township, where her father owned a farm of forty acres. For two years after their marriage the young couple lived in Polk township, where Mr. Miller carried on general agricultural pursuits, and then removed to Plymouth, where the succeeding winter was passed. In the spring he took up his abode in West township and was employed at threshing by Henry Price. He afterward worked on the Pennsylvania railroad on a steam shovel and invested his earnings in twenty acres of land in Polk township. He cleared part of this and then traded his land for a threshing machine, and for two seasons operated his thresher, but in the year 1904 he lost his arm in a corn husker. He then sold the thresher but took another one as part pay and used it for husking corn. In the spring of 1905 he located in Tyner and purchased the store of Mr. Fink. He is now carrying a line of notions, candy, cigars and school supplies and has a good establishment, receiving a liberal share of the public patronage. On the 4th of April, 1905, he was appointed postmaster and is now filling that position.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three children—Lila, Goldie and Susie—all of whom are natives of Polk township. The parents are members of the United Brethren church and are highly

esteemed in the community, enjoying in large measure the confidence and friendship of those with whom they have been brought in contact.

In politics Mr. Miller has been a Republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him and he has never sought public office until becoming postmaster of Tyner, being appointed by President Roosevelt. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of Gleaners, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life has been one of untiring industry and he may truly be called a self-made man, for his perseverance and diligence constitute the basis of the success which he has enjoyed.

Novitas B. Aspinall, M. D. For many generations the ancestors of Dr. Aspinall have been distinguished representatives of the medical profession in both England and Germany. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of England, and to his son, Dr. George Aspinall, was accorded a prominent position with the medical fraternity in Liverpool, England. That city was the birthplace of the latter's son and the father of the Doctor of this review, R. H. Aspinall, who also became a practicing physician of Liverpool and practiced in connection with his father. Dr. R. H. Aspinall married Emily E. Hague, a native of the fatherland of Germany. Her father, Dr. Henri A. Hague, was a graduate of a medical college and was a practicing physician of Germany for many years. Eight children were born to Dr. R. H. and Emily Aspinall, three sons and five daughters, and the sons are all practicing physicians.

Dr. Novitas B. Aspinall, the only representative of his family in America, attended the Kings College of Liverpool, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1879, the Oxford University in 1874, and after the completion of his studies he practiced with his father for one year. In the fall of 1881 he came to the United States, and during the following seven years was a resident of New York, removing thence to Chicago, where he practiced his profession from 1888 until 1892, and it was at the close of that year that he came to Plymouth and so prominently identified himself with its professional life. His practice is in connection with Dr. Borton, whose daughter Grace he married on the 10th of June, 1896, and their only child, Jane Borton, is now a little maid of six years. Dr. Aspinall holds membership relations with the Indiana State Medical Society, the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the American Association, the Pennsylvania Railway Surgeons, the Marshall County Physicians' Association, and is the secretary of the Marshall County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic order, in which he affiliates with the blue lodge, council, chapter and the Knights Templar, and is a member of the Order of Ben Hur, the Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. In connection with his large practice Dr. Aspinall is also the surgeon for the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, is the secretary of the Monarch Iron Works, and is largely interested in real estate in Plymouth and Marshall county. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

Henry Clay Taber was born in Center township, Marshall county, Indiana, April 13, 1840, and his entire life with the exception of his services in the Civil war, was spent on the old Taber homestead in Marshall county. His name is indelibly inscribed on the pages of the early and much of the subsequent history of his community, and he was a man of the highest integrity of character. He was a son of Samuel Dennis and Jane (Pope) Taber, both of whom were born in New York, and from that state they moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio and subsequently to Indiana. Their first home in this state was in Allen county, from whence they came to Marshall county in 1833. Samuel D. Taber was one of the contractors to build the Michigan road, he having constructed about twelve miles of this historic old highway, and in that same year his son Cyrus was born on the 26th of June, and it is stated that he was the first white child born within the confines of Marshall county. Samuel Dennis Taber was born April 19, 1798, and died April 22, 1864. He built the residence where so many years of the life of his son Henry Clay were spent and where his widow yet resides. He was married on the 1st of July, 1830, and in an early day they kept a country hotel on their farm, which he developed from a dense timber tract. Jane (Pope) Taber was born March 7, 1806, and died in Marshall county May 10, 1878. These honored pioneers became the parents of the following children: Cyrus, Mary Ann, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Sarah Frances, Oliver Perry, Lucyette and William Paul. The father was one of the prominent characters in Marshall county in an early day, serving in many of its minor offices. He was a justice of the peace and one of the early county judges, having for many years been prominently known as Judge Taber. He was first a Whig and later a Republican in his political affiliations, and both he and his wife were Presbyterians, although during the later years of her life she was a member of the Advent church.

Henry Clay Taber was reared on a farm and his life pursuit was agriculture. Owing to the poor condition of the schools of the pioneer days he received only a limited educational training. On the 8th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was honorably discharged July 1, 1865, but he thereafter maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades of the blue by his membership in the Grand Army post. Before his enlistment, October 13, 1860, he married Maggie Fife, who died November 17, 1866. She bore him one son, Herman Taber, now of Plymouth. On the 24th of October, 1867, Mr. Taber married Sarah Jane Blasingham, who yet survives him, and to this union were born Susan, Charles (deceased), John E., Nellie Dell, Henry Howard and Samuel Dennis. Mr. Taber affiliated with the Republican party, and the death of this honored old resident of Marshall county occurred on the 6th of January, 1906.

Mrs. Taber was born in Fayette county, Indiana, March 3, 1844, a daughter of John D. and Mary Susan (Stubblefield) Blasingham, the former of whom was born in Gloucester county, Virginia, September 29, 1815, and died in Marshall county, Indiana, April 21, 1850, a young man of thirty-five years, and the mother, born in Gloucester county May 10,

MR. AND MRS. HENRY C. TABER.

1818, died in Marshall county August 10, 1900. She bore her husband the following children: Mary Frances, deceased; Thomas A., who served in the Civil war with Company D, Seventy-third Volunteer Infantry; Sarah Jane; John Hilliard; Francis Marion, and James C. The father died during the memorable epidemic of typhoid fever in 1850, leaving his widow with the care of five children. Their farm was then an undeveloped tract of woodland, their home a little log cabin, and under the most unfavorable circumstances the brave and faithful mother of his children set about to provide for her fatherless children with a fidelity worthy of mention. She performed a man's work in clearing the land and raising the crops, but her labors were well rewarded and she reared a family worthy of her honored name. She was possessed of the most sterling qualities of heart and mind, and God blessed her with many years, she having passed the eighty-second milestone ere death claimed her. She was for many years a faithful member of the Methodist church. On the 17th of January, 1859, she married Joseph Burden, by whom she had two children, Joseph Edmond and Eva Ellsworth, but the daughter is deceased, as is also the father, who died in 1897. Mrs. Taber has two (2) parchment deeds executed under the hand and seal of President Van Buren, March 20, 1837, valuable souvenirs in her home.

Daniel R. Morlock, a farmer and stockman of West township, was born in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, December 11, 1858, a son of George Adam Morlock, whose genealogy appears on other pages of this work. The son Daniel received his educational training in the township of West, and at his father's death he became an heir to eighty acres of the homestead farm, a part of which he has since cleared and placed under cultivation, and for twenty-five years he has maintained his residence on this farm.

Mr. Morlock married, in 1883, Fannie E. Crawford, a daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Crawford, honored pioneer residents of West township, Marshall county. Mrs. Morlock was born in Ohio, but came with her parents to Marshall county in 1865, and she was reared and received her educational training in West township. Their three children are Cora, Claude and Lester, all of whom were born on the homestead in West township. The political affiliations of Mr. Morlock are with the Democratic party.

Dr. Henry A. Deeds, dentist, councilman and one of the leading citizens of Plymouth, has practiced here throughout his professional career, covering a period of eighteen years. Dentistry is said to be unique among other occupations, for it is a trade, a profession and a business all in one, and it thus follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly skilled in the theory of the art, expert in the use of the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry, and must possess good business qualifications. In none of these qualities is Dr. Deeds lacking, and he has therefore attained a foremost position among the representatives of the profession.

The only living son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Deeds, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of German descent, he was

born in Hancock county, Ohio, November 25, 1853, and has one living sister, older than himself, Minnie, the wife of James E. Peterson, of Warsaw, Indiana. As he was but three years old when his parents moved to Kosciusko county, this state, he was reared there and educated in the Warsaw public schools, when he became a partner in a cooperage factory with his father until 1889. He then began the study of dentistry in Warsaw and in August of 1890 located for practice in Plymouth. Since then, however, he has attended a post-graduate course in the Northwestern University, of Chicago, his post-graduate diploma bearing the date of 1899. He is a member of the Northern Indiana Dental Society, the Indiana State Dental Society, and of the Masonic fraternity of Plymouth, affiliating with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is also a Sir Knight.

Dr. Deeds married, in 1877, Dora Wahl, born in Hagerstown, Indiana, a daughter of Charles Wahl, of Warsaw. Their only child is a daughter, Leonora. Dr. Deeds is a stanch Democrat, and November 9, 1905, was elected a member-at-large of the city council of Plymouth, Indiana, for a four-year term.

Charles E. Hayes, the leading liveryman of Culver and one of its large property owners, is a native of Illinois, born in Bement, Piatt county, on the 15th of July, 1874. His father is Abraham Hayes, a native of Ohio, who came to Culver in May, 1895, and entered the livery business, Charles E. buying a one-half interest in the enterprise in the year following its establishment. In 1906 he purchased his father's interest and thus became sole proprietor of the business.

Charles E. Hayes received his education in the schools of his native Illinois town, graduating from its high school, which is considered one of the best in the state. After leaving school he went south and spent five years in Alabama and Georgia, engaged during that period in the winery business, and in 1896 transferred his activities from Tallapoosa, Georgia, to Culver, Marshall county. Since that year he has been developing a fine business, and is now the owner of the most complete and modern livery in the town. His establishment includes a stable of fifteen horses, carriages of the latest make, an automobile and facilities for heavy teaming. In 1901 he erected a commodious barn, 120 by 70 feet in dimensions. Besides his livery plant Mr. Hayes owns three residences in Culver and other property of value. He is also interested in a number of local corporations, including the Culver Water Works. In politics he is a Republican, and although one of the most popular men of the locality, has evinced no desire for public preferment. Mr. Hayes' wife, to whom he was married in January, 1897, was formerly Bertha E. Parker, daughter of Eli and Catherine (Spangler) Parker, both widely known residents of the county, a record of whose lives is published elsewhere in this work.

William Scofield, at the time of his death in 1902, was accounted one of the most influential and successful farmers of North township. A residence of forty-five years besides giving him the fullest personal knowledge of all the citizens of the township and experience in local

affairs, was also fruitful of material success and that gradual ripening of character to dignity and esteem. He brought his wife and one child to Marshall county in the spring of 1857, and on a place that he had previously selected in North township began the improvement of a homestead. A small log schoolhouse near by the site of the present family home gave shelter to his family until he could erect a little board shanty as his first and primitive home. The readers of this history are familiar with the usual trials and labors marking the progress of the early settler from the time he first settled in the county until he reached a state of prosperous circumstances. The clearing of his raw land, the cultivation of its acres, the business connected with agricultural industry, and the providing of home and its comforts for family were all parts of the experience of this deceased citizen, and his family treasure many individual experiences of his long career. Under the conditions as outlined and with limited capital he began a career of industry that at the close of his life was represented by a homestead of several hundred acres and the ownership of other valuable properties in the county. As a stockman he ranked among the leaders in his township and county. His interest in the breeding and raising of fine horses and cattle was productive of special benefit to the public in the agricultural and live stock fairs which he and Mr. John Seltenright maintained for some years. After the disorganization of the county agricultural society they purchased the grounds at sheriff's sale and subsequent to 1887 put their individual enterprise and backing in the promotion and maintenance of fairs that were a credit to the county.

William Scofield was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 4, 1833, a son of William and Mary (Marshall) Scofield. The grandfather was Caleb Scofield, a native of England, who came to America and in 1813 built what is said to have been the first cooper shop at Cincinnati, and was a worthy pioneer in the early settlement of southern Ohio. Of his six children, William, Sr., married Mary Marshall in 1829, and in the spring of 1834 moved his family to Franklin county, Indiana, and engaged in the cooper's trade near the present site of Mt. Carmel, marketing his goods in Cincinnati. He died in 1862. Mary Marshall (the mother, who died the next year after her husband) was of a colonial Virginia family, where in early years they were planters and slave owners. From Virginia the Marshalls came to Franklin county, Indiana, in the thirties.

When eighteen years old William Scofield rented the home place and in managing it for three years obtained his start in life. In 1855 he married Miss Julia Jackman, of Franklin county, and two years later they came to Marshall county. His first wife and children are all deceased, and by his second marriage, in 1865, with Lydia Emerson, only one of the four children reached maturity. Adelia Miller, who became his wife in 1879 and who survives him, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, where her father, John L. Miller, was also a native. Her mother, Sarah Terry, was of English parentage, and was born in South Carolina. Mrs. Scofield, whose brother and four sisters are all living, came to Marshall county when six years old, and was reared and educated in this county. Since the death of her husband she continues to live on the home farm

of 280 acres, where her son, Sterling I. Scofield, is manager. The other son, Floyd W. Scofield, lives in Indianapolis. Mrs. Scofield also owns property in Lapaz and in South Bend. Both as the widow of one of North township's most successful men and for her own personal worth she is held in high esteem.

Oliver G. Soice. In an early day in the history of Marshall county there came to reside within its borders a sturdy son of the fatherland, John Soice, whose birth occurred in Bavaria, Germany, and who after coming to America first located in Ohio, from whence he came to Marshall county in 1850. In time he became intimately associated with several of the leading industries of the county and engraved his name indelibly on the pages of its history. His first home on coming here was in Plymouth, but shortly afterward he removed to Bremen, where he resumed his trade of a harness and saddle maker, and he was one of the first residents of that place and the first to erect a frame house in the town. He became active in the political as well as the business life of the county, voting with the Democratic party, and in 1870 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, continuing therein for two terms, and he also served as a justice of the peace, as a member of the city council and the school board. He was one of the organizers and for some years the cashier of the First National Bank of Plymouth, and was also one of the charter members and a stockholder in the Plymouth State Bank. After the expiration of his term in the treasurer's office he invested his means in farm lands in Center township and superintended his landed interests while maintaining his residence in the city. Mr. Soice married in Bremen, Margaret Hergoz, who came from her native land, Bern, Switzerland, to America when young, and her death occurred at the age of sixty-four years, after becoming the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to years of maturity and nine are now living.

Oliver G. Soice, a son of this well known and honored pioneer of Marshall county and the eldest of his thirteen children, was born in Bremen on the 12th of July, 1855, and there he spent the first sixteen years of his life, attending its public schools and those of Plymouth, and he also pursued a college course at Hillsdale, Michigan. From 1875 until 1888 he served as the deputy county treasurer, and in the meantime in 1886 he was elected the treasurer of Marshall county, taking the oath of office in the following year, and he served as its incumbent until 1891. After the expiration of his term of office Mr. Soice was free from business cares for a time or until he became identified with the Plymouth State Bank as its cashier. He was one of the organizers of this leading financial institution of Marshall county, and he has ever since continued to discharge its duties of cashier.

In 1878 Mr. Soice married Olive May, a daughter of John D. and Henrietta (Stansbury) Armstrong, and they have become the parents of three children—Gertrude Clare, Claude W. and Harry J.

Mr. Soice is a valued member of Plymouth Kilwinning Lodge, No. 149, A. F. & A. M.; Plymouth Chapter, No. 49; Plymouth Commandery, No. 26. He also holds fraternal relation with the Order of the Knights

of Pythias. He has always taken an active interest in both local and state politics.

PETER E. DIETRICH. For many years Peter E. Dietrich has been an important factor in the industrial interests of Bremen, his name being well and prominently known through its association with the Bremen bank, and he is also a native son of the city, born on the 28th of October, 1859, the sixth child and fourth son in order of birth of John Dietrich, Sr., one of the best known and most honored pioneers of Marshall county. From his native land of Switzerland he came to the United States and to Marshall county, Indiana, in the spring of 1852, and for one year resided on a farm near Bremen, in German township. He then moved to Bremen and engaged in the cabinet and undertaking business, and he was the first undertaker in the city. In 1861 he turned his attention to the mercantile business and continued as a merchant of Bremen until his death in 1889, when he had reached the seventieth milestone on the journey of life. His name is prominently enrolled among the sturdy and honored pioneers of Marshall county, as well as among its most prominent business men, and his influence was ever used for the good and well being of those associated with him in any way. He was married in Switzerland to one of its native daughters, Elizabeth Feitz.

Their son, Peter E. Dietrich, obtained his educational training in the city schools of Bremen with a five months' commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago. From the school room he entered the business world in 1884 as a partner in his father's mercantile store, and continued as a general merchant until 1905, when the business was divided and Mr. Dietrich, of this review, became cashier of the banking department. The bank is capitalized at fifty thousand dollars, of which he owns a two-thirds interest, and this is one of the reliable financial institutions of Marshall county.

Mr. Dietrich married, August 29, 1895, Clara, a daughter of Ernest Kunz, of Linkville, Marshall county, and they have one daughter, Erma, at home. The Democratic party receives Mr. Dietrich's active support and co-operation where national issues are involved, but locally he casts his ballot for the men whom he regards as best qualified for office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity of Bremen and of the Congregational church, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

WILLIAM MCKESSON is an enterprising man, whose diligence forms the basis of his prosperity. He is identified with farming interests and is also a stock buyer and well driver of Polk township. He was born in Erie county, Ohio, May 14, 1851. His father, John McKesson, now deceased, was an agriculturist of Polk township and was a native of Pennsylvania, but when about eight years of age left that state and went to Ohio, where he was reared on the farm, early becoming familiar with the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He also learned and followed the blacksmith's trade in connection with general agricultural pursuits. He was married in Ohio to Miss Matilda Monroe, who was born in that state near Fremont, in which locality she was also reared. Mr. and Mrs. McKesson became the parents of twelve children, six sons

and six daughters, of whom William was the second son. In 1866 the father with his family came to Indiana, establishing his home in Polk township, Marshall county, where he purchased a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres. With the assistance of his sons he cleared this place and continued its improvement and development, making it his home until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age. In business he was reliable and trustworthy, as well as energetic and diligent, and as the years passed he transformed his land into a fine farm equipped with many modern accessories. In politics he was a lifelong Republican and was greatly interested in the success of the party, but never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of office as a reward for party fealty. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his loyalty to its teachings.

In his boyhood days William McKesson attended the district schools of Polk township and remained upon the old home farm until twenty years of age. The periods of vacation were largely devoted to the work of the fields and he became familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting. He was about twenty years of age when he started out in life on his own account, working by the month as a farm hand and also at different times doing work upon the railroad and in sawmills. It was an assured fact that he was always busy, for his life has ever been one of unwearied industry and unabating energy.

July 27, 1877, Mr. McKesson was married to Miss Eliza A. Carpenter, a daughter of John S. Carpenter, a soldier of the Rebellion, who laid down his life upon the altar of his country. Mrs. McKesson was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, and to her husband has been a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. Their marriage has been blessed with twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom Pamilla is now deceased. The others are Delph, Jesse, Ressie, Willard, Ethel, Nellie, Alva, Harley, Arthur, Edna and Lowell. All were born and reared in Polk township.

Following his marriage Mr. McKesson purchased land in Polk township, acquiring the ownership of one hundred and eighty acres. He owned many other farms in the township and for about twenty years he lived in Tyner, where for a long period he operated the mill. In the spring of 1907, however, he purchased his present farm of forty acres, which is situated in Polk township. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and also engages in the purchase and sale of live stock. He is likewise well known locally as a well driver and pump maker and does a good business of that character, having continued in this line for twenty-eight years. His political allegiance is given the Democracy and for one term he served as supervisor. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Gleaners and is well known throughout the county, his business interests having brought him a very wide acquaintance, while his diligence and thorough reliability have gained for him the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

William F. Young. Throughout the period of his residence in Marshall county Mr. William F. Young has taken an active interest in

its public affairs and at the present time he is the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. His first official position was as a member of the city council, to which he was elected in 1886, and following his retirement from this office he was made a member of the city board of health. His next public position was as the trustee of Center township, entering upon the duties of that office in 1891 and serving until 1894, and in the fall of 1902 he assumed the office of a justice of the peace.

Mr. Young was born in Buffalo, New York, February 10, 1851. His father died when he was but a child, and in 1858, when a lad of seven years, he came to Plymouth, but in the same year went to Ft. Wayne and in 1860 to Lafayette, which continued as his home during the following four years, and at the close of the period, in 1864, he returned to Plymouth. During his young manhood he became identified with railroad work and continued that fascinating life for ten years, from the age of seventeen to twenty-seven, and since that time he has followed the barber's trade. Since attaining to mature years he has been an active worker in public affairs, voting with the Democracy, and Plymouth numbers him among her business and political men.

Mr. Young married Mary M. Gunther, of Ft. Wayne, in 1882, and although they have had no children of their own, they have reared a daughter. Mr. Young is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Ben Hur.

Samuel A. Garn. During the early days of Marshall county, when its forests stood uncut and its broad prairies had been unturned by the plow, there journeyed hither a young lad of twenty years, David Garn, to establish a home in the wilds and to cope with the many privations and hardships incident to a life on the frontier. He journeyed in a wagon from his native commonwealth of Ohio, and arriving in Union township, Marshall county, he purchased eighty acres of land, to which he later added another eighty-acre tract, and he cleared and improved his land. At the commencement of his life here he erected a little cabin home, which continued as his residence during many subsequent years, and in the meantime he added to his land until he was the owner of nearly a section. After a time Mr. Garn returned to his Ohio home for his bride, and the young couple took their wedding journey in a wagon to the husband's new home in Marshall county. They passed through the many trials and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants of a pioneer's life, and the names and deeds of these brave frontiersmen should be held in reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil. During the later years of his life Mr. Garn moved to West township and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the present homestead of his son Samuel, and there he passed to his final reward at the age of sixty-six years. He gave his political support to the Republican party, was a member of the Evangelical church, and also held membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Garn was blessed by the birth of five children, four sons and one daughter, as follows: John Franklin, Samuel A., Margaret E., Francis E. and Ira M., all of whom were born in Union township.

Samuel A. Garn, one of the best known farmers and stockmen of

West township, was born in Union township, Marshall county, May 9, 1861. At his father's death he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the parental estate, and he is now the owner of the old homestead farm of one hundred and forty-two acres. On the 16th of November, 1882, he married Rose S. Burgener, the daughter of Peter Burgener, whose genealogy will be found on other pages in this work. Four children, three sons and a daughter, have been born to them in West and Union township—Herbert R., who received his diploma from the common schools in class of 1901 and took one year's work in the high school and also a business training in the Atheneum Business College in Chicago; he is bank clerk in W. T. Rickards & Co.'s Commercial bank. Vernon E. received his diploma in the class of 1906; he is now taking a course in the high school. Mark B., not in school, and Esther L., the youngest. Mr. Garn has given a lifelong support to the principles of the Republican party, has fraternal affiliations with the Knights of Pythias Order, No. 117, Castle Hall, Plymouth, and is a member of the United Brethren church. Marshall county has been his home throughout his entire life, and throughout the period of his majority he has been prominently identified with its business interests as a farmer and stockman. As a stockman he has been very successful and he is extensively engaged in both buying and selling. Mr. Garn has flowing wells on his estate, which increases the value of the land.

Gottlieb Grimm, a prominent and well known agriculturist of Marshall county, has been identified with its interests since a young man of seventeen years, when he came with his father from Ohio to reside within its borders. Farming has been his life occupation, and on his valuable and well improved estate of one hundred and forty acres there is a pleasant farm residence, erected in 1892. In addition to this property his wife owns eighty-two acres of land.

Gottlieb Grimm was born in Marion county, Ohio, May 10, 1845, a son of Michael and Salome (Heimlich) Grimm, both of whom were born and reared in the fatherland of Germany, the father in Bavaria, and they came to the United States at the ages of twenty and twenty-six, respectively. Their marriage was celebrated in Marion county, Ohio, and there they settled down in life as farmers and resided until 1862. It was in that year that the family left their Ohio home and sought a new location in Marshall county, Indiana, locating on the land where their son Gottlieb now resides. The mother died there in 1848, leaving four children—John George and Michael, both deceased, and Gottlieb and John. For his second wife the father married Axthelm Ossing, and he passed away in death on his old home farm in Center township when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years, in September, 1888. He, too, followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, achieving success in his chosen vocation, and he was a member of the Lutheran church. His political affiliations were with the Democracy.

Gottlieb Grimm made his home with his father until his marriage, in 1869, to Catherine Jacoby, a daughter of Elias Jacoby, and she lived but eighteen months after her marriage. In 1873 he wedded Laura Noll, who died in 1888, leaving two children, Bertha and Lizzie, but the younger

died at the age of twenty-one years. In 1889 Mr. Grimm married Laura Zimmerman, and two children were born of the third union, Clara and Cecil, of whom the younger is also deceased. Mr. Grimm supports the Democratic ticket in politics and is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, as also is Mrs. Grimm.

GEORGE W. VOREIS. A lifelong resident of Union township, Marshall county, George W. Voreis has for years been a strong figure in the public affairs of his home locality, and of late years has become especially honored for his straightforward methods as justice of the peace. In the field of the trades and the industries he is a capable and honest painter and paper hanger, and is therefore thoroughly in sympathy with the trials and perplexities of those who earn their living by means of the handicrafts. Mr. Voreis was born in Union township on the 12th of July, 1846, a son of John H. and Eleanor (Jacobs) Voreis. His father, who was a Marshall county pioneer of 1836, is supposed to have been born in Kentucky, while his mother is known to have been a native of that state, her birthplace being near Millersburg.

George W. Voreis was reared and educated in Union township and is the fourth in a family of six children. In his earlier years he engaged for a time in school teaching, but, inclining toward a more active occupation, later took up the painter's trade and in still later years added paper hanging to that avocation. In these related labors he has since occupied himself energetically and profitably. Good citizen that he is, Mr. Voreis has not contracted his activities to the business field, but for years has been known for his good judgment in public affairs. A stanch Democrat, his party maintained him in office as town clerk for a considerable period, and for several years he has administered the affairs of justice of the peace with unpartisan fairness and judicial ability.

Mr. Voreis was married in July, 1873, to Miss Lottie Personett, a native of Peru, Miami county, Indiana, where her people reside. To their union have been born four daughters—Pearl, Nellie, Daisy and Grace. Mr. Voreis' fraternal connections are with the Masonic fraternity, he being the present master of H. H. Culver Lodge, No. 617.

JOSEPH C. WHITESELL. Among the native sons of Marshall county is recorded the name of Joseph C. Whitesell, who is now its representative in the office of county clerk, taking the oath of office on the 1st of January, 1907. He was born in West township September 2, 1873, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Learman) Whitesell, the former of whom was born in Stark county, Ohio, but he became one of the early pioneers of Marshall county, Indiana, and his death occurred at the age of forty-eight years, while the mother was born in Indiana, near Ft. Wayne, and is now living in Donaldson, this state.

Joseph C. Whitesell, the fourth child and fourth son in order of birth of their seven children, six sons and a daughter, attained to years of maturity in his native township of West, where he attended the public schools and completed his educational training in the Valparaiso University. With this excellent training to serve as the foundation of his future life work he entered the school room as a teacher and taught in the

schools of West township for fourteen years, teaching during the winter months and farming in the summers.

In 1902 Mr. Whitesell married Claudia, a daughter of Dr. Samuel R. and Sarah R. (James) Richey. He affiliates with the Democratic party and is a member of the United Brethren church.

David Zehner, Sr. Across the water from the old country came the first American ancestor of the Zehners, Adam Zehner, in 1746. The voyage was made in a sailing ship, he working for his passage, and during the long journey hither he became in love with the captain's daughter and they were married in Philadelphia. The young couple then established their home on the Schuylkill river, and they became the parents of fifteen children. Adam Zehner served his adopted country faithfully and well in the war of the Revolution and died in 1809, aged eighty-three years. One of his sons and the grandfather of David, David Zehner, Sr., was a captain in the war of 1812, and at the close of the conflict he engaged in the milling business and died in 1831.

Solomon Zehner, a son of David, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and in his native commonwealth he followed the milling business until his removal to Indiana in 1842. He drove across the country with a horse team and located in Hagerstown, Wayne county, where with his brother Benjamin he purchased Burkett mill and the family continued their residence in a log cabin there until 1850, when they removed to Fulton county, Indiana, and after a short time there came to Marshall county and purchased government land in section 32, Green township, now Walnut township, three miles from Tippecanoe. All was then new and wild here and Mr. Zehner cut the logs with which to erect his little log cabin, and this primitive dwelling was the first home of the Zehner family in Marshall county. They arrived here in the fall of 1850, and in December of that year he purchased a mill at auction and took possession of it on the 1st of January, 1851. He became one of the best known business men of his community, and he continued the operation of his mill until his life's labors were ended in death in 1852, aged fifty-three years. He was a member of the Lutheran church and politically was a Jackson and Jefferson Democrat. In his native county of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, Solomon Zehner wedded Saloma Hoppis, a native daughter of the commonwealth, born in 1807, and her death occurred in 1879, long surviving her husband. Eight children were born to them, of whom six are now living,—David, Michael, Eliabeth, John, Abraham and Solomon (deceased).

David Zehner, the first born, claims Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, as the place of his nativity, his natal day being the 15th of June, 1830, and twenty years later he arrived with his parents in Marshall county, Indiana. From 1852 until 1857 he was in the milling business with his brother William, and at the close of the period he sold his interest in the mill to his brother Michael Zehner. He was reared as a farmer and miller, and he remained under the parental roof until his father's death, and as the eldest son was appointed the administrator of the estate. Purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, he erected a little log cabin and began the arduous task of clearing and improving his land.

David Zehner Sen

Mrs. David Zehner

In time the little cabin home gave place to a two-story frame residence, and with the passing years he added to his landed possessions until he became the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land. The entire tract was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and in 1860 he built a saw mill to facilitate his work of clearing and has ever since been engaged in the milling business. He was at one time interested in a foundry in Plymouth, but this was destroyed by fire and Mr. Zehner lost heavily in the disaster. He now owns between five and six hundred acres of land, and during the years of 1860-1-2 he served his township of Green as a trustee. He is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations.

On the 1st of November, 1857, Mr. Zehner married Miss Elizabeth Voreis, who was born in Green township, Marshall county, Indiana, August 18, 1836, and her death occurred on the 17th of May, 1872. She was a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Pollard) Voreis, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children, the five now living being John W., Thomas N., David, James L. and Eva. Mr. Zehner was married a second time on the 14th of February, 1875, to Savannah Hubble, who was born May 1, 1848, and died September 5, 1876. On the 14th of October, 1877, he married Mrs. Mary J. White. She was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, June 26, 1848, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Hanson) Vandermarke, both of whom were born in Putnam county, Ohio. Mrs. Zehner is the youngest of their five children, and her mother died when she was but two years of age, but her father lived to the advanced age of seventy and spent his days in Kosciusko county, Indiana, as a farmer. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a Whig in his early political affiliations. Mrs. Zehner's foster parents were John and Catharine Stoops, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and she resided with them until her first marriage to Mr. White. After his death she returned to her home and remained with them until her second marriage. On the 18th of November, 1866, she became the wife of John J. White, who was born in Ohio, and his death occurred in 1875. Their four children were: Catherine and Martha, both of whom died in infancy, and Clement H. and John A., who are living. Mr. White was a member of Argos Lodge, No. 399, A. F. & A. M., and he received the honors of a Masonic burial. He served at one time as the assessor of Walnut township. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zehner,—Mary C., Lawrence C. and Clarence L., twins, Bertha, Daisy and Adam. Mr. Zehner is a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Thomas Milner. One of the first families to ally their interests with those of Marshall county were the Milners, the name having been prominently identified with the history of this community since the early year of 1836. They trace their descent to the mother country of England, from whence came the great-grandfather of Thomas, Francis Milner, who was a seaman and was lost at sea. His son William served his country in the Revolutionary war for about five years and was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine. His death occurred in Rush county, Indiana. Michael E. Milner, the father of Thomas, was born ten miles

from the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, but in an early day in its history he moved to Preble county, that state, and in 1836 came to Marshall county, Indiana, arriving here on the 28th of September. He purchased forty acres of land in Center township, but his death occurred in the township of North when he had passed the seventy-second milestone on the journey of life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Banfield, was a native of Concord, New Hampshire, and was but six months old when taken by her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, and when she was but a little maid of six years her mother died and she was reared by an uncle in Preble and Butler counties, Ohio. She was a daughter of John Banfield. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Milner were eleven children, six of whom grew to years of maturity and three are now living.

Thomas Milner, their fourth child in order of birth, was born three miles from the town of Eaton, in Preble county, Ohio, March 2, 1825, and was eleven years of age when the family home was established in Marshall county, where during his boyhood days he walked three miles to attend the old-time log schools of Center township. He remained at home and superintended the work of the old homestead until about forty years of age, first working with his brothers, but later the property was divided and his estate now consists of three hundred acres, which he rents.

On the 20th of December, 1848, Mr. Milner wedded Ruth Hooper, who lived only about two years after her marriage, and it was not until eighteen years later that Mr. Milner was again married, Emilie Downs then becoming his wife, and their two children are E. B., a railroad man, and Alice, at home. Mr. Milner votes with the Democracy, and he was at one time made a supervisor of roads, but would not accept the office. He is numbered among the revered early pioneers of Marshall county, and he has proved an honor to the honored family name which he bears.

William Fries, the superintendent of the Bremen water works and the present marshal of the city, was born in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, November 11, 1856, a son of Jacob and Louisa (Huff) Fries, who were born in the fatherland of Germany. They were married in the United States, and in 1844 they came to Marshall county and established their home in German township, where they became prominently identified with its agricultural interests and spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in his eighty-seventh year and the mother at the age of seventy. In their family were eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity.

William Fries, their seventh child, obtained his educational training in the district schools of German township, and he remained at home until of age. During the first five years after leaving home he resided two miles east of Bremen, for seven years thereafter was engaged in farming in Wabash county, Indiana, and returning thence to Marshall county he located in Bremen and was associated with the hardware trade until 1906. He was then made the marshal of this city, his present office, and at the same time is efficiently discharging the duties of superintendent of the city water works. He is a Democrat politically.

In 1888 Mr. Fries was united in marriage to Adeline Amacher, a

daughter of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Amacher. She was born in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, and has become the mother of seven children, six sons and a daughter—Otto, Walter, Oliver, Carl, Raymond, Harold and Ruth. Mr. Fries is a member of the Evangelical church.

FREDERICK H. MYERS, the subject of this sketch, was born in the village of Tyner, then known as Tyner City, Marshall county, Indiana, September 21, 1858. His father was Matthias Myers, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, came to Marshall county in 1853, and died in December, 1891. His mother was Isabell Johnson, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in the year 1834, and the same year came to Marshall county with her parents, where she continued to reside until she died, September 16, 1903. She and Matthias Myers were married in 1855, and to them were born Ella Myers, October 30, 1856 (she being the first child born in Tyner), and Fred H. Myers, September 21, 1858. Mr. Myers' grandfather (his mother's father), John Johnson, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, in 1803, his wife, Harriet Wills, having been born in the same county and state in the year 1812. They were married in 1832, came to Indiana, and settled on the Jacob Powers farm in North township, Marshall county, in 1834, being the first settlers in that part of the county. There were many Pottawattomie Indians in that region at that time, and for four or five years afterwards; and in the county until four years later there resided about fifteen hundred of these first inhabitants of the county. Mr. Johnson died January 22, 1855, and his wife, Harriet, June 7, 1871.

At the time of Mr. Myers' birth fifty years ago, the county was sparsely settled, and still in reality in its primitive state. The first railroad constructed in the county had just been built from Laporte through the village in which he was born to Plymouth. As soon as he was old enough, he was sent to the public school at the place of his birth, and continued his studies until he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching school. He attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute in 1876-7; taught school in winter and worked in brick yards during the summer season; except one year he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Indianapolis, graduating in 1878. He then accepted employment as floor-walker in the Boston Mercantile Establishment in Chicago, and later as salesman in a wholesale notion house. In June, 1885, he moved to Lapaz, and took charge of the general store of Morgan Johnson until 1889, when he purchased a half interest in the establishment and took entire control of the business, Mr. Johnson having removed to Greenville, Ohio. In 1905 Mr. Johnson died and Mr. Myers' sister, Miss Ella Myers, purchased his interest and the business continued under the same management. Mr. Myers is proud of the fact that he was in business twenty-two years in the same room, and was in partnership twenty years with Mr. Johnson, and during all that time not an unkind word passed between them. The business was a success financially. In 1907 Ella Myers sold her half interest to George W. Schaal, the business being now conducted in the name of Fred H. Myers & Co., Mr. Schaal as manager and Mr. Myers retiring from the active management.

From his boyhood to the present time Mr. Myers was always thor-

oughly Democratic in his politics and political views, although his father was a stanch Republican until about 1868. Mr. Myers was always a working Democrat and in the second administration of Cleveland, beginning in 1893, he was appointed postmaster of Lapaz, serving until 1897, when the political complexion changed and so did the postmaster, Abram Schaffer, Republican, being appointed in his place.

He was nominated by the Democracy in 1904 as their candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by 71 votes when the Republican cyclone struck Marshall county. In 1906 he was again given the nomination by his party, defeating the same man that ran against him two years previous, and is now the treasurer of Marshall county, Indiana.

April 15, 1888, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Dessa P. Thompson at Plymouth, Indiana, one son, Frederick Thompson Myers, being born to this union.

He is not a member of any church organization, but believes in having a clear conscience, in justice and love for fellowmen, and is broad and liberal minded. He is a member in good standing of the Knights of the Maccabees, and also of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Myers is a business man of large experience and his reputation in all the active relations of life are above reproach and such as any one might envy.

Keim F. Brooke. The name of Brooke is prominently associated with the history of Marshall county, one of its founders having been Keim K. Brooke, a native of Parker's Ford (Lawrenceville), Chester county, Pennsylvania, born May 12, 1835. He was a son of Mark Brooke, whose death occurred in Pennsylvania when his son Keim was but fourteen years of age. The son with his mother came to Plymouth in 1852, his elder brother having previously settled here, and he was engaged for a time as clerk in the drug business in Laporte and Indianapolis and subsequently returned to Plymouth, becoming one of the early drug merchants of this city. For a time he also traveled in the interests of that business, and for seven years he was the deputy auditor of this county, while in 1878 he was elected to that office and served from March, 1879, to March, 1883. He was also a member of the school board for several years, about nine years in all, and was one of the best known men in Marshall county, engraving his name indelibly on its political and industrial history. He was a prominent Mason, and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 26th of June, 1907, was the oldest continuous member of the order in Plymouth. He passed away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was long a zealous member, and his political affiliations were with the Democratic party. On the 16th of May, 1858, Mr. Brooke married Margaret H. Patterson, a daughter of Hon. William M. and Mary B. (Haas) Patterson, the former of whom was long one of the leading citizens of Marshall county, which he represented at one time in the legislature and was prominent in the council chambers of his state. Mrs. Brooke survived her honored husband but four months, her death having occurred on the 27th of October, 1907. In their family were one son and two daughters, of whom Nona is the wife of F. G. Smith, of Plymouth, and Carrie died on the 25th of September, 1902.

Keim F. Brooke, the youngest of the family, was born in Plymouth, March 9, 1864, and received his educational training in the high school of Plymouth, graduating with its class of June, 1880, after which he entered the auditor's office as an assistant to his father.

For about one year he was in the office of the A. L. Thomson Lumber Company, and at the close of that period, in December, 1883, he entered the county clerk's office as deputy to Oliver P. Klinger, who was succeeded by D. A. Snyder, and Mr. Brooke continued in the office as deputy for the eight years of Mr. Snyder's terms. He then formed a partnership with D. E. Snyder in the insurance business, the relationship continuing for four years, and in 1898 Mr. Brooke was elected the clerk of Marshall county, serving in that official position from the 1st of November, 1899, to the 1st of January, 1904, when he was succeeded by John R. Jones, Mr. Brooke continuing in the office as deputy to Mr. Jones. To him belongs the honor of having spent more years in the court house of Marshall county than perhaps any other man in the county.

He married, December 25, 1902, Jessie Toan, a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah R. (Barnard) Toan, and they have one son, Charles Toan, born September 26, 1903. Mr. Brooke is a Democrat in his political affiliations, a prominent and zealous worker in its ranks, and he is a worthy representative of two of the county's most honored and prominent early families.

Samuel R. Richey, M. D. In a history of the medical profession of Marshall county it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. Samuel R. Richey, who is successfully engaged in practice in Donaldson. He receives public recognition of his skill and ability in a large and growing patronage and his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has won him the unqualified respect of his brethren of the medical fraternity.

A native of Indiana, Dr. Richey was born in Cass county on the 5th of September, 1840. His father, the Rev. John Richey, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming one of the pioneer representatives of that denomination in Indiana, and thus aiding in molding the early moral development and progress of the state. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and educated, and having arrived at years of maturity, he was married there to Miss McGill, also a native of Kentucky. They became the parents of ten children, of whom Dr. Richey is the ninth in order of birth. Soon after their marriage they removed from the Blue Grass state to Indiana, and Rev. Mr. Richey continued in the work of the ministry, proclaiming the doctrine of Methodism in pioneer districts. He was an earnest, fluent, logical and effective speaker and held large meetings throughout the state. He died during one of these meetings at Attica, Indiana, and his church, his community and his family thus suffered a great loss. But while he passed from the stage of earthly activities at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years, his memory yet remains as a blessed benediction to many who knew him, and the seeds of truth and righteousness which he planted in the hearts of many have borne fruit as the years have gone by. In his political affiliation he was a life-long Democrat.

Dr. Samuel R. Richey was reared and educated in Cass, Fulton and White counties of Indiana, accompanying his parents on their various removals according to the itinerant customs of the Methodist minister at that date. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work he prepared for his chosen calling and was graduated from the Indiana Medical College with the class of 1874. He then located for practice in Pulaski county, Indiana, and soon afterward located in Marshall county, where he demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician.

At the time of the Civil war Dr. Richey put aside all personal and professional considerations to aid his country in the preservation of the Union, enlisting in 1862 as a member of Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. The first engagement in which he participated was at Perryville. He afterward went with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea following the Atlanta campaign, and was in numerous important battles which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. His bravery and loyalty were never questioned and his devotion to the cause which he espoused was most exemplary. He served until the close of the war and then returned to Plymouth, where he engaged in merchandising in the capacity of a clerk.

On the 20th of September, 1866, Dr. Richey was married to Miss Sarah E. James, who was born and reared upon a farm in Pulaski county, Indiana. By this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters, James, William, Harry O., who was a practicing physician and is now deceased; Claudy Grace, Charles, and one who died in infancy. All were born in Marshall county. The family home was established in this county in 1874 and for many years Dr. Richey has continued actively in practice at Donaldson, his professional service, however, calling him into the three counties of Marshall, Stark and St. Joseph. He is a member of both the state and county medical societies and keeps abreast with the times in the progress manifest in practice of medicine and surgery. While quick to adopt any new method or idea that promises to prove of value in his professional labor, he is also slow to discard the old and time tried methods, the value of which has been proven in its actual experience. That his professional service is attended with excellent results is indicated by the fact that many families have been his patients for years and that his practice is constantly growing.

Dr. Richey has been a lifelong Democrat, interested and active in the party, doing all in his power to insure its success and secure the adoption of its principles. He is a member of the Plymouth Lodge of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic and is popular in all these organizations, where his genuine worth and social, genial nature have gained him a wide and favorable acquaintance and won him lasting friendships.

William Zehner, deceased, was of German descent but of American parentage. His great-grandfather, Adam Zehner, came from Germany in 1746 and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He served in the war of the Revolution and died in the year of 1809, aged eighty-

three years. The grandfather, David Zehner, was a captain in the war of 1812, and at the close of the conflict he engaged in the milling business and died in 1831. The father, Solomon, was a miller, as were also all of his brothers, seven in number, and six of his sons were millers. In 1842 he moved from Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1851 came to Marshall county, settling in the woods southeast of Argos, where he lived two weeks under an elm tree until he could build a log cabin. This little cabin home still remains, it having withstood the storms of over fifty years. After a short sojourn at this place the Zehners bought the Wolf Creek mill. In August, 1852, the father died, and one year later William and David Zehner began the milling business on their own responsibility. William soon purchased his brother's interest and conducted the mill alone about eight years. In 1861 he erected a mill at Sligo and continued its operation until 1886, when he moved to Plymouth and began the manufacture of flour, and thus he continued until his death.

During his mill experience at Wolf creek he operated the only mill in Marshall county, and he used to describe his business as having been very extensive for the time, running the machinery day and night in order to supply the great demand for flour. He kept no books, all the pay being taken out of toll. In fact, all kinds of business at that time was carried on by barter, the only money in use being the Union Plank Road currency, of questionable value, and a few state bank notes, which were about on a par with gold. "About the worst money I ever saw," Mr. Zehner would say, "was that issued by independent banks. You could not tell one day whether it would be worth anything the next day or not." At the time of his death Mr. Zehner was the proprietor of the largest flouring mill in Marshall county, and this is now being operated by his son Jesse. He served four terms as the trustee of West township, and in his earlier life took an active part in politics, voting the Democratic ticket. He and his wife were members of the Reformed church and were held in the highest esteem by their many friends.

Mr. Zehner was married December 9, 1858, to Margaret L. Grossman, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who survives him with six children: Sylvester V., Cyrus W., Mrs. Mary A. VanVactor, Mrs. Salome R. Long, Mrs. Ellen Carpenter and Jesse A. Five brothers also survive him: John, of Pierceton; Abraham, of Boise City, Idaho; David and Michael, at Wolf Creek; and Solomon, of this city, now deceased, and one sister, Mrs. Lydia Hullinger, who resides at Argos. Mr. Zehner had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. George C. Long, at Cando, North Dakota, for about four weeks and had expected to return to Plymouth in the following week, but death came unexpectedly on September 26, 1907. His remains were brought back to Marshall county and laid to rest amid the scenes of his younger life and his later years of valued activity.

NATHANIEL GANDY, a business man of Culver, is one of the pioneers of Marshall county, and has amply proved his fidelity, both in defense of his country and in his contributions to the material and moral advancement of the community of which he has been a factor for a period of sixty-one years. Born in Jay county, Indiana, on the 2nd day of January,

1845, he is a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Coney) Gandy, both natives of Indiana and pioneers of the Hoosier county named. The father moved into Marshall county in 1846, farming for about ten years thereafter in Polk township and then transferring his home and his agricultural interests to Union township, near Lake Maxinkuckee. He died at Culver, in his eighty-fifth year, a faithful and honored member of the United Brethren church. His wife (the mother of Nathaniel) was a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and lived to be more than eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom reached their majority and six of whom are living at this writing.

Nathaniel Gandy is the sixth child of the family and was an infant one year old when his parents moved to Marshall county, being ten years of age when they located in what is now the town of Culver, then known as Uniontown. His education was obtained in the village schools, and the main occupation of his life was farming until the commencement of the Civil war. He then enlisted in the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and served therein until the close of hostilities, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Culver to continue his agricultural pursuits. In 1887 he sold his farm and opened a livery establishment at Culver, being in the same line of business for a time at Plymouth. In 1897 he disposed of his business altogether and retired to the period of well merited rest and independence, which he is still enjoying. He still maintains his active and broad connection with the forces which tend to advance the general welfare. Although a decided Democrat, his associates have the utmost confidence in his unbiased discharge of any public duties entrusted to him, such as those which he has performed so satisfactorily for ten years as marshal and constable. As a member of Henry Speyer Post, No. 489, G. A. R., of Culver, he retains the esteem and affection of his old comrades of the Civil war, who have elected him to most of the chairs within the organization. He is also identified with the work of the Reformed church, is a supporter of commendable charities, irrespective of denominational connection, and is a citizen of unfailing morality, as well as practical ability.

In 1868 Mr. Gandy was united in marriage to Sarah E. Bucklew, daughter of Alfred and Amy Bucklew, pioneers of Marshall county. Mrs. Gandy, who was born in Lake county, Indiana, and removed to Marshall county when but a young girl, is the mother of one daughter—Marian Augusta, now Mrs. Irvin Swigert, of Logansport, Indiana.

Samuel J. Burgener. No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causation of success, careful analysis will always bring to light the fact that it results from earnest, persistent labor. Close application and unfaltering energy constitute the sure foundation for prosperity and it has been along these lines that Mr. Burgener has gained the creditable place which he now occupies as one of the substantial men of Marshall county. He conducts a large general mercantile establishment in Donaldson, is the owner of considerable real estate in the town, and also has a valuable and productive farm of two hundred and seventeen acres in West township.

His life record began in that township November 18, 1866. His

father, Peter Burgener, now deceased, was a farmer of the community and a retired Evangelical minister. He was born in Switzerland in that district now a part of Germany and was reared there to the age of thirteen years, at which time he was brought to America by his parents. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married, and to his first union there were born three children, a son and two daughters. Later he was married again, his second union being with Louise Vehman, a native of Germany, who was a little maiden of but two summers when brought to the United States. The children of the second marriage were ten in number, five sons and five daughters, of whom one died in infancy, while Samuel J. Burgener was the third son and sixth child. At an early period in the development and upbuilding of Marshall county Peter Burgener settled within its borders, establishing his home upon a farm in German township, in which locality lived a number of his fellow countrymen. About 1866, however, he removed to West township, purchasing a farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres, which he cleared and improved, turning the first furrows in the fields upon nearly the entire farm. Year by year he carried on the work of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, being thus occupied until his life's labors were ended in death, when he was sixty-three years of age. Before he concentrated his energies upon his agricultural pursuits, he traveled extensively in the work of the ministry and did effective service for the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity. His life was ever upright and honorable, gaining for him the warm regard and unqualified trust of his fellowmen and to his family he left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

Samuel J. Burgener was educated in the district schools of West township, being one of the first to graduate from the schools of that locality. His life has always been characterized by enterprise and diligence. There have been few leisure hours and his persistency of purpose has led to his rapid advancement in the business world. In 1888 he opened a general store in Donaldson in partnership with Peter D. Burgener. This relation was maintained for fifteen years and success attended the firm in their operations. In 1903, however, Mr. Burgener purchased the interest of his partner and is now sole proprietor of the largest store in the town. He carries a full line of general merchandise, even including agricultural implements and buggies. He is also postmaster of the town and is active in community affairs, withholding his co-operation from no movement or measure that is calculated to benefit the community. He has erected a home in Donaldson and also owns other real estate here, while a farm of two hundred and seventeen acres in West township likewise pays tribute to his enterprise and capable direction.

On the 26th of October, 1892, Mr. Burgener was married to Miss Ella M. Seider, a daughter of Frederick Seider, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. Five children has been born of this marriage, three sons and two daughters, Glen Orlando, Cleta Lucile, Bernice Marie, Frederick Randolph and Samuel Maxwell, all of whom were born in Donaldson. Politically Mr. Burgener is a Republican and is a member of the Evangelical church, while moral, intellectual and material interests in the community awaken his attention, his co-opera-

tion being given to many measures for the public good. His business matters have ever been such as will bear close investigation and scrutiny, and there is no esoteric phase in his life record.

S. N. Stevens. Among those who have attained a commanding position among the members of the legal fraternity in Marshall county is numbered S. N. Stevens, who has practiced at the bar of Plymouth since 1885. His ability has won him judicial honors and placed him among the county's leading citizens. From 1890 until 1894 he filled the position of prosecuting attorney, and from 1897 until 1904 was the incumbent of the office of attorney for Marshall county. During six years, from 1900 to 1906, he was a member of the school board of Plymouth, of which he was president and secretary during most of the time. He has long been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in its interests served as chairman of the County Central Committee, and at the present time is chairman of the Thirteenth Congressional District and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He is also the attorney for the State Bank of Plymouth and local attorney for the three railroads entering the city.

Mr. Stevens is a native son of Indiana, born in its county of Fulton on the 29th of October, 1858. His father, Dr. Finley Stevens, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was a son of one of the commonwealth's earliest pioneers, Abraham Stevens, who was of Irish descent and was one of the leading lawyers in the early days of the history of the Buckeye state. Dr. Finley Stevens took up his abode in Indiana in 1838, first locating in Kendallville and later in Fulton county, and in 1865 he established his home in Argos, Marshall county, where his death occurred in 1890, aged seventy-nine years. He practiced medicine for many years in this community, and his name was a familiar one to the early residents of Marshall county. For his wife he married Elizabeth McIntire, born in Seneca county, Ohio, and she died when sixty-nine years of age. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, and all but two of the number grew to mature years and the three now living are: S. N., of this review; Forest, of Argos, Indiana; and Hattie, the wife of John Drake, also of that city.

In the schools of Argos S. N. Stevens received his early educational training, while later he was a student in the Valparaiso College, and for eight years after completing his studies he taught in the schools of Marshall county. During four years he served as the superintendent of the Argos schools. Coming to Plymouth in 1884, he was admitted to the bar in the following year, having previously pursued the study of law in connection with his duties in the school room. For many years he has been according a high position at the Marshall county bar, and his professional career has been an honor to the district which has so many times honored him.

In 1893 Mr. Stevens married Martha A. Martin, a daughter of Dr. J. S. Martin, of Plymouth. They have one daughter, Katherine, aged twelve, and a son, George F., three years of age. Mr. Stevens is a prominent and exemplary Mason, and also has membership relations with other fraternal societies.

A. F. STILSON, prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Marshall county, his valuable estate being located in section 8, North township, is a representative of one of the county's oldest families. His father, Seamor Stilson, a native of New York, came here as one of the promoters and assisted in the building of the Michigan road, and he also assisted in removing the Indians from this section of the state. He lived to the age of sixty-five years, and was very prominent in the early history of Marshall county. He was a member of the Church of God. Mrs. Stilson bore the maiden name of Cynthia Palmer and was also born in the Empire state, her family journeying hither with ox teams during the early pioneer days, and she lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. In their family were nine children, six sons and three daughters, but only six of this once large family of children grew to years of maturity and four are now living.

A. F. Stilson, the eighth child in the family, is a native son of Marshall county's township of North, born on the 13th of March, 1856, and there he attained to years of maturity. He received his higher education in the Valparaiso University, and afterward remained with his mother and superintended the work of the farm. At his father's death he took charge of the homestead, and is now the owner of a fine estate of eighty-eight acres. During his mature years he has also taken an active part in the public life of his community, voting with the Democratic party, and during four years he served North township as its trustee.

Mr. Stilson married in 1882 Eva McChesney, a daughter of Robert and Jeanetta (Birch) McChesney, and they have five children: F. A., Myrtle S., the wife of Graston Houser, a business man of South Bend; Rolland and Ivis S., attending school, and Forest. Mr. Stilson is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees at Lapaz, and has membership relations with the Church of God.

WILLIAM D. WRIGHT is one of Bremen's best known and most influential business men, and for a number of years past he has promoted its industrial activity as the proprietor of a general mercantile store. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 24, 1858, the eldest son of John J. and Sarah F. (Loomis) Wright, prominent and well known residents of this city. The son, William, spent the first ten years of his life in the city of his nativity, going thence to New Paris, Indiana, but a short time afterward returned to Chicago and became a student in its public schools. His educational training was completed in the college of Hillsdale, Michigan, where he pursued a commercial course, and after its completion he came to Bremen and entered his father's factory, there remaining until he entered upon his mercantile career here. He is numbered among the city's most prominent business men, and is a stanch Republican in his political views. He was at one time a member of the school board of Bremen, and was one of the organizers and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, having filled all the chairs in his local lodge, and was also one of the organizers of the Knights of the Maccabees.

In October, 1880, Mr. Wright married Alice, a daughter of Jacob Unruh, of Valparaiso, Indiana. She was born in Frankfort, Illinois, but

received her educational training in the high school of Valparaiso. They have one daughter, Julia M., the wife of S. W. Fries, of Bremen. Mr. Wright is a member of the Congregational church.

William L. Hoover is the present trustee of North township and a resident farmer of Lapaz. One of the first to claim residence in this township was Henry Hoover, a native of Ohio and a son of Martin Hoover, and the family is of German descent. Henry Hoover improved a farm here, but his death occurred in early life, in 1872, and one of his two children, Mary Ellen, is also deceased. She was the only daughter, and died at the age of twenty-six years. His widow, Elizabeth (Rensberger) Hoover, was also born in Ohio, and is yet a resident of North township.

W. L. Hoover was the only son of Henry and Elizabeth Hoover, and he and his mother are now the only survivors of the family. He was born in North township May 8, 1864, and after the completion of his common-school education he took up the work of the farm. His present estate of eighty-five acres lies just north of Lapaz. For a number of years he has taken an active interest in the public life of his community, and is a stanch Republican. His township has a Democratic majority of ninety, but in spite of this he successfully made the race for the office of trustee and was elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes.

On the 25th of March, 1886, Mr. Hoover married Rosena Grile, a daughter of Jacob Grile, of Polk township, Marshall county, a native of German township, born June 29, 1867, and they have one son, Edgar, in the eighth grade. Mr. Hoover is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

T. A. Borton, M. D. To Dr. T. A. Borton belongs the honor of being the oldest practicing physician of Plymouth. He prepared for the profession to which he dedicated his life in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, where he successfully passed the examination by the board of censors and graduated in 1856. After practicing with his preceptor for one year he came to Plymouth, this being in 1858, and here he has since remained, the loved family physician in many a household. Throughout the long period of his residence here he has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the community, and is now serving as president of the Board of Education, also as president of the Monarch Iron Works, and is the physician to the Children's Home or Training School. He was until recently a member of the pension board, and has been identified in the establishment and building of every public institution in Plymouth, assisting in laying the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church, of which he has long been an active and faithful member, also assisting in the laying of the corner-stone of the court house, and his life history forms a part of the history of Marshall county. His mind is richly stored with reminiscences of the pioneer days here, when he rode far and near, in all kinds of weather, on his errands of mercy courageously bearing comfort and cheer to the distant patients.

The doctor traces his descent from the mother country of England, from whence in an early day of the history of the United States came two

T. A. Barton

brothers from London to establish the family on American shores. For a time they operated a ferry across the river at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but later one married and settled in New Jersey, where was born Samuel Borton, the grandfather of the doctor. His son also bore the name of Samuel and also claimed New Jersey as the commonwealth of his nativity, but in time he moved to Stark county, Ohio, and farmed during the remainder of his busy and useful life. Although he was a member of no church organization, he lived a true Christian life in harmony with the teachings of his Master, and his creed was the Golden Rule. For his wife Mr. Borton chose Martha Mahala Nash, a daughter of Stephen Nash, who was a Scotchman from Maryland. They became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy and the remainder grew to mature years, while of the daughters two are living at the present time, Louisa A. and Rhoda, the last named the wife of Dr. Johnson, of Bourbon.

Of the family Dr. Borton is the third child and third son in order of birth of the eight children, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 16, 1831, attaining to years of maturity in the county of his nativity, and receiving his primary education in its public schools, while later he was a student in a seminary and in the high school of Marlboro. In connection with his practice he has a sanitarium, in which he has achieved success in the treatment of inebriate patients. Dr. Borton was the first surgeon for the Pennsylvania road when it came through Plymouth.

In 1858 Dr. Borton married Jennie E. Green, whose death occurred on the 11th of April, 1895. She was the daughter of George Green, of Portage county, Ohio, and by her marriage she became the mother of four children, three daughters and a son, namely: Haddie, the wife of Charles W. Boyd, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Grace W., whose husband, Dr. N. B. Aspinall, is engaged in practice with Dr. Borton; Mabel, the wife of R. E. Beebe, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Louis G., who has charge of a poultry plant in Missouri. Dr. Borton is a stanch Republican in his political affiliations, an active worker in the party's cause, and he also holds membership relations with all the medical societies and has been chairman of the county society. Half a century of self-denying labor in the service of humanity is the brief summing up of the life of this loved and venerable physician of Plymouth, and no words of encomium can add splendor to the name of Dr. T. A. Borton.

William E. Hand. Both by marriage and direct association, different members of the Hand family have had a strong influence upon the progress of the Culver Military Academy, and in this connection the name of William E. Hand is to be especially noted. A prominent merchant of Culver, he is a native of Green township, Marshall county, and all his useful life has been passed as a resident within the borders of the county, faithfully devoted to the furtherance of her best interests. He was born in the township named on the 29th of September, 1852, and is the fifth child in the family of which William J. Hand was the father. The elder Mr. Hand was a native of Canandaigua, New York, leaving his home in the East for Green township, in 1843. For many years he resided on a farm adjoining that of Thomas McDonald, the father of Daniel

McDonald, the editor of this work. There he raised his family, and was actively concerned in progressive movements, whether they related to agriculture or civic matters. His standing as a farmer was indicated by his service for some time as president of the Marshall County Agricultural Society; his Republicanism was both stanch and liberal, and his death in his ninetieth year was a real loss to the community. His marriage to Sabrina Chapman, a New York lady, occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Parmelia, formerly Mrs. John W. Cleveland, of Plymouth, Indiana, now deceased; Emila Jane, who married H. H. Culver, founder of the Culver Military Academy, a sketch of whom is published on other pages of this work; Henry N., deceased, who was a soldier of the Civil war; Mary, who married Alfred Allen, and died at the age of twenty-four years; Elmer, who also passed away at the age of twenty-four, and William E. Hand, of this biography.

After attending the public schools of Green township, Marshall county, Mr. Hand completed the regular course at the high school of Plymouth, Indiana, and about five years on his father's estate and then for twenty-one years was associated with the development and management of the Culver farm, following which he removed to Culver and entered the grocery business, which he has continued to the present. Mr. Hand is a lifelong Republican, a member of the Culver lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is identified with the Christian church, of which he has been a deacon for many years. His marriage occurred December 25, 1872, to Lucy Brown, daughter of Charles and Lucy (Connor) Brown, who came from the Empire state as early settlers of Marshall county. Mrs. Hand was born in Walnut township, that county, and has been a lifelong resident of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Hand are the parents of the following children: Walter M., business manager of the Culver Military Academy, and Maude M., wife of William E. Cook, at present manager of the grocery business conducted by his father-in-law.

Hon. Adam E. Wise. The name of Hon. Adam E. Wise is enduringly inscribed on the pages of Marshall county's history in connection with the records of her jurisprudence. His ability has won him marked success, and while following in the path of his chosen profession he has also been an active worker in the public life of his community, representing the Democratic party. The first office to which he was elected was that of representative, elected in 1897 and re-elected in 1899, and to him belongs the honor of being the first to be returned to that office for a second term.

Mr. Wise was born in Center township of Marshall county, Indiana, December 19, 1868. His father, Samuel Wise, claimed Pennsylvania as the commonwealth of his nativity, from whence he removed to Summit county, Ohio, during his boyhood days, and he was there reared and married. In 1855 he established his home on a farm in Center township, Marshall county, and he lived and labored in Marshall county until his death at the age of sixty-six years, being at that time a resident of German township. He, too, was active in the political life of his community, but held no office. Mrs. Wise bore the maiden name of Catherine Kepler and was born in Summit county, Ohio, where she also gave her hand in

marriage to Samuel Wise, and they became the parents of ten children, three of whom died in infancy, and the remaining seven grew to years of maturity. The mother is now living in Bremen, Indiana.

Adam E. Wise, her sixth child and fourth son in order of birth, spent the early years of his life in German township, receiving his elementary education in its district schools. When a lad of sixteen years he received a license to teach, and entered upon the duties of that profession in the following year, and during his five years of teaching he also embraced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He attended school at Valparaiso during the summer months, and spent one year in the law department of the university there, while his legal studies were later continued under the preceptorship of Judge Hess, of Plymouth. On the 30th of April, 1892, he enrolled his name among the legal practitioners of Plymouth, and since that time he has been accorded a prominent position at the Marshall county bar.

On the 1st of September, 1889, Mr. Wise was united in marriage to Margaret Ewald, of Marshall county, and a daughter of Valentine and Amelia (Kaufman) Ewald. Four sons and one daughter have been born of this union, Lochren W., Devere A., Walter A., Amelia Catherine, and Ewald Russell. Mr. Wise is prominent also in fraternal circles, holding membership relations with the Masonic order of Plymouth, with the Odd Fellows of this city, with the Eagles and Owls of South Bend, and with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Modern Maccabees. He served as Great Finance Keeper of Indiana for the Maccabees during a period of twelve years, and has been a very active and prominent worker in the order.

Christian Enders. Of the stanch and hardy pioneers who settled in the wilds of St. Joseph county, Indiana, during an early epoch in its history none were more worthy than the father of Christian Enders, William Enders, who came from his native land of Germany and allied his interests with its early pioneers, continuing one of the prominent agriculturists of Madison township until his death at the age of fifty-three years. His widow, Barbara (Clinger) Enders, also a native of the fatherland, has reached the age of seventy-four years. Of their family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all attained to years of maturity.

Christian Enders, their second child and eldest son, was born on his father's farm in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, February 6, 1866, and there he attained to manhood's estate and received his educational training. For two years after reaching the age of maturity he worked for others, and it was in 1892 that he became a resident of Marshall county, at once purchasing the farm he now owns in North township, section 35, and for two years thereafter his sister served as his housekeeper. His estate consists of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and well improved land, and the improvements which now adorn the place, including a pleasant residence and large barn, have all been placed there by him. He is one of the representative citizens of Marshall county, well known and honored in the community in which he resides.

In 1894 Mr. Enders was united in marriage to Nora Rouch, who was born and reared in Randolph county, Indiana, as was also her father, Frank Rouch, but his parents were from Germany. They have had three children, Ralph, Willie and Rowland. Mr. Enders stanchly upholds the principles of the Republican party and maintains an earnest interest in the public life of his community.

Dr. J. Kaszer, physician, Plymouth, Indiana, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1856, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Rieger) Kaszer, both natives of Germany, who came to America previous to their marriage.

Dr. Kaszer is the fifth of a family of six children: four sons and two daughters. He received his elementary schooling in Pittsburg, and was thrown entirely upon his own resources at the age of sixteen, by the death of his parents. In charge of a factory in Pittsburg for several years, he took advantage of the opportunity to pursue a course of study; working morning and evening, and studying during the middle of the day. He received his diploma, from a local academy, in 1882, and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons—now affiliated with the University of Illinois—where he studied medicine and was graduated in 1886. Following this he located for practice in Chicago, where he remained for one year and then went to Mexico. Here he remained for one year, then returned to Chicago to resume his practice. In 1891 he removed to Plymouth and has been practicing continuously since that date.

In 1889, Dr. Kaszer was united in marriage to Miss Alice S. Marble, who was born in Chester, Vermont; was educated in her native state; and came West with her parents, when she was sixteen years old.

Dr. Kaszer is a member of the Marshall County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., at Plymouth. In politics, Dr. Kaszer is a Republican, and was, from 1894 until 1896, local coroner.

Ira J. Kreighbaum, a merchant of Tyner, displays in his business life the spirit of enterprise and progress which are characteristic of the age and which have led to the rapid upbuilding of the Middle West. He was born in West township, this county, December 26, 1866. His father, Andrew Kreighbaum, now deceased, was a blacksmith and farmer and lived in Center township. He was born in Ohio, July 22, 1831, and was there reared. When a young man he came to Marshall county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kreighbaum. The paternal grandfather of our subject was likewise a native of the Buckeye state, and on removing to Indiana purchased a farm in West township, Marshall county, of about three hundred acres. He cleared a part of the land, improved it and lived upon it until his death, his labors transforming it into a good farm property and the fields returning to him rich crops as a reward for his care and industry. He was a life-long Democrat and was interested in matters of community progress, doing what he could for the upbuilding and development of this region.

It was following his arrival in Marshall county that Andrew Kreighbaum was married in West township to Miss Lavina Long, a native of

Pennsylvania, where she was reared. The family of which she was a representative came of German lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kreighbaum were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Mahala, James, Mandy and Ira J. The elder son, however, is now deceased. All were born in West township, where the family home was maintained for many years, the father following the occupation of blacksmithing for a long period in Center and in West townships. He was known all over the county and his excellent work secured him a liberal patronage. He afterward removed to Tyner in 1878 and there conducted a blacksmith's shop until his death, which occurred about eleven years later, March 14, 1889. He, too, gave his political allegiance to the Democracy and was a stalwart advocate of the party. His wife died in Tyner, Indiana, November 6, 1879. At the time of hostilities between the North and the South he was a "war Democrat" and served for three years as a loyal defender of the Union cause with an Indiana regiment. He proved a faithful defender of the Stars and Stripes and lived for many years to enjoy the fruits of that long and bitter struggle, which resulted in the establishment of a stronger Union than ever before.

Ira J. Kreighbaum was reared upon the home farm and pursued his education in the schools of Center and of Polk townships. He followed farming up to the time that he went into business in Tyner in 1896. There he remained for two years, after which he removed to Teegarden, Indiana, where he also remained in business for two years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Tyner, where he has since been located and is well known as one of the leading merchants of the town, carrying a well selected line of goods and receiving a liberal patronage by reason of his straightforward dealing, his enterprising methods and his earnest desire to please his customers.

On the 20th of July, 1890, Mr. Kreighbaum was married to Miss Lucinda Jamison, a native of North township, where she was reared, her father being Jacob Jamison, one of the pioneer farmers of that township. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kreigbaum has been blessed with three children, a son and two daughters, Edna, William and Lelah. All were born in Tyner and the family have a pleasant home there, which was erected by Mr. Kreighbaum. His political views are in harmony with the principles of Democracy but he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business, in which he is meeting with creditable success. However, in matters of citizenship he is never remiss, but, on the contrary, gives loyal cooperation to many movements for the public good, and as a man, a merchant and a citizen is held in high regard by his fellow-townsmen.

John F. Grise. In the neighboring county of St. Joseph the name of Grise is enrolled among its earliest pioneers and leading citizens, and from there, the county of his nativity, John F. Grise came to Bremen in 1902 and at once became identified with its leading business interests as the proprietor of a large mercantile store in which are sold buggies, harness, gasoline engines, threshing machines, etc. This is one of the leading industrial concerns of Bremen, as well as Marshall county, and

it is instrumental in a large measure in promoting the commercial activity of this community.

On both the paternal and maternal sides John F. Grise is a representative of two of the oldest and best known families of St. Joseph county, Indiana. His parents, George H. and Mary A. (Kettring) Grise, were natives respectively of Stark county, Ohio, and St. Joseph county, but in an early day in its history George H. Grise removed to St. Joseph county and became prominently identified with its agricultural interests. His farm is in Madison township. Both are yet living and are honored old residents of the community. John F., the second in order of birth of their five children, was born in St. Joseph county on the 7th of November, 1867, and in its township of Madison he grew to mature years and received his educational training. When the time came to enter the battle of life for himself he took up agriculture and was thus engaged until he became identified with the mercantile interests of Bremen in 1902, but he still maintains his residence on the farm.

On the 6th of October, 1889, Mr. Grise married Estella, a daughter of Uriah Nichols, of Marshall county, Indiana, and their four children are Luella F., George R., Leah May and Violet Lucille. Mr. Grise has fraternal relations with the Knights of Maccabees, Tent No. 18, and is a Democrat politically. He and his wife are prominent members and active in the work of the United Brethren church.

Harley A. Logan, of Plymouth, Indiana, was born when the town was young, on the south side of the river, in the house now owned by Amos Fuller, on the 6th day of April, 1864.

At the age of eighteen he began studying law in the office of Judge Capron, where he remained until 1889, meanwhile serving four years in the railway mail service, and also a period in the Plymouth postoffice. When Judge Capron was elected to the bench in 1890, he went into the law office of Packard & Drummond and now occupies the same office practicing law.

Mr. Logan served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, as city attorney for four years, and in May, 1904, was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in November, 1905, and will hold the office until January, 1910. He also occupies the position of county attorney, having been appointed in January, 1905.

His father, James W. Logan, came to this county from Rush county, Indiana, in 1836, with the grandfather, Henry Logan, who was one of the early ministers of this county. The family of his mother, Anna (Brooke) Logan, were also early settlers of the county.

On November 20, 1890, he was married to Luella How, daughter of David How and Mary (Cummins) How, and one daughter was born to them, Ruth, who was sixteen years of age on November 5, 1907.

John R. Jacoby, one of the representative citizens and leading farmers of Marshall county, residing on section 35, Center township, was born within a half mile of his present residence, and in this same vicinity has spent his entire life. He was born on the 17th of July, 1859, a son of Christian and Nancy (Ray) Jacoby. Christian Jacoby was born

in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1831, a son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Jacoby, both of whom were also born in Schuylkill county. The family trace their ancestry to the fatherland of Germany, from whence came the great-grandfather of John R. Jacoby, and settled in Pennsylvania, and from there he removed to Marion county, Ohio, where he subsequently died. His son, also named John, was the father of the following children: Margaret, deceased; William, deceased; John, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Anna, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Christian, Abigail, Peter and Leah, deceased. In 1847 the family journeyed to Wisconsin by way of the water route from Huron, Ohio, and from there they came to Marshall county, Indiana. John Jacoby purchased land two and a half miles east of Plymouth, becoming the owner of the entire section 35, and he became the founder of the family in Marshall county. His death occurred in 1862, aged sixty-eight years, and seven weeks later his wife died, aged seventy-one years. He was one of the founders of the St. John or Jacoby Reformed church, and deeded an acre of ground on which to erect the house of worship and its cemetery. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations.

Christian Jacoby was but a lad of sixteen years when the family home was established in Marshall county, and here he has ever since resided, and was identified with its agricultural interests until his retirement in 1907 and his removal to Plymouth. He is a prominent member of the Reformed church. In 1855 Mr. Jacoby married Nancy Ray, who was born in Union county, Indiana, April 28, 1834, a daughter of John and Phoebe (Goble) Ray, the former of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio. The Rays are of Scotch origin, and the founder of the family in the United States was John Ray, who came from his native land when twenty-one years of age. John Ray, Jr., came to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1835, and located in section 3, Center township, where his death occurred in 1859, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife was forty-four years of age when called to the home beyond, dying in 1851. She bore him three children: Serena, who married John Jacoby; Sarah Ann, wife of Jacob Sult, and Nancy, who became the wife of Christian Jacoby. For his second wife Mr. Ray married Nancy Campbell, and they had two children, Minerva and John Franklin. Mr. Ray was a member of the Presbyterian church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Christian Jacoby were born four children, two of whom died in childhood, and of the two now living Filena Olive, the daughter, married Obadiah Greiner.

John R. Jacoby, the only surviving son, was reared on the old home farm in Center township, and farming has been his life occupation. He received a fair educational training in the public schools of his neighborhood, and he remained in the parental home and co-operated with his father in farming until he was past twenty-five years of age. Soon after his marriage he located on his present homestead, his estate now consisting of one hundred and thirty acres of fertile and well improved land, with only about fifteen acres of timber, and a large modern frame residence now adorns the farm. Mr. Jacoby has purchased a beautiful modern residence on Center street, No. 1000, in the city of Plymouth, Indiana, and this will be his future home.

In 1884 Mr. Jacoby married Miss Clara Balsley, a daughter of

Jacob C. and Catherine Balsley, of German township, Marshall county, the birthplace of Mrs. Jacoby. They have one child, Nita Olive, ten years of age. Mr. Jacoby is a member of the Jacoby or St. John's Congregation of the Reformed Church, which is located near his residence and of which he is the secretary and also the secretary of the church cemetery. His fraternal relations connect him with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

M. D. L. Whiteman. Among the many thousands of men who bravely marched forth to defend the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes during the period of the Civil war none more deserved the honors that came to them than M. D. L. Whiteman, and for many years he has held a representative place among the citizens of Marshall county. When he was a lad of twenty years he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and served for three years. In that time he was promoted from the ranks to third sergeant and was commissary sergeant when honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865. He participated in all the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland took part, and carried the regimental flag from the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1863, to the battle of Jonesboro, south of Atlanta, including Sherman's campaign. For a short time during his military career he was confined in a hospital, and returning to his Ohio home at the close of hostilities, he remained there until his removal to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1869, purchasing and removing to the farm which he now owns in section 24, North township. His estate consists of two hundred and thirty acres of rich and well cultivated land, but he now rents most of the land.

Mr. Whiteman is a native son of Seneca county, Ohio, born on the 1st of November, 1839, to Humphrey and Sarah (Gueisbert) Whiteman. The father was also born in Seneca county, where he was a farmer and lumberman for many years, and his death occurred in the Buckeye state at the age of sixty-two years. He was a son of Samuel Whiteman, who removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio and was of German descent. Mrs. Whiteman was born in Maryland and was of German parentage, although her mother was of Scotch-Welsh origin. There were eleven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Whiteman, six sons and five daughters, but two of the number died in infancy and the remainder attained to mature years.

M. D. L. Whiteman, their third child and third son, spent the early years of his life in his native county of Seneca, and soon after his return from the war, in 1865, he was married to Helen McHenry, who died leaving four children, Schuyler, Sylvia, Effie and Eva. In 1873 Mr. Whiteman wedded Drusilla Penrod, and their four children are Dorsey D., Lina Pearl, Elsie Fern and Dessie. Mr. Whiteman is a stanch Republican in his political affiliations, active in the work of the party, and he has attained to the rank of a Master Mason in the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 353, at Lakeville.

Edward Heckaman. During an early epoch in the history of Marshall county there came to reside within its borders a persevering

and honorable son of Germany, Jacob Heckaman, and taking up his abode in German township he assisted in the making of the history of that community and for many years carried on his agricultural labors on the land which he secured from the government. It was there also that his son, John Heckaman, was born and grew to mature years. In about 1870 he transferred his residence to the town of Bremen, where he served as a justice of the peace for twenty years or more and for a similar period was the assessor of German township. His death occurred in 1896, aged sixty-one years. He became well and favorably known in the county where he had so long lived and labored, ever performing his full share in the work of its growth and upbuilding, and his loyalty and faithfulness in citizenship won him the love and high esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Heckaman married a native daughter of Germany, Catherine Wyraugh, but during her girlhood days she came from her native land to the United States and grew to mature years in German township, Marshall county. She is now a resident of Bremen. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heckaman, three of whom died when young, one in early manhood, and four are now living.

Edward Heckaman, the third child and second living son, was born in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, five miles southeast of Bremen, October 9, 1862, and on the old homestead farm there he spent the first eight years of his life, having since resided in Bremen. During three years he was a student in the German Lutheran school of this city, and his educational training was completed in the Bremen public schools. For fifteen years after leaving the school room Mr. Heckaman was employed by the firm of J. R. Dietrick & Company as a salesman and buyer, and at the close of that period, in 1900, he entered upon his connection with the Union State Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. After four years as an assistant he was made the cashier, and he has since occupied this high official position.

Mr. Heckaman married, May 13, 1886, Matilda M., a daughter of John and Hannah Link, of Bremen, and they have one living son, Loren Link. Mr. Heckaman has taken active part in the political as well as the business life of his city, voting with the Democratic party, and for four years he served as a member of the city council and for three years as the city treasurer. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

James A. Gilmore, the cashier of the First National Bank of Plymouth, was born in York, Livingston county, New York, June 29, 1840, a son of John Gilmore, a native also of the Empire state, born in Washington county. He followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, and in the commonwealth which gave him birth he spent his entire life and passed to his final reward. Mrs. Gilmore bore the maiden name of Margaret Skelley, and her birth also occurred in Washington county, of New York. In their family were five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to years of maturity and three are now living.

James A. Gilmore, the third child and eldest son in order of birth, was born in Livingston county, but at an early age removed to Genesee county, where he spent his boyhood days. The common-school education

which he received in its schools was supplemented by a two years' course at Alfred University, of Alfred, New York. Beginning then the active battle of life for himself, he followed farming for a few years and then moved to Warsaw, Indiana, where he was in the mercantile business and was also the agent in that city for about three years of the Adams Express Company. At the close of his residence in that city in 1873 he came to Plymouth and entered upon his duties as acting cashier in the First National Bank. After two years he was made the regular cashier in that prominent and well known financial institution, and for thirty-four years he has continued to discharge the duties incumbent upon him in that capacity. The capital stock of the First National Bank of Plymouth is sixty-five thousand dollars, and the president of the institution is Marcus A. O. Packard, of Chicago. The bank has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to sixty-one thousand dollars. Mr. Gilmore had had no experience in the banking business when he came to Plymouth and took charge of the bank, but he has rapidly forged his way to the front and to a prominent position among the leading business men of Marshall county. During a period of fifteen years he served as the treasurer of Plymouth, and for three years he served as a member and the treasurer of the school board.

In January, 1861, Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage to Abbie R. Burt, a daughter of Elijah Burt, and they have four sons: Burt J., a resident of Indianapolis and an agent for the German American Insurance Company; William S., engaged in business in Chicago, the western representative of the firm of Spencer, Trask & Company, brokers of New York city, and he is a resident of Evanston, Illinois; James A., Jr., of Omaha, Nebraska, employed in the state office of the Standard Oil Company, and Jesse T., in the employ of Marshall Field & Company, in Chicago, and he is also secretary to Mr. Shedd, the president of the company.

John W. Leonhard. From the fatherland of Germany came Philip Leonhard as a boy of fourteen years, and his first home in the United States was in Marion county, Ohio, from whence he removed to Jay county, this state, and there he lived and farmed during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1900, aged sixty-seven years. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Christena Theurer, was born in Ohio, and she is now living in Jay county, having reached the sixty-seventh milestone on the journey of life. In their family were eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, while the remainder attained to years of maturity and nine are now living. Mr. Leonhard, the father, supported the men and measures of the Democratic party, and was a member of the Lutheran church, as is also his widow.

John W. Leonhard, one of their nine children, was born in Jay county, Indiana, August 14, 1860, and he attained to manhood's estate on a farm there and received his educational training in its district schools. After his marriage he removed to Marshall county and began farming on rented land in German township, from whence in 1891 he came to his present homestead in section 26, Center township. The nucleus of his present estate was eighty acres, but he has since added

William H. Welborn

Mrs. Wm H. Welborn.

forty acres thereto, and his homestead is now one of the valuable ones of the township.

Mr. Leonhard remained in the parental home until twenty-six years of age and was then married to Ella Balsley, a daughter of Jacob C. and Catherine Balsley, of German township, Marshall county, Indiana. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonhard, namely: Orlow E., a teacher in the public schools; Clara E., Earl A., Okla May and Blanche C. Mr. Leonhard is a Democrat politically, and both he and his wife are members of the German Reformed church. He also has fraternal relations with the Modern Woodmen of America.

William H. Welborn, a resident of Marshall county for a half century, is now successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 7, West township. He was born in Green township, December 15, 1858. His father, David Welborn, who has now departed this life, was also a farmer and became one of the early settlers of Marshall county, taking up his abode in West township when the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun. He was a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Stark county, that state, in 1829. There he was reared and at about the age of twenty years he left home in company with Ike Barlow, well known in Marshall county. Their joint capital consisted of but two cents, but they were resolute, energetic young men, who believed that they could earn a living and meant to do so. They traveled on foot to Indianapolis, carrying their tools with them and making wooden pumps on the way, thus providing for their own support. They not only made their expenses, but managed to save twenty-five dollars. After reaching their destination they engaged in making pumps in Indianapolis for a number of years and thus Mr. Welborn gained his start in business life. He was married to Miss Eliza Moore, a native of Green township, Marshall county, Indiana, in which locality she spent her girlhood days. She was a daughter of James Moore, one of Marshall county's active farmers and representative citizens, who settled in Green township when the work of civilization and improvement had scarcely been begun. The greater part of the land was still in possession of the government and he entered a claim which was covered with the native forest trees. There in the midst of the green woods he began clearing and developing a farm and as the years passed he brought a large tract of wild land under cultivation. It was upon the old Moore homestead, amid the scenes and environments of pioneer life, that Eliza Moore was reared, remaining with her parents until she gave her hand in marriage to David Welborn. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm and as the years passed the family circle was increased to include three sons and a daughter, namely: Henry, who is now deceased; William, of this review; Ellen, who died in infancy; and Otice Melroy. The mother passed away in Green township and the father afterward married again, his second union being with Mrs. Barbara (Miller) Runner, the widow of Jake Runner, who laid down his life upon the altar of his country while serving as a soldier of the Civil war. He left one son. By the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Welborn there were born two daughters, Nora Dean and May, both natives of West

township. After his second marriage David Welborn removed from Green to West township and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the midst of the forest. There he built a log cabin and cleared his tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres with the assistance of his sons. As time passed the trees were cut down, the stumps grubbed up and the brush burned, and then followed the task of plowing and planting, so that in the course of years rich harvests were gathered as the soil became fallow and productive. As his financial resources increased he added to his original farm, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres which had already been cleared. He then improved that place and continued a resident and valued farmer of West township until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. He was unfaltering in his political allegiance, which was given to the Democracy, and he was equally loyal and faithful as a member of the German Baptist church. He well earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for he started out in the business world empty-handed. He soon learned, however, that "there is no excellence without labor," and as the years passed he worked persistently and energetically. Honorable in all his dealings, he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction, but followed methods which would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. At his death he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as an excellent farm property.

William Welborn was reared in West township and remained at home until his marriage. He acquired his education through the medium of the public schools and was trained in farm work by his father, early becoming acquainted with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1879 he established a home of his own through his marriage to Miss Margaret Cabridge, who was born in West township, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cabridge, early settlers of that township, who came to Marshall county from Elkhart county, Indiana. For a year after his marriage Mr. Welborn worked upon the home farm and then purchased the Samuel Burns place of eighty acres. He cleared most of this and made all of the improvements. He now owns one hundred acres of land, the greater part of which is under cultivation, well tilled fields bringing forth golden harvests each autumn. Everything about the farm is kept in excellent condition and his energetic labors are seen in its attractive appearance.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Welborn have been born six children, three sons and three daughters—Mary Edith, Ora, Lucy, Elsie, Virgil and Lawrence, all of whom were natives of West township. Mr. Welborn lost his first wife January 27, 1882. Then he reared and cared for his family for two years, when he married Mrs. Rebecca (Wickizer) Kreighbaum, November 23, 1884. Mrs. Welborn is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born May 6, 1856, a daughter of Asa and Rebecca (Sturgeon) Wickizer. There were ten children, three sons and seven daughters, in the family, and five are living. Two are residents of Indiana, one in Kansas and two in Illinois. Father Welborn was born in Ohio, was an agriculturist, received a common school education, and politically a Republican. He died in Marshall county. Mother Welborn was also a native

WILLIAM H. WELBORN, FAMILY GROUP.

of Ohio and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Welborn was an infant when her parents brought her to Indiana, so she has been reared and educated in Indiana and here grew to womanhood. Her first husband was Aaron Kreighbaum and three children, one son and two daughters, were born, but only the son, William, is living. He is a resident of South Bend and is a carpenter and joiner by trade. He received a common school education and is a natural mechanic. He wedded Miss Bertha Pittman, and one little daughter, Mandie, was born of this marriage. William Kreighbaum is a Democrat. Mrs. Welborn has proven herself a worthy helpmeet to her husband and her home is a model in neatness and cleanliness. The family is a prominent and highly esteemed one in the community. The parents and also Edith and Lawrence are members of the German Baptist church and are earnest, consistent and faithful Christian people. Politically Mr. Welborn has been a lifelong Democrat, interested in the work of the party and rejoicing in its success. He has never sought to figure prominently before the public in any light save that of a farmer, but while he has never sought nor desired public office he has always been loyal in his citizenship, and his influence and aid are found on the side of justice, progress, truth and right.

GEORGE E. ECKERT. Marshall county numbers George E. Eckert among its most prominent business men and representative citizens. He entered the business world when but a lad, his first employment having been in a saw mill, and during his five years' connection with that occupation he succeeded in saving twenty dollars, the result of hard and persistent labor. With this sum he started in business for himself, opening a small store, and for eighteen years he has been numbered among the general merchants of Linksville, now carrying a five thousand dollar stock of goods. During about fifteen years of this time he also conducted a sales wagon throughout Marshall county, and in addition to his fine business property he also owns twenty-five and a half acres of excellent farming land adjoining Linksville.

Mr. Eckert was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 30, 1862, a son of John and Matilda (Grazer) Eckert, natives, respectively, of Germany and the state of Pennsylvania. The father made the voyage to America when but three years of age, the family locating in Ohio, where the son John learned and followed the shoemaker's trade until coming to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1865. Here he resumed the work of his trade in Linksville and remained one of its leading business men until his death. His widow is now a resident of Bremen, Indiana.

George E. Eckert, the eldest son and second child of their five children, was but three years of age when with his parents he came to Linksville, and thus nearly his entire life has been passed in this vicinity. He was first married to Emma Davis, who died July 29, 1904, leaving three children—Floyd, Pearl and Elmer. On the 8th of September, 1907, Susan Greiner became his wife, and their home is one of the pleasant residences of Linksville. In political matters Mr. Eckert votes for the men whom he regards as best qualified for office. He is one of the representative men of Marshall county, public spirited and energetic, and he is held in the highest esteem by all.

Adam Kuntz. In the history of agricultural development in Marshall county mention should be made of Adam Kuntz, who, although he has attained the scriptural age of three score years and ten, is an active factor in the world's work, successfully carrying on farming and stock-raising in German township. He is a native of Alsace, France, now a province of Germany, in which his birth occurred on the 22d of April, 1838. His father, Adam Kuntz, Sr., cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of German township at a very early period in its development. He is a native of Germany, where he was reared. Here he shared in the hardships and privations which are always to be met in the settlement of the frontier. Although his educational privileges were somewhat limited his training at farm labor was not meager, and he early came to realize the value of industry and unwearied diligence. He married Elizabeth Parson, also a native of Germany, and as the years passed children were added to the household to the number of nine—three sons and six daughters, all of whom were born in Germany with the exception of one, who is a native of Marshall county. With his family Adam Kuntz, Sr., came to the new world and immediately after landing made his way direct to Marshall county, Indiana, his choice of a location being influenced by the fact that his brother, Jacob Kuntz, was living in this locality. He settled upon a tract of land in German township, upon which a part of Bremen now stands. He first purchased eighty acres of land and in the midst of the forest built a hewed log house. He also cleared about one-half of his land and improved it, carrying on the farm work year after year until his fields were brought to a high state of fertility and his labors were crowned with success. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years, being one of the most venerable citizens of the county at the time of his demise. From the time that he became a naturalized American citizen he gave loyal support to the Democracy and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Evangelical church.

Adam Kuntz, reared under the parental roof, attended the schools of German township and during the periods of vacation worked upon the home farm. Thus he early became acquainted with the best methods of clearing and developing the fields. There came an interruption to his farm labor, however, in 1862, when on the 16th of January he enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, with which he served for three years, five months and sixteen days. During that period he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, including the battles of Franklin, Knoxville, Nashville, Atlanta and others of lesser importance. He entered the army as a private but was promoted from time to time until he attained the rank of second lieutenant. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belongs to that company of honored veterans to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude that can never be paid.

On the 1st of October, 1871, Mr. Kuntz was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Allen, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Mr. Allen, who died when Mrs. Kuntz was but a young girl. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Heim, was a native of Pennsylvania. After losing her first husband she became the wife of Andrew Berger, a

tanner of German township, now deceased. Mrs. Kuntz was educated in the Plymouth schools and the Plymouth Seminary and is a lady of many excellent traits of character. By her marriage she has become the mother of eight sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in German township, namely: Mabel A., John R., Ida M., Milton G,. Bert O., Clarence A., George W., Milo E., Elizabeth M., Elmer E. and Earl F.

For four years after his marriage Adam Kuntz resided upon the old homestead farm and in 1875 he bought eighty-nine acres of his present farm, the boundaries of which have since been extended until they now embrace one hundred and thirty-three acres. He has cleared the greater part of the land and has made all of the improvements upon the place. He uses modern machinery to facilitate the work of the fields, which are divided by well kept fences, while the buildings are substantial and in a good state of repair. He has always given his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and his success is the merited reward of earnest, persistent labor, intelligently guided by sound judgment. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has given his political allegiance to the Republican party, but has not sought the honors nor emoluments of office as a reward for party fealty. In all matters of citizenship he stands for progress and in other relations of life ever advocates justice and advancement.

Charles T. Mattingly. Retired from active business, but still giving much of his attention to his large real estate interests in Marshall county, Charles T. Mattingly has for many years evinced able, patriotic and elevated qualities of American citizenship. He is an old resident of Plymouth, this county, born in Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana, on the 6th of October, 1845, and is the son of Ignatius and Rachael T. Mattingly. His father left his native state of Virginia at an early day and in his youth migrated with his parents to Kentucky, where he reached manhood, subsequently removing to Corydon, Indiana, and there engaging in the newspaper business for many years. He came to Marshall county in 1856 and published the Marshall county *Republican* until 1868 and in 1871 moved to Bourbon and published the *Bourbon Mirror.*

When he was eleven years of age, Charles T. Mattingly came to Marshall county with other members of the family and obtained his mental training in the public schools and in the office of the Marshall county *Republican,* which his father then published. In 1867, after completing a commercial course at Oberlin, Ohio, he engaged in the lumber business and became, successively, a member of the firms Oglesbee, Mattingly & Black and Oglesbee & Mattingly. Until 1877 he had an active career in that line, and then disposed of his interests in Marshall county, retaining, however, the control of the Indiana Lumber Company, of Nashville, Tennessee. From 1885 to 1889 he was a prominent and successful merchant of Plymouth, but, as stated, of late years has found employment in the care of his own large estate, which includes property in Plymouth, Chicago and other cities, as well as several valuable farms in Marshall county. He is largely interested in stock-raising and makes a specialty of raising pure breed short horn cattle.

He was one of the first stockholders and one of the first directors of the State Bank and was vice-president.

In 1866 Mr. Mattingly wedded Miss Evalin L. Paine, and one child, Ralph, has been born to their union. He is located at Nashville, Tennessee, and is managing the affairs of the lumber company there. He is married and has one child, Evelyn. His wife's maiden name was Ada Mae Long. Politically Mr. Mattingly has always affiliated with the Republican party, becoming a voter the year after the conclusion of the war. His service for the Union was with Company E, 138th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, having held the rank of orderly sergeant, and he is now a member of Miles Tibbitt's Post, Grand Army of the Republic, with which he has been identified for many years. He is also prominent in Masonry, belonging to Kilwinning Lodge, No. 149, Plymouth Chapter, No. 49, and Plymouth Commandery, No. 26, K. T.

Samuel Osborn, a substantial farmer living in retirement at Culver, Marshall county, who also owns considerable property in that town, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, born on the 18th of January, 1840. His prosperity and high standing as a citizen have been fairly earned, as will be strikingly evident from the facts of his life here set forth. The earliest American ancestors of the family were New Yorkers, the paternal grandfather, James Osborn, having been born in the Empire state July 21, 1774. The family removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and afterward to Delaware county, Ohio, where Mr. Osborn died January 12, 1844. George M. Osborn was one of the sons born in Luzerne county (July 30, 1802), who came to Delaware county with his parents and there spent the remainder of his life. He married Anna Hull, a native of New Jersey, born March 25, 1806, who in her childhood also removed to Delaware county, Ohio, with her parents. Their marriage occurred in 1822, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Japhet, Lucy, William, Eliza, John W. and Samuel (of this sketch). An April 25, 1840, the elder Mr. Osborn, with his family, removed from Delaware county, Ohio, to Stark county, Indiana, where both parents died during the year of their location. The eldest of the six children thus bereft was twenty-one years of age and the youngest (Samuel) was but four.

For about five years after the death of his parents Samuel Osborn remained with his brothers and sisters, but at the age of nine he went to live with his brother William, who had just married. At this time Stark county was a wild and sparsely settled region, and when the family first located within its limits there were but five other white families in that section of the state. Samuel attended the first school organized in the county, held in a crude log house, and within its walls imbibed what education he could. But he was a sturdy, ambitious boy, and early saw the necessity of individual exertion as a duty he owed to other members of the orphaned family. He recalls the proud period of his life when, as a young boy, he earned his first money in digging snake root and selling it to the good people of Plymouth. With the proceeds of his sale he purchased two calves. In the following summer he went to Illinois

and worked upon a farm for eight dollars per month, which enabled him to maintain both himself and his infant herd. In fact, before long he had saved twenty dollars in gold and had become the owner of four more calves. From this small beginning his perseverance and thrift enabled him within a few years to start himself well on the road as a prosperous cattleman. In 1863 he sold the sixty head of cattle of which he was the owner and paid $1,700 in cash for an eighty-acre tract of farm land in North Bend township, Stark county. Upon it he erected a log cabin as his bachelor home and there he lived alone until his marriage to Henrietta Rice, on April 18, 1867. She died in March, 1883, the mother of four children—Olive A., Cora R., Carrie D., and one son, the eldest, who at the age of four years was scalded to death.

Until 1871 Mr. Osborn lived in a log cabin on his Stark county farm, which already had the reputation of being one of the best in the county. In the year mentioned he erected a handsome frame house and added eighty acres to the place. Later he purchased another tract of farm land in Stark county, his estate therein then comprising one hundred and fifty-five acres. Since that year he has made still other purchases of agricultural lands, until now he is the owner of three hundred and fifteen acres. In 1900 he ceased active control of his properties and moved to Culver, on January 18th of that year marrying Rebecca McDonald, widow of George Alleman and a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Porter) McDonald, both of whom were Marshall county pioneers. For many years Mr. Osborn was either a Democrat or a Greenbacker, but is now affiliated with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Henry Speyer Post, No. 489, G. A. R., of Culver, having served during the Civil war as a member of Company H, Fifty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He is also earnest in the work of the Church of God, and donates a commendable share of his substance to the allied causes of religion and charity.

Joseph A. Yockey. The name of Joseph A. Yockey is well known throughout Marshall county in connection with his duties as the postmaster of Plymouth. He entered the office in 1896 as the deputy under W. H. Conger, and in 1901 was appointed the postmaster and reappointed in 1905. During five years he also served the township of Polk as its assessor, and he is a prominent factor and an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party.

Mr. Yockey was born in Delphos, Ohio, March 9, 1854, a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Gates) Yockey, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York. His death occurred in Greene county, Ohio, at the early age of thirty-seven years, and he was of German origin. The mother passed away on December 2, 1907. In their family were seven children, but only two are now living, the older being John A., of Denver, Colorado. Their fifth child in order of birth, Joseph A., was ten years of age when he accompanied the family on their removal to Fulton county, Indiana, and he remained with his mother until reaching the age of maturity. It was in the year of 1866 that he came to Plymouth, receiving his education in the public schools, and for a number of years he was a clerk in a grocery store and also in the post-

office during the administration of W. M. Kendall. After his marriage he located on a farm in Polk township, but eighteen years afterward he left the farm and returned to Plymouth.

Mr. Yockey married, in 1877, Julia Morgan, a daughter of F. P. Morgan. Mrs. Yockey is one of the leading music teachers of Marshall county. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, also of the Eastern Star, and has attained high rank in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, having for six years served as a representative to the Grand Lodge. He holds membership relations with the Reformed church. During his residence of forty-one years in Marshall county, Mr. Yockey has prominently identified himself with its business, political and social interests, and has won high rank among its citizens.

Samuel J. Hayes, a prominent attorney of Bremen, has practiced at the bar of Marshall county since 1876, covering a period of thirty-one years, and is now one of the county's oldest practicing attorneys. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, January 19, 1850, a son of Aaron L. Hayes, whose father, Samuel Hayes, was born in the Old Dominion state of Virginia, but was numbered among the early pioneers of Montgomery county, Indiana, whither he removed when his son Aaron was but a lad. He traced his descent to the mother country of England, and was identified with the cabinet maker's trade. Aaron L. Hayes claimed Ohio as the commonwealth of his nativity, but he attained to years of maturity in Montgomery county, Indiana, and became one of the early Methodist Episcopal ministers of northern Indiana, an efficient and earnest laborer in the cause of Christianity. He married Mary A. White, whose father, Joseph White, also preached the gospel throughout northern Indiana in an early day as a Methodist Episcopal minister. He was successful in the work to which he dedicated his life, and his name also became well known as one of the founders of Asbury University, now known as DePauw. He was born in Pennsylvania, but Ohio was the birthplace of his daughter Mary, and her death occurred at the age of sixty-three years, leaving six children: Elizabeth, the wife of B. R. Cole; Samuel J., the subject of this review; Thomas B., engaged in business at Rankin, Indiana; Rosa, the wife of Judge Charles Essick, of Colorado; Jennie, the wife of W. W. Rose, of Champaign, Illinois; and Cora M., the wife of Perry E. Young, of Bremen.

During his early life Samuel J. Hayes accompanied his father on his various removals as a Methodist minister, having been but six years of age when he left his native county of Montgomery for Brooks, Indiana, there attending school for one year, and going thence to Rensselaer. He was a student of the public schools of Indiana, spent one year in Hebron, this state, one year at West Lebanon, Warren county, Indiana, and his father then being transferred to the Lafayette circuit, he resided in that city for two years, and from 1862 to 1865 the family resided in Sumption Prairie. When he was fifteen years of age his father purchased a farm at North Liberty, but was later transferred to the Illinois Conference and preached for one year at Loda. He was then obliged to leave the ministry on account of failing health, having been for many years a most efficient laborer in the cause of Christianity throughout

northern Indiana, and his efforts were abundantly blessed. While residing at Loda, Samuel J. Hayes became a student in its high school and later a graduate, and for two years he was also a student in the Illinois State University at Champaign. With his educational training completed he entered the business world, spending one year as a merchant at Gibson City and going thence to Rankin, Illinois, was in the same business there until 1874. He then disposed of his interests there to enter the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduated in the law department with the class of 1876. He practiced for a short time in Michigan and then came to Bremen, where he has been identified with the bar of Marshall county for a period of thirty-one years and has achieved prominence in the records of jurisprudence in northern Indiana. During all these years he has been prominently connected with all movements for the upbuilding of his community, and has become a large property owner in and around Bremen, owning a farm in Polk township, Marshall county, and one near Bremen, which he has highly developed and improved, having been the owner of this estate for eighteen years. He also has several houses in Bremen and has dealt extensively in real estate throughout Marshall county.

Mr. Hayes married, in 1876, Anna E. Clark, a daughter of Charles Clark, of Buchanan, Michigan, and they have four sons and two daughters: Clark L., Dallas A., May E., Zeta L., Harold C. and Robert C. The eldest son, Clark L., a graduate of Purdue University, holds a responsible position in Chicago, and had charge of the machines which tabulated the census of 1900 at Washington, D. C. He was located at Washington for six years. Dallas is a graduate of law at Ann Arbor and is now in partnership with his father. Mary E. attended St. Mary's Academy of South Bend and is now at home. Zeta L., who also attended St. Mary's, taught one year in the high school of Bremen and is now with the Santa Fe Railroad Company in Chicago. Harold C., attending Purdue University for the last two years, is now a civil engineer, and Robert C. is a student in the high school of Bremen. Mrs. Hayes is also a graduate of the St. Mary's Academy of South Bend, a member of the class of 1872.

Throughout his mature years Mr. Hayes has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, serving as its representative in the office of city attorney most of the time since he came to Bremen, was for six years a member of the school board, for two years was the prosecuting attorney of the Forty-first district, to which office he was elected by the opposing party, is attorney for the Bremen bank, has served as attorney for all the township trustee and advisory boards, and has taken an active part in all movements pertaining to the good of his community. To him belongs the credit of drawing up the first document which prohibited the running of cows at large through the streets of Bremen. His fraternal relations connect him with the Masonic order of Bremen, of which he is a past master, and with his wife he affiliates with the Eastern Star.

CHARLES JOHNSON. The growth and development of county, state and nation have resulted not from the efforts of a few but from the com-

bined labors of many, and the citizen who is loyal to the best interests of his home locality contributes to the sum total of national prosperity and advancement. Charles Johnson, well known in West township as a practical, progressive and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, is also classed with those citizens who uphold the political and legal status of any community and give their influence on the side of improvement and progress. He was born in Sweden, January 5, 1851. His father, a farmer of that country, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jonson, likewise a native of Sweden. Both were reared and educated in the land of their birth and for many years the father followed farming there in order to provide for the support of his family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in Sweden.

Charles Johnson, the youngest of the family, continued a resident of his native country to the age of twenty years. He is indebted to its public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed, while in the home he received training in farm work that made him familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. The favorable reports which reached him concerning the opportunities of the new world led to his determination to come to America, and leaving home at the age of twenty years, he sailed for the United States, landing at New York in 1872. Soon afterward he entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, working at his trade of a mason. He was thus employed for about sixteen years. Although he had come to the United States with no capital he possessed a resolute spirit and laudable ambition and in course of time saved the money which enabled him to buy a farm. Coming to Marshall county in 1887, he purchased forty acres of land in Polk township. He cleared part of this but finally sold the place and purchased his present farm of sixty acres. His possessions at this writing, in 1908, comprise one hundred acres of rich and productive land in West and Polk townships. His labors have brought his fields under a high state of cultivation and he annually gathers golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields.

On the 22d of March, 1887, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Alma Johnson, who was born in Sweden and was brought to America by her parents when only a young girl. She is a daughter of Andrew and Sophia Johnson, early settlers of West township, who became identified with its farming interests in pioneer days. Her father secured a tract of land, which he cleared and cultivated. His farm comprised eighty acres and his labors brought the fields into a state of rich fertility, so that large crops were annually gathered. Mrs. Charles Johnson, their only child, was reared upon the home farm in West township and pursued her education in the district schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of seven sons—Edwin, Martin, Milton, Luther and Floyd, twins, Willard and Albian. All were born in Donaldson.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Charles Johnson has given his unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and though the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church and his life is in harmony with his

professions. His is a creditable record in that he has attained a comfortable competence since arriving in America empty-handed. Moreover, the business methods that he has pursued have ever been straightforward and honorable, winning him the confidence and trust of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN WEISSERT. Germany has furnished to the United States many of her truest and most progressive citizens, and among those who left their home land there to further their interests in the United States were Gottfried and Magdaline (Bentz) Weissert, who were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. There they were also married and gave birth to their two oldest children—August and Wilhelmina. The son is now a well known resident of Bourbon township, Marshall county, Indiana, and the daughter is the wife of D. A. Ross, of Center township, this county. With his little family of wife and two children Gottlieb Weissert sailed for America in 1853 and located in Marion county, Ohio, where they lived for five years, and after a residence of three years in Morrow county, that state, they came in 1862 to Marshall county, Indiana, and located where their son now resides in Center township. In his native land of Germany, Mr. Weissert was a nailsmith, making nails by hand, but after coming to the United States he became a farmer, and he died at his home in Center township January 18, 1890, aged seventy-four years. He survived his wife for fourteen years, her death occurring January 1, 1876, at the age of sixty years. They were members of the Lutheran church.

John Weissert was the only child born to his parents in this country, his birth occurring August 5, 1857, during the residence of his parents in Marion county, Ohio, and he has lived in Marshall county since he was five years old, covering a period of over forty-five years—years devoted to the pursuit of agriculture. In 1890 he married Celestia Armentrout, nee Petcher, and their only living child is a daughter, Clara Edith, twelve years of age. In 1904 Mr. Weissert was chosen by the Democratic party as the assessor of Center township, continuing in the office for three years, and previous to his election he had served the office as its deputy. He is a member of the German Baptist or Brethren church.

F. M. SELTENRIGHT, a prominent farmer and the assessor of North township, was born in Miami county, Indiana, November 8, 1852. His father, William Seltenright, was born in Ohio, but came to Indiana during an early period in its history and worked at his trade of blacksmithing until he purchased a farm in section 34, North township. There he lived and labored until 1881, then moved to Plymouth and lived there thirty-seven years, and moved back again on the farm, his death occurring at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, nee Rebecca Hann, claimed Maryland as the commonwealth of her nativity, and her death occurred on the old homestead farm in North township when she had attained the age of seventy-five years. She bore her husband four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: F. M., the subject of this review; Mary Ellen, the wife of Albert Ferguson, of West township,

Marshall county; Ann Eliza, the wife of Dr. J. J. Hamilton, of Caldwell, Idaho; and Charles William, also of North township.

F. M. Seltenright was not yet one year old when his parents established their home in North township, and he remained at home with his parents until his marriage, first wedding, in November, 1875, Rebecca Ellen Radebaugh, who became the mother of four daughters, two of whom died when young and one at the age of twelve years, the only one living being Nellie, at home. On the 19th of November, 1885, Mr. Seltenright married Clara A. Long, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, but her father, George J. Long, was a native of Germany. Five children have been born of this union—George E., Effie B., William O., Jennie M. and Clifton F. The family resides on a fine estate in North township, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five acres, and there Mr. Seltenright is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He takes an active part in the public affairs of his community, voting with the Democratic party, and in 1904 he was elected to the office of township assessor. His fraternal relations are with the Woodmen of the World.

L. G. Ditty. The Ditty family trace their ancestry to the Keystone state of Pennsylvania, from whence came Martin Ditty, the father of L. G., to Crawford county, Ohio, to become identified with its agricultural interests. In Bucyrus of that county, L. G. Ditty was born on the 23d of August, 1864, and when he was but a babe of two years of age his mother died, and at the early age of seven years he was left an orphan by the death of his father. He remained with his sister until eleven years old or until her death, and during the following four years he was a member of the home of another sister. He was about fourteen years of age when he began the battle of life for himself, first working by the month and day, and his first contract was to clear eleven acres of land in German township, Marshall county. He was to receive eleven dollars an acre for the work, which was completed during the summer of 1881, and at that time he was but a lad of seventeen years. During this time he worked on his contract during the summer months and was employed in a saw mill during the winters. After his marriage he farmed for about six years in German township, and at the close of the period became an employe of D. C. Smith in an implement store in Bremen. In the spring of 1894 he embarked in that business for himself, and his large stock now includes implements, heavy machinery, buggies, wagons, etc., and he also owns his own business house as well as other property in the city. Mr. Ditty started out in life a poor boy at ten years of age, but he has steadily and persistently climbed the ladder of success, gaining at each round prestige and the public confidence, and his life history is a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose and laudable ambition.

In 1884 he wedded Sarah Ellis, who died six years after their marriage, leaving two children, Clara M. and Florence R. Three years after the death of his first wife he married Anna M. Hahn, a daughter of Michael and Margaret Hahn, and she was a popular and successful teacher of Marshall county. They have two living children, Roland R. and Blanch M., and a son died at the age of three months. Mr. Ditty

gives his political support to the Democratic party, in which he has been an active and influential local worker, and he is also prominent in the public life of his community. During five seasons he served as the secretary of the Fair Association, and he has also held the office of record keeper for the Knights of Pythias fraternity, Bremen. His fraternal relations also connect him with the M. W. of A., also at Bremen, of which he is banker of his local lodge, Camp No. 4404, and he is a member and the secretary of the Quarterly Conference of the Grace United Brethren church. Mrs. Ditty is also a member of the same church.

Fred C. Morlock deserves mention among the wide-awake and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of this township. He was born within its borders November 18, 1877, and in the conduct of his business affairs has demonstrated his right to be classed with those who are promoting the agricultural development and interests of this portion of the state. His father, George Adam Morlock, now deceased, was a resident farmer of West township for many years. A native of Germany, he was reared in that country, but at the age of twenty-five years, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its opportunities, he sailed for the new world and located in Ohio. Gradually he made his way westward to Marshall county, where he arrived in 1853, settling in West township. Here he purchased a tract of land of about forty acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. He cleared the greater part of this, cutting down the trees, burning the brush and grubbing up the stumps. The land was thus prepared for the plow and in due course of time brought forth rich harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He added all the modern improvements, purchasing the latest improved machinery that was placed upon the market as invention perfected the farm implements and rendered the toil of the agriculturist less arduous and confining. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings, he added to his possessions from time to time until his landed holdings embraced six hundreds acres, of which he cleared about three hundred acres. He thus took an active and helpful part in the development of the county and was a well-known representative of agricultural life here.

George A. Morlock was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Zechiel, who was born in the Buckeye state and there spent the days of her girlhood, being reared upon a farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morlock were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review is the youngest. The others are John, Mrs. Caroline Kyser, Daniel, George, Mrs. Rose Shively and Joseph. After coming to this county the father continued to reside upon the old homestead property until the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a lifelong Democrat, interested in the success and growth of his party, and to various movements and measures for the public good he gave earnest, loyal and efficient support. In early life his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, but in later years he identified himself with the German Baptist church.

Fred Morlock was reared upon the old farm homestead, and following his father's demise inherited this property and one hundred and

seventeen acres of land. In his boyhood days he was sent to the district schools, wherein he mastered the branches of learning that usually constitute the public-school curriculum. In the periods of vacation he worked in the fields and thus early gained practical and valuable experience concerning the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. In all of his farm work he has been practical as well as enterprising and progressive, and his place indicates his careful supervision and wisely directed labor. He raises the crops best adapted to soil and climate and also keeps good grades of stock upon his farm.

On the 8th of October, 1896, Mr. Morlock was married to Miss Margaret Kebert, who was born in Polk township, this county, and is a daughter of Daniel and Augusta Kebert, early settlers of Polk township, who became connected with the pioneer development when the inhabitants of this region were very few. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morlock has been born a daughter, Goldie, whose birth occurred on the old homestead and who is now the light and life of the household. Mr. Morlock has always voted the Democratic ticket since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a young man of enterprising and determined spirit and of laudable ambition and is rapidly forging his way to the front in agricultural circles, being already recognized as one of the progressive farmers of West township.

Edwin J. Bradley, proprietor of the Bradley Hotel, Culver, Marshall county, is a native of Woodstock, Canada, born on the 8th of February, 1878, son of Daniel A. and Margaret J. (McNutt) Bradley, both of whom were born and reared in the Dominion, and are at present residents of Culver. In 1889, when eleven years of age, Edwin J. came with his parents to the town named, receiving his education in its public schools and at the Culver Military Academy. Thereafter he spent a year in railroad work, and passed some time in the west. His marriage occurred September 28, 1901, to Lucinda M. Baker, a daughter of J. J. S. and Almina (Taylor) Baker, and their child, Milford D., is now four years of age. Mr. Bradley was in business with his father for two and a half years, after which he assumed the independent hotel venture, in which he has been so successful. His house contains thirteen rooms, is well arranged, modern in equipment, and an institution of which the town is proud. Mr. Bradley and son are erecting an annex to their hotel, dimensions being twenty-eight by one hundred feet, for the purpose of placing therein one of the most approved bowling alleys found in the state, at a cost of $3,000. They are gentlemen of much business ability, and the excellent location of their property, within a short distance from the Pennsylvania depot and the banks of the beautiful Maxinkuckee lake, will make their resort one of the most popular in the vicinity of the lake. Their guests will find these gentlemen and the attaches of the hotel most courteous at all times. Besides the hotel, they keep in stock the best brands of cigars, tobaccos, candies, fruits, ice cream and all soft drinks. We bespeak for them signal success in their business.

He is a member of the Masonic order, in good standing, being identified with the blue lodge, and is an earnest Republican who votes according to the personal fitness of the candidate, but has never aspired to office

himself. Whether as a business man or a citizen, in his civic relations to the community, he enjoys the highest reputation for integrity, reliability and broad intelligence.

Daniel A. Bradley, the father, is a native of Ontario, of a locality east of Toronto, Canada, where he was born on the 5th of February, 1851. The paternal grandfather, Oliver H. Bradley, was also born, educated and married in Ontario, spending there, in fact, his entire life. The great-grandfather of Edwin J., William Bradley, was born on the Susquehanna river during the Revolutionary war, and when a young man emigrated from Pennsylvania to Canada, and continued his avocation of farming. The mother of Daniel A. Bradley (Martha Rumsbey) was born in England, and when but a child started for America with her parents. Her father was buried at sea, her mother passing away at Ontario.

Daniel A. Bradley is one of a family of thirteen children, all of whom reached maturity and all are still living. He remained upon the paternal farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then removed to New Castle, Canada, where he resided two years, after which he spent a period of five years on a farm five miles north of Woodstock. Several more years were passed in this vicinity, following which he went to South Dakota, took and proved up a homestead of 160 acres, and resided thereon for nearly ten years. He then rented a farm, which he finally sold, and in 1889 packed his household effects in wagons, and drove overland to Culver, Indiana, his journey consuming five weeks and four days. At this place he purchased a place formerly owned by Celia Van Schoiack, and for two years conducted a hotel opposite the location now occupied by his son in the same line of business. He still owns a fine residence on Toner avenue, east of Vandalia park, where he maintains a residence. Mr. Bradley has been a respected resident of Culver for nineteen years, and a firm Republican since he obtained the right of franchise. He has been an active member of the Masonic order for twenty-five years, and now holds the position of treasurer of the Henry H. Culver Lodge, No. 617. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his religious faith is a consistent adherent to the Christian church. While he was a resident of Canada Mr. Bradley was a member of the local militia and part of six years served as quartermaster sergeant at the Windsor Camp of Home Guard. June 20, 1872, he was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, at Windsor, Canada. He was prior to this at Sarnia, Canada, September 26, 1871, also at London and other points in the Dominion. He received his honorable discharge at Woodstock, Canada, June 22, 1874, from Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, commanding the Twenty-second Battalion of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Bradley has many old relics presented him by his grandfather, which are valuable souvenirs, such as the old flintlock rifle, a hunting knife, his father being a great hunter. These relics are fully a century old. He has taken no interest in military affairs since becoming a citizen of the United States. His wife was formerly Margaret J. McNutt, to whom he was married in 1877, and she is a native of Ontario, Canada, daughter of Jeremiah McNutt, also a native of the Dominion. The children are as follows: Ida E., a widow (now Mrs.

Johnson); Emma M., wife of Alva L. Porter, recorder of Marshall county, Indiana; and Edwin J., the subject of the foregoing biography.

Dr. Oliver A. Rea, one of the prominent medical and surgical practitioners of Indiana, has contributed his valued professional services and his strong personality toward the special advancement of Culver for the past twenty-eight years. A son of John W. and Lucinda M. (Wait) Rea and a grandson of David Rea, he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the latter settling in Culpeper county, Virginia, about the year 1760 and removing to Logan county, Ohio, in 1803. On the maternal side his ancestors were Puritans, migrating from Massachusetts to New York and thence to Ohio in 1836. His maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Dunham, was a first cousin to John Hancock.

Dr. Oliver A. Rea received a common school education in the institutions of his native county, and after teaching several years attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of B. S. A career of ten years as a teacher in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana followed, but in 1872 (before the conclusion of the decade) he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joshua R. Skidmore. Ten years before the commencement of his second professional career (in August, 1862) he had enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the service of the Union cause participated in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock (seven days), Groveton (second Bull Run), Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Sandersville, Monteith Swamp, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville; also the entire Knoxville campaign. He was captured during the first day's fight at Gettysburg, escaped from the Confederates at Staunton, West Virginia, with H. H. Blakeley, now of Lyons, Kansas, crossed the Alleghany mountains and, after twenty-one days, arrived at Beverly, West Virginia, where he joined the Union forces and received transportation to his regiment on the Rappahannock river. In the spring of 1863 he was in hospital with pneumonia, but was soon again at the front and was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. During a portion of his service he acted as orderly and scout. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his Ohio home, taught for several years, and, as stated, attended normal school and afterward commenced the study of medicine.

In 1872, while yet teaching at West Mansfield, Ohio, Dr. Rea commenced his professional studies, and in 1876 attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He was afterward matriculated at the medical school of the Central University of Kentucky, from which he graduated in June, 1883, as valedictorian of his class, receiving first honor (a gold medal) for the highest general standing. In 1888 Dr. Rea took a regular post-graduate course at the Chicago Policlinic and in 1892 a special course at the same institution, and in 1907 he took a special course in medicine and surgery. In August, 1876, he had entered practice at Knox, Indiana, continuing there until March, 1880, when he removed to Marmont (now Culver), a summer resort and brisk town on Lake Maxinkuckee. Here he has enjoyed a growing reputation as an

Mrs Sylvia A. Rea

O. A. Rea, M.D.

able practitioner and a valued citizen, with a wide acquaintance and a substantial practice commensurate with his worth.

Dr. Rea is a leading member of the Marshall County Medical Society, of which he served as president in 1887-88 and 1897-8, and is also identified with the Indiana Medical Association. He enjoys membership in the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees and Grand Army of the Republic, being (in the patriotic order named) surgeon of Miles H. Tibbets Post, past commander of Henry Speyer Post, No. 489, and tent physician of the Knights. He is also past master of Henry H. Culver Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1890-93 and 1898 he served as United States pension examining surgeon; was for ten years surgeon for Culver Military Academy, with the rank of major, and is now medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies. The Doctor is not only widely known through his wide professional association in the capacity of a practitioner, but his contributions to medical literature have materially added to his reputation. In politics he is a strong Republican, and in 1896 was a candidate for the Indiana legislature. In the Doctor's official career in the town of Culver he was president of the board of education for three years. He is also president of the Culver City Water Company. Mrs. Dr. Rea is president of the W. R. C. at Culver, Indiana, and this body is in a flourishing condition.

On December 28, 1876, the Doctor wedded Miss Sylvia A. Green at Marysville, Ohio, and the following are their children: Robert H., Lucretia and William S. Robert H. graduated from the Culver Military Academy in class of 1898, then graduated from the Chicago University in scientific department in 1901, and then he graduated from Rush Medical College in 1903. He was then interne at Cook County Hospital for one term and he began his practice at No. 5643 Lake street, Chicago. He is medical inspector of the city schools. Lucretia graduated from the Culver High School in the class of 1902. She entered the musical department of DePauw University and graduated in instrumental music in 1906. She is now a teacher of music. William S. is a graduate of the common schools of Union township and a graduate of Culver Military Academy in class of 1903, and now will graduate in State University at Bloomington, Indiana. He taught one year in Culver High School. He is studying law in the university.

William G. Hendricks, editor of the *Tribune* in Plymouth, Indiana, is one of the native sons of the city, born on the 20th of November, 1863. He is, however, of Holland descent, for his parents, George and Wilhelmina (Kruyer) Hendricks, were born in the land of the dykes. The father, who was a miller by trade, came to America in about 1856, locating first in Laporte county, Indiana, but soon afterward came to Plymouth in Marshall county. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, continuing his services as a private soldier for about nine months. At the close of that period he returned to his home in Plymouth, and in this city where he had so long lived and labored he passed to the home beyond April 11, 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a member of the Catholic church, and also maintained pleasant relations with

his old comrades of the blue by his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. The death of Mrs. Hendricks occurred in Plymouth September 22, 1904, at the age of sixty years. There were eleven children in their family, eight of whom grew to years of maturity and are living at the present time.

William G. Hendricks, their second child and second son, attained to years of maturity in the city which gave him birth, Plymouth. In 1878 he began learning the printer's trade, but in 1881 he abandoned the occupation to learn the art of telegraphy. From 1882 until January of 1885 he represented the Pennsylvania Company as their operator in Plymouth, was with the Nickel Plate Company at Hibbard for one year, and for two years was with the Texas Pacific Company at Sweetwater, Texas. At the close of his relations there in the winter of 1888 he returned to Plymouth and resumed his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but in the month of July 1890, he left the fascinating life of railroading to enter the journalistic field, purchasing of Mr. John W. Siders his interest in the Plymouth *Republican*. In the publication of that paper Mr. Hendricks was a partner of Eddy S. Brooke, and this relationship continued until July of 1892, when Mr. Hendricks sold his interest to his partner and removed to Indianapolis, there entering the job printing business. Returning to Plymouth in May, 1898, he purchased the Plymouth *Republican* from Rollo B. Oglesbee, and since that time has been the publisher of this well-known and leading journal.

Mr. Hendricks married, June 11, 1884, Mary A. Westling, a daughter of John A. and Anna Westling, and they have had four children: Theresa L. E., William C., Cecil C. and Gertrude, but the last named died at the age of five years. Mr. Hendricks holds membership relations with the St. Boniface Society, of which he is now the president, and is a member of the Catholic church.

John Graverson, who carries on general farming and stock-raising in German township and follows practical and progressive methods in conducting his business interests, was born in Jutland, Denmark, April 25, 1845. His father, Gravers Jenson Berg, was also a native of Denmark and a blacksmith by trade. He was reared upon a farm in the land of his birth and afterward engaged in teaching school during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he learned and followed blacksmithing. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Anna Christenson Dykjer, also a native of Denmark. They became the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, of whom one died in infancy, while the subject of this review was the sixth child and the oldest son. Both parents died in the land of their birth.

John Graverson was educated in the public schools of Denmark and also in a military school of that country. He served for five years in the regular Fifth Cavalry and in 1872, when a young man of about twenty-seven years, left his native country and sailed for the new world, for he had heard favorable reports concerning America and its opportunities, and resolved to try his fortune in this country. After landing on the eastern coast, he proceeded directly to Chicago and thence to Elkhart, Indiana, where he worked in a furniture shop, being thus

employed for about six months. He next went to South Bend, Indiana, where he was employed by the Studebaker Wagon Works, and also engaged in business as a teamster. Subsequently he went to Chicago, where he remained for about nine months, when he again located at South Bend and was in the employ of the Studebakers for about five years as coachman. He afterward followed his trade as gravel roofer for about a year and then returned to the Studebaker factory as lumber inspector and roofer. Soon, however, he was promoted to the superintendency of the lumber yard maintained in connection with the factory. In the spring of 1886 he resigned his position and removed to his present place of residence in German township, Marshall county. Here he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty acres of which was inherited by Mrs. Graverson, which at the time of his purchase was covered with a dense growth of timber. He has cleared away the trees, has cultivated the fields and has made all of the improvements upon the place, and now has one of the fine farms of the township. The soil is rich and productive and responds readily to the care and labors he bestows upon his place. He has also extended the boundaries of his property until he now owns one hundred and ninety acres in the home place and thirty-three acres in North township, which he has also improved. In connection with the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also raises Durham cattle and finds this a profitable business.

On the 9th of July, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of John Graverson and Miss Sarah Schilt, the wedding ceremony being performed in Bremen, Indiana. Mrs. Graverson, however, is a native of Ohio, in which state she was reared, and a daughter of Christian Schilt, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. She acquired her education in the Bremen schools and also in St. Joseph's Academy at South Bend. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Graverson have been born three sons and two daughters: Gravers Christian, John Lewis, Anna Frances, Theodore Edward and Ida Ruth. Three of the children were born in South Bend and two at their present place of residence on the home farm.

Since becoming a naturalized American citizen Mr. Graverson has supported the Democracy and is in thorough sympathy with its principles and purposes. He is recognized as one of the local leaders in party ranks and does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the organization. He is also a member of the Masons and of the Eastern Star, as is also his wife, and their religious faith is indicated by membership in the Congregational church. He is likewise a stockholder in the Bremen Agricultural Association and was its president for two years. Mr. Graverson has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for in this land he has prospered, owing to the excellent advantages which are here afforded. In this country labor is not hampered by caste or class, and the resolute, ambitious and diligent man always has opportunity to work his way upward. This Mr. Graverson has done, and although he started out in this country empty-handed, he is today in possession of a very desirable property.

Charles L. Andrews has also the distinction of being one of the oldest citizens of Marshall county. He was born in Wyoming county, New York, in the town of Perry, March 25, 1838, and was but a little over a year old when brought by his parents, Lyman and Mary J. (Yakeley) Andrews, natives respectively of Vermont and New York, to Marshall county in May, 1839, and they located on the banks of Twin lake in West township. That farm continued as the family home until the father sold the land in 1853 and moved to Sligo in this county, where he was engaged in the making of wagons, and he lived in that town until his death in 1879, aged seventy-three years, surviving his wife for fourteen years. Mr. Andrews was a strong Republican politically, and of the seven children born to him and his wife only two are now living.

Charles L. Andrews attended in his youth the log cabin schools of Marshall county. When the Civil war was inaugurated he answered the first call for troops, tendering his services in April, 1861, but before he was mustered into the service the quota for Indiana was filled, and he and his associates were necessarily rejected. In August of the same year he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and after serving with his regiment for eleven months he was sent to the hospital at Corinth, Mississippi, on account of disability, and later received his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky. In October of 1862 he again tendered his services in the cause of freedom, but was rejected, and on the 5th of October, 1863, became a member of Company E, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, of which he was made the sergeant, and in June, 1864, received the rank of a second lieutenant. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in November, 1865, as first lieutenant. During his military career he participated in many of the historic battles of the war, including those of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, and he is now a member of Tibbet Post, G. A. R.

In March, 1866, Mr. Andrews married Ellen Conover, and in the following year they took up their abode where they now live, on the banks of Dixon lake, their farm consisting of thirty-seven acres. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews: Frank, Dora, Mary and Edith. Mr. Andrews is a Republican and a Methodist, and his wife and children are members of the Evangelical church.

H. Y. Shirk. Mr. Shirk is a member of a prominent old family of Switzerland, from whence in 1735 its representatives emigrated to the new world and planted the name on American shores. They sought a home amid the wilds of the famous old county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, becoming prominently identified with its early and subsequent history, and there Ulrich Shirk, the grandfather of H. Y., was born and attained to the advanced age of ninety-five years. That also became the birthplace of the father of H. Y. Shirk, Samuel Shirk. He attained to years of maturity within its borders, became well and prominently known for his sterling worth of character, and passed away amid the scenes with which he had been so long identified when he had reached the seventy-ninth milestone on the journey of life. Mrs. Shirk bore the maiden name of Mary Yocom, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and she too was a member of one of the old established families of the

Keystone state, her father being Daniel Yocom, of Irish descent. She reached the age of seventy-seven years and became the mother of twelve children, all of whom grew to years of maturity, but only four are now living.

H. Y. Shirk, the ninth child and sixth son, spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native county of Berks, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 9th of May, 1832, and going thence to Stark county, Ohio, he followed farming near Louisville, in the eastern part of the county. While there he became personally acquainted with William McKinley, forming his acquaintance when he first came to Canton. Leaving the farm, Mr. Shirk was engaged in the meat and stock business in Ohio until his removal to Marshall county, Indiana, becoming the owner of a farm on which Lapaz is now located, but selling this to a Mr. Hunt, he purchased and removed to a farm a half mile south, where he maintained his home for twenty-three years, and where he reared his children to lives of usefulness and honor. During all these years he was extensively engaged in general farming and the stock business, while for some years he was also interested in the shipping of horses, and he was at one time engaged in the hardware trade, his son Henry succeeding him in this business. Mr. Shirk is now the owner of a fine estate of two hundred and fifty acres in North township.

On the 26th of November, 1861, he married Margaret Trump, a native daughter of Stark county, Ohio, and there she also gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Shirk, they becoming the parents of six children: Byron, of Chicago; Raymond, an employe in the American Express office in that city; Henry, engaged in the hardware business in Lapaz; Clara C., the deceased wife of Henry Jarrell; Flora, the wife of Frank McCormick; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Shirk upholds the principles of the Republican party, and he was a member of the G. A. R. post at Plymouth, his services in the Civil war entitling him to membership therein. He enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Manderson, afterward a state senator of Nebraska, and who returned from the war as a general. Mr. Shirk served only until the following fall, his military career then ending on account of failing health. His name is engraved on the pages of Marshall county's early and subsequent history, for through many years he has been an important factor in its agricultural and financial interests.

John Morlock. The student of history cannot carry his investigation far into the records of Marshall county without learning that the Morlock family has been represented here for more than a half century, and that the family name has ever stood as a synonym for agricultural progress and for business integrity in this part of the state. John Morlock is a worthy representative of this honored pioneer family and his personal worth entitles him to representation with the successful and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of West township. He was born in Union township, this county, March 17, 1854. His father, George Adam Morlock, now deceased, was a resident farmer of West township for many years. A native of Germany, he was reared in that country, but at the age of twenty-five years, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its opportunities, he sailed for

the new world and located in New York. Gradually he made his way westward to Marshall county, where he arrived in 1853, settling in West township. Here he purchased a tract of land of about forty acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. He cleared the greater part of this, cutting down the trees, burning the brush and grubbing up the stumps. The land was thus prepared for the plow and in due course of time brought forth rich harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He added all the modern improvements, purchasing the latest improved machinery that was placed upon the market as invention perfected the farm implements and rendered the toil of the agriculturist less arduous and confining. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings, he added to his possessions from time to time until his landed holdings embraced six hundred acres, of which he cleared about three hundred acres. He thus took an active and helpful part in the development of the county and was a well-known representative of agricultural life here.

George A. Morlock was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Zechiel, who was born in the Buckeye state and there spent the days of her girlhood, being reared upon a farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morlock were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Caroline Kyser, Daniel, George, Mrs. Rose Shively, Joseph and Fred. After coming to this county the father continued to reside upon the old homestead property until the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a lifelong Democrat, interested in the success and growth of his party, and to various movements and measures for the public good he gave earnest, loyal and efficient support. In early life his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, but in later years he identified himself with the German Baptist church.

John Morlock was reared under the parental roof, accompanying his parents from Union to West township, and in the public schools near the family home he acquired his education. He was early trained to habits of industry, economy and diligence, and these have proven salient features in his later life record and have constituted the basis of his success. Having arrived at years of maturity, he made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 14th of October, 1879, to Miss Dora B. Crampton, who was born and reared in West township, a daughter of Jonathan S. Crampton, one of the early settlers of the county. He was not only identified with agricultural interests but was also county surveyor for one term. He cleared one hundred and sixty acres of land in West township, transforming the timber tract into rich and productive fields, his place becoming in time a valuable farm. Mrs. Morlock was the eldest in a family of four children, all of whom were born and reared in West township, while two have passed away. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters: Osie, Howard, George and Opal, all of whom were born upon the farm which is still their home, the family circle yet remaining unbroken by the hand of death.

At the time of his father's demise Mr. Morlock inherited fifteen hundred dollars from the estate. He had previously purchased eighty acres of land and he has now about two hundred and forty acres, constituting

a valuable and productive farm in West township. All of the improvements upon it have been placed there by Mr. Morlock, who is enterprising and diligent. He not only follows in the work of progressive farming, but is a leader, and in addition to cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he raises high grades of stock and also engages in threshing. The various branches of his business are proving profitable and he is numbered among the representative agriculturists of West township. With the exception of what he inherited from his father, he has gained his success entirely through his own labors, and his record shows what may be accomplished by diligence and persistency of purpose.

A. A. KEEN, president of the town board of Culver, Marshall county, has been a resident of the place for about twenty years, and during the entire period has been an industrious, earnest and highly honorable member of the community. His paternal ancestry is German and his mother's forefathers came from the sturdy English, his more immediate forebears being native to the Buckeye state. He himself was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 9th of December, 1867, son of Michael and Eliza A. (Oldman) Keen, the former being a native of Ashland county, that state, and the latter of Medina county, also in Ohio.

Mr. Keen is the third son in a family of eight children, his parents being married in Medina county, Ohio, and moving to Wayne county about two years thereafter. The boy lived with his parents in Ohio until he was about fifteen years of age, when he moved to Fulton county, Indiana, where he remained until his coming to the town of Culver in 1888. Having the mental training derived from a public school education, he engaged in agricultural occupations until he reached his majority, when he became a carpenter, and has followed that trade continuously since. During his long and useful residence in Culver he has also been a leader in public matters, and has well served the town board for a number of years. His membership in that body has included the official position of clerk and president. In his fraternal relations, he is in affiliation with the Knights of Pythias, and has been prominent in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has long been a trustee. In fact, though he is a man of many interests, through his entire career have run the strong threads of constancy and reliability.

ABRAM SHAFER, who has the honor of being the oldest merchant in business in Marshall county, is conducting a drug and general mercantile store in Lapaz. He can also claim the honor of having served as the postmaster longer than any other man in the county, his incumbency as the postmaster of Lapaz covering nineteen years, his last appointment being during the administration of President McKinley and his first commission under President Garfield. He is one of the best known men of North township.

One of the early residents of North township was David Shafer, who was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his father, Abram Shafer. The family is of German descent. Abram Shafer, a weaver and farmer, died in Knox county, Ohio. It was in 1866 that David Shafer came to North township, Marshall county, and after a long life devoted to agricultural

pursuits he died here in his eightieth year, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Sarah Ridgeway, his wife, was born in Maryland, but reared in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and she lived to the age of seventy-four. Her father, Jonathan Ridgeway, was a southern gentleman. Five sons and four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shafer, all of whom attained to mature years, and five are now living.

Abram Shafer, the third born, but the eldest of the living children, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 25, 1845, and was twenty-one when he came with his parents to Marshall county. He became a farmer in early life, and after coming to North township taught school during the first winter, for four years teaching and farming alternately. In 1876 he opened a store of drugs, groceries, etc., in Lapaz, and in addition to being the city's oldest merchant and its longest continuous postmaster, he was also the first Republican trustee elected in the township. At the commencement of the Civil war he enlisted for service in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio National Guards, and March 1, 1865, became a member of Company F. One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war as a private. He is now a member of Miles H. Tibbetts Post, No. 160, G. A. R., at Plymouth, Indiana.

Mr. Shafer married, September 15, 1867, Carolina, daughter of John P. and Julia (Beal) Grover, of North township, and they have had five children—four daughters and one son. The only living child is Mary V., the wife of Charles E. Gordon, a farmer of Ray, North Dakota. Arvilla, who married E. Fluke, has one daughter, Garnet. Mr. Shafer is a stanch Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Shafer, in the goodness and benevolence of heart, reared a child, a foster-son, William Streck, a resident of Indiana, and a fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He received a good common-school education at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Shafer. He served four years in the United States Navy, and his cruise was in almost every leading port in the world. He was honorably discharged from service.

John T. Stringer, active in business life in Donaldson as proprietor of a hotel and livery barn, is a native son of Indiana, and the spirit of enterprise and progress which has been a dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country is manifest in his life. He was born in Center township, Marshall county, February 3, 1840. His father, Joseph S. Stringer, who has departed this life, was for many years connected with private interests in Center township. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a blacksmith by trade, acquainting himself with that line of business in Ohio. He was married in Wyandot county, Ohio, to Miss Katherine Cummings, who was a native of the Buckeye state, and as years passed children were added to the family circle to the number of seven—three sons and four daughters—John T. being the second son. At a very early period in the development and improvement of Marshall county, Joseph S. Stringer arrived within its borders, settling in Center township. He had previously come to Ohio, this state, and for a brief period was a resident of Laporte county, where he conducted a blacksmith shop. Upon coming to Marshall county, however, he turned

his attention to general farming, cleared his land of the timber and improved the place. It seems hardly possible that it is within the memory of a living man when this district was largely wild and uninhabited, but John T. Stringer, of this review, goes back in memory to the time when the land was largely unclaimed and uncultivated, when the few homes were mostly log cabins and when there was little promise of future development and progress. His father assisted in transporting the Indians from the county and reclaiming the district for the uses of the white race. He lived upon the old homestead until his death in 1855. Thus passed away one of the honored pioneer settlers who had aided in laying broad and deep the present foundation and progress of the county. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat, loyal to the party because of his firm faith in its principles, which he believed to be most conducive to good government. He was known to all the pioneer settlers of Marshall county at an early day and was recognized as an enterprising business man, who in addition to the cultivation of his farm successfully engaged in raising fine horses.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, John T. Stringer was educated in the schools of Plymouth, and lessons of industry and integrity were impressed upon his mind by his home training. He continued upon the old homestead until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he joined the Union army on the 4th of January, 1862, and was assigned to duty with Company F of the Third Washington Cavalry. He remained at the front for three years, or until July 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in the battle of Red River and other important engagements of the Civil war. On the 4th of July, 1864, he sustained a sunstroke at Brownsville, Arkansas, but was not injured by rebel bullets during the entire period of his military service. When the war was over he was discharged at Mound City, Illinois, and returned home with a most creditable record as a soldier.

When he had again located in Marshall county Mr. Stringer once more turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In 1877 he made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage to Mrs. Harriet (Hazleton) Henry, the daughter of James Hazleton, who was a farmer of Center township. Mrs. Stringer was born in Ohio and by her first marriage became the mother of two sons and two daughters. Unto our subject and his wife were born two sons, Elza and Ira, both of whom were natives of West township, but the latter is now deceased.

Mr. Stringer lost his first wife in 1896 and for his second wife chose Miss Nora M. Miller, whom he wedded August 27, 1897, and two children were born to them—Lillie Pearl, who died at three years of age, and Lucinda Irene, the joy of the home. Mrs. Stringer is a native of Argos, Indiana, and was born April 5, 1877, a daughter of John R. and Amelia (Brown) Miller. Her parents are residents of South Bend, Indiana. Her father is a mechanic and in politics a Democrat. Her mother was born in Germany and came to America when she was three years of age and was reared in the United States. Mrs. Stringer was educated in the common schools and she is a member of the United Brethren church.

Although he has spent the greater part of his life in Marshall county, Mr. Stringer was for four years a resident of California, where he remained for the benefit of his health. He benefited by the salubrious climate of that district and after his return purchased a farm of forty acres in West township. With characteristic energy he began its further development and improvement and labored actively in the work of the farm until finally he sold out and went to Kansas. After a year, however, he returned and bought another farm of eighty acres of improved land. At different times he purchased other property and sold and traded farm land, eventually coming into possession of his present place. He is now proprietor of a hotel in Donaldson, in which he is making earnest efforts to please his patrons, with the result that he is doing a good business, and the hotel is popular with the traveling public. In the management of his interests he displays sound judgment and excellent ability. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. In citizenship he is as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields and defended the Union cause.

Clay W. Metsker, the publisher and proprietor of the *Plymouth Democrat* and the *Plymouth Daily Independent*, two of the leading journals of Marshall county, is also one of the political leaders of the "Hoosier" state. His first political work was in Beloit, Wisconsin, where he resided for four years, there serving as the chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, and returning to Plymouth he was in the spring of 1900 nominated for the legislature and elected in the following fall by the Democratic party. For two years he represented Marshall county in its legislative halls and since that time has been twice president of the Northern Indiana Electoral Association. At the present time he is the secretary of the Democratic Editorial Association of Indiana. In 1904 he was selected to make the political address before the Democratic Editorial Association at Indianapolis, this being the sounding of the keynote for the coming Democratic campaign, and in the following year he was again chosen by his party to make the speech which was to launch it forth in the campaign. This speech was copied in all the Indiana papers, as well as many throughout the United States.

This prominent Indiana journalist and politician, Clay W. Metsker, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, near Delphi, September 20, 1869. His father, A. J. Metsker, was a native son of Henry county, Indiana, a farmer by occupation, and his residence is now in Plymouth, Indiana. Mrs. Metsker is also living. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, and bore the maiden name of Amanda Worl. They have five living children. Their son, Clay, their second child and eldest son in order of birth, grew to years of maturity in his native county of Carroll, and he supplemented his common school education by a five years' attendance at DePauw University, a member of the class of 1891, and he now has membership with the Greek fraternity Phi Delta Theta. For four years during his college course he also taught school, and after completing his education he spent one and a half years in reading law under the preceptorship of Attorney Newberry Howe, of Delphi, Indiana. It was by

accident that he drifted into the journalistic field, and purchasing the *Beloit News* in September, 1892, he was for four years a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, where in addition to his newspaper work he also became actively interested in politics. He sold his paper there in the fall of 1896, and in July, 1897, purchased the *Daily and Weekly Independent* in Plymouth, while on the 20th of March, 1902, he purchased of Daniel McDonald & Company the *Plymouth Democrat,* with which he has consolidated the *Weekly Independent.* Mr. Metsker is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias order, he having erected the building in which the lodge is now located.

He married, in 1894, Miss Nellie Camp, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Emma (Reist) Camp, of Camden, Carroll county, Indiana, where Mrs. Metsker was born, reared and educated. She also attended DePauw University. They have become the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Roland B., Helen Damaries and Winifred Jean. Richard died in infancy. Mr. Metsker has other business relations in Plymouth outside of his journalistic work, being one of the city's real estate owners. While engaged in educational work he served in 1889-90 as principal of the Deer Creek school in Carroll county.

Jacob Carbiener was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 26, 1852, but for thirty-five years he has been a resident of Marshall county and has been prominently identified with its business interests during the entire period. His father, George Carbiener, was born in Alsace, France, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life in his native country, coming thence to America and locating in Wayne county, Ohio. From there he came to St. Joseph county, Indiana, April, 1854, and resumed his agricultural labors in Union township, his death there occurring at the age of seventy-four years. His wife and the mother of Jacob was also a native of France, and she lived to the age of forty-one years. Nine children, three sons and six daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carbiener, all of whom grew to years of maturity and all but the first born are now living.

Jacob Carbiener was a lad of two years when the family left Wayne county, Ohio, for St. Joseph county, Indiana, and on the old home farm in Union township he grew to manhood's estate and received his education in the public schools. During his boyhood days he also assisted his father in clearing and improving his land, and remaining at home until his twenty-first year he then moved to a farm in German township, but after one year there he became interested in sawmilling in Bremen and continued in that vocation for twenty years. He then returned to the farm and continued its supervision until coming again to Bremen in 1903. His estate is located a half mile west of the city and at the present time he is conducting a tile manufactory there. He also owns another farm in German township, the boundaries of one containing eighty acres and the other ninety, and both are valuable and well improved estates.

On the 12th of March, 1874, Mr. Carbiener was united in marriage to Susanna Link, a daughter of John and Hannah Link, and they have five children—Clarence D., Grace, Arthur, Nora and Earl. Mr. Car-

biener is a Democrat politically, and has been an active worker in the local party ranks. For five years from 1890 he served his township as is trustee, and in 1900 was re-elected for his second term in that office, his administration therein covering a period of nine years.

George W. Lemler may well be classed among the self-made men of Marshall county, for he entered the business world at an early age and has since steadily and persistently forged his way to the front until at the present time he is the owner of a fine estate of three hundred and fifty acres in Center and West townships. During the first five years of his business life he worked as a farm hand, and after his marriage he farmed on rented land for four years, operating the Crawford and Halsey farms, and as a renter he was very successful, saving during the time over four thousand dollars. He was then able to buy one hundred and twenty acres, the purchase price being sixty-five hundred dollars, but he has since added to his original purchase and is now the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of rich and well cultivated land.

Mr. Lemler, although so long and prominently identified with the interests of Marshall county, is a native son of New York, born on Long Island March 20, 1856, a son of George Frederick and Margaret (Miller) Lemler, both of whom were born in Germany. They were married in their native land, from whence in 1855 they emigrated to America, and after spending a little less than two years on Long Island they came to Marshall county, Indiana, arriving here in the year 1857, and they established their home on a small tract of land in Bourbon township. That farm continued as their home until the death of the husband in 1879, and the wife survived him until eight years ago, dying in South Bend, Indiana. After coming to America Mr. Lemler followed agricultural pursuits and also worked as a railroad section watchman at night. They had eight children, of whom George was the third oldest, and the early years of his life were spent on the old home farm in Bourbon township. He had to work hard as a boy and his life's activities had been devoted to the work of the farm. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age and shortly afterwards, in 1880, was married to Mary Rufus. They have two daughters, Grace and Emma. Mr. Lemler stanchly upholds the principles of the Republican party.

George M. Plake, justice of the peace in Lapaz, has been a lifelong resident of Marshall county, covering a period of fifty years, and he was born in its township of North, February 22, 1857. John Plake, his father, came to the county as one of its pioneers, moving first from his native state of Kentucky to Rush county, Indiana, and thence on to Marshall county. He was a farmer and was identified with much of the early history of this community. He lived to the age of sixty-five years, and his wife, who was a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Plake, was sixty-four at the time of her death. She was Rosana Vinnedge. Four sons were born of that marriage, and by a former marriage of Mr. Plake he had eight children, six daughters and two sons.

George M. Plake, the third of the four sons born to John and Rosana (Vinnedge) Plake, spent the first seven years of his life in North

O. E. Nusbaum M. D.

township, and then going to Polk township was there reared and educated, remaining at home until he was twenty-one. For a time he was a clerk in a general store and then learning the barber's trade followed it as a business in Lapaz until 1890. During seventeen years he has been in business here continuously, and since 1899 has served as a justice of the peace. He is a Democrat in national politics and an active public worker.

January 21, 1888, Mr. Plake married Ida M. Casaday, a daughter of Simon H. Casaday, of Tyner City, Marshall county. Their two sons are Don and Forest. By a former marriage Mr. Plake is the father of another son, Modest.

Mrs. Plake, mother of George M. Plake, was the first white woman married in Marshall county. The early progenitors of Mr. Plake came from England; also his mother's ancestors.

CHARLES E. NUSBAUM, M. D. The Nusbaum family, of which Dr. Charles E. Nusbaum, a prominent physician and surgeon of Bremen, is a representative, traces their ancestry to the land of Switzerland, from whence came John Nusbaum, the grandfather of the Doctor, to the United States in about 1820. He first established his home in Ohio, and from that state journeyed to Elkhart county, Indiana, and located at Middleburg during an early day in the county's history. He was a minister in the Mennonite church and was one of the leading citizens of Elkhart county during its early pioneer days. It was during his residence in Ohio that his son, D. B. Nusbaum, was born, and removing to Elkhart county, Indiana, with his parents, he became identified with its agricultural interests and farming continued as his life occupation, his death occurring when he had reached the age of sixty-five years. During his early life he married Harriet Griner, who was also born in Ohio, and she is now a resident of Goshen, Indiana. They became the parents of four children, three daughters and a son, namely: Alice, the wife of E. E. Mummort, of Goshen; Charles E., the subject of this review; Emma, the wife of C. G. Wiggins, of Chicago, Illinois; and Carrie, a teacher in the business college of Elkhart.

Dr. Charles E. Nusbaum, the only son of the family, was born at Middlebury, Elkhart county, Indiana, January 23, 1868, and after completing his education in the public schools of that city he became a student in the Valparaiso University and pursued special courses. For seven years he taught in the schools of Elkhart county, but in the meantime having decided upon the practice of medicine as his life occupation he began his professional studies at the age of twenty-one under the preceptorship and in the office of Drs. Heatwole & Harding, of Goshen. During the winter months he attended the Northwestern University, graduating from that institution in 1893, and during about eleven months thereafter he practiced at Auburn, Indiana. From there he came to Bremen and entered upon his successful professional career in Marshall county. Dr. Nusbaum has an elegantly equipped office, fine medical library, and his reception rooms for his patients are models of cleanliness and order. Such apartments as the Doctor possesses are a credit to the town of Bremen. On January 17, 1894, the Doctor was married to Miss Celestia Brown, of Goshen, Indiana. The Doctor's wife was an accom-

plished lady in music and educational lines. She died suddenly on February 10, 1895.

September 17, 1895, Dr. Nusbaum was married to Flora Mensel, a daughter of August Mensel, of Bremen, and they have two sons, David and Noble. The Doctor is a member of the Marshall County, the Indiana State and the Thirteenth Congressional and the American Medical Societies, and also has membership relations with the Masonic, the Knights Templar, the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Yeomen and the Eastern Star orders. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and for six and a half years served as a member of the town board, while during the past ten years he has served his city as a health officer. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

William H. Matthew, a prominent attorney at Plymouth, Indiana, was born in Leeds, England, December 21, 1871, and is a son of John and Betsey (Mawson) Matthew, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1881 and located at Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio. They returned to England in 1883, where they remained until 1885, at which time they came back to the United States and located at Platteville, Wisconsin. After an eighteen months' residence at this place they removed to Culver, Indiana, and are at the present time residing at Plymouth. Their family comprised two children, our subject being the elder. The daughter, Mary, is now residing in South Bend, Indiana.

William H. Matthew was ten years of age upon coming to America, and received his education in the public schools. For eight years he taught school in Marshall and adjoining counties, beginning at the age of sixteen years. He has been throughout his life a diligent student and has collected a library of some 2,000 volumes, for the larger part works on history and political economy. He began the study of law in the office of Samuel Parker, a former attorney at Plymouth and now located in South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Matthew was employed, for a time, by the Vandalia railroad as a warehouseman at St. Joseph, Michigan. During his period of school teaching he employed his vacations in work upon the farm.

Mr. Matthew has served for four years as deputy county clerk under K. F. Brooke. In 1902 he entered the law office of Samuel Parker, where he remained until 1906, when Mr. Parker removed to South Bend to become one of the law firm of Anderson, Parker & Cranbill. Since that time Mr. Matthew has practiced alone. He was acting city clerk for some time under Arthur E. Roads, who was unable to attend the sessions of the council by reason of an accident.

Mr. Matthew is vitally interested in township and county politics and is well known in political circles. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Culver and has been for years a teacher in the Sunday school at Culver and Plymouth. His class at Plymouth now numbers thirty-five adult members, averaging about thirty years of age. He has been a constant attendant of the Sunday school since his tenth year. He belongs to the Masonic order at Plymouth.

In 1894 he was united in marriage to Miss Edna B. Tobey, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Tobey, of Monterey, Indiana. Mr. and

Mrs. Matthew are the parents of four children: Rose A., aged twelve years; Etta D., aged ten, and twin sons, John Robert and William Burleigh, who were born January 23, 1907.

Mr. Matthew was admitted to the Marshall county bar in 1903 and has also been a notary public since that time. He is a member of the Pottawattomie Club. In his political views he is a Democrat and has a large and enviable circle of friends.

I. L. D. Seiler. The name of I. L. D. Seiler is inseparably connected with the industrial interests of Bremen, and the large financial institution which he now controls forms an important part of the business life of the city. He became connected with the institution in 1893 as its vice president, while in January of the following year he was made the cashier, and in 1905 he became the president of the Union State Bank, one of the most reliable banking institutions of northern Indiana. It has a capital and surplus of sixty thousand dollars, and its officers are as follows: I. L. D. Seiler, president; G. F. Wahl, vice president, and Edward Heckaman, cashier, while its directors are J. H. Steineck, I. L. D. Seiler, John Huff, Frederick Ponader, G. F. Wahl, Clint Huff and Edward Heckaman.

Mr. Seiler is a native son of Bremen, born on the 1st of May, 1869, to Christian and Elizabeth (Harzog) Seiler, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Ohio. The father spent the first twenty-two years of his life in his native country, and coming to America he located at Warsaw, Indiana, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Jacob Boss. He continued his practice in that city until his removal to Bremen in the early days of its history, and here his death occurred in 1883, aged sixty years. He became one of the widely known and loved pioneer physicians of Marshall county, and his life was filled with good deeds and labors of love toward his fellowmen. The wife and mother died in Indiana in 1904, aged sixty-nine years. Dr. Seiler was twice married and became the father of fourteen children, eight by his first wife and six by his union with Elizabeth Harzog, the mother of the Bremen banker, and of whom three are now living.

I. L. D. Seiler, the fourth in order of birth of the six children, received his educational training in the schools of Bremen and at Hillsdale, Michigan, where he pursued a commercial course from 1886 to 1887. During the following four years he was employed as a drug clerk in Bremen, and for one year thereafter was the treasurer of the Holland Radiator Company of Bremen. He resigned the treasurership of that company to enter upon his connection with the Union State Bank, of which he is now the president. He also owns two farms in Marshall county, one in German township of eighty acres, and one in North township of seventy acres.

On the 15th of June, 1900, Mr. Seiler married Lucinda E. Link, a daughter of John and Hannah (Volknagle) Link, of Bremen, and their three children, two sons and a daughter, are Marvin, Louis and Inez. Mr. Seiler takes an active interest in the public life of his community and upholds the principles of the Republican party. At the present time he is serving as the president of the town council, having been a member of the board during the past eight years. He is courteous and genial in

manner, and among the people with whom he has been so long connected he is very popular.

Henry B. Hall. From a pioneer epoch in the history of Marshall county the Hall family has been represented here and the name has been synonymous through many decades with progressive agriculture. Henry B. Hall of this review is a representative agriculturist and stock dealer of West township, living on section 2, and in the control of his business affairs displays sound judgment and keen discrimination—qualities which have resulted in the acquirement of gratifying and honorable success. He was born in the township which is still his home, his natal day being June 9, 1852. His father, John Hall, now deceased, was a pioneer farmer of this township, casting in his lot with the early settlers who aided in reclaiming this portion of the state for the purposes of civilization. He was born in the state of New York, December 5, 1802, and was there reared, acquiring his education through the medium of the public schools. In early life he learned and followed the carpenter's trade, this making his initial step into the business world. He was married June 22, 1828, to Miss Henrietta Tully, who was born in the state of New York, February 3, 1811, and there spent the days of her girlhood. Both were of Holland lineage. Unto them were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom Henry B. is the youngest. In 1834 the father, leaving the east, took his family to Chicago by way of the lakes and remained in that city for two years, following the carpenter's trade. In 1836 he traveled across the country to Marshall county, Indiana, and located in Plymouth, where he again worked as a carpenter and builder. Eventually he took up his abode in West township and invested his earnings in eighty acres of land, which was covered with the native forest growth. Indians still lived in the neighborhood and the seeds of civilization had scarcely been planted in the district. There were wild animals in the forests and considerable wild game. There were no commodious homes nor well tilled farms, but here and there was a little cabin in the midst of a clearing to show that some settler had made his way into the west and was endeavoring to establish a home. Mr. Hall, like the others in the neighborhood, built a log house and with characteristic energy began clearing his eighty acres of land. It was an arduous task to cut away the trees, to dig out the stumps and place the fields under the plow, but through resolute spirit and persistency of purpose he accomplished this, and upon the farm which he developed made his home until his death. In politics he was a lifelong Republican, stalwart and inflexible in support of the party. Fraternally he was a Mason, while his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was an earnest and consistent member. The many good traits of his life won him the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and caused his death to be the occasion of deep regret to many who knew him, when, at the age of seventy-one years, he passed away. His wife survived and died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Henry B. Hall was reared upon the old homestead farm, and lessons of industry, diligence and energy were early impressed upon his mind and have borne fruit in his later years. As a public-school student he

mastered the branches of learning which usually constitute the curriculum of the common school and during the periods of vacation he was trained in the work of the farm. After reaching manhood he purchased the old homestead, upon which he carried on general farming until 1886, when he bought his present place of one hundred and forty acres. He cleared part of this and made the improvements thereon and today has a valuable and well conducted property, returning him a gratifying income annually. For eighteen years he has been a buyer and shipper of stock and is well known in this connection, conducting a successful business.

On the 17th of February, 1870, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Nancy Redd, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, born August 20, 1848, and a daughter of Adam and Isabelle (Quivey) Redd. Her father was a farmer of North township, this county. He came to Indiana from Ohio, arriving in the year 1870, and for a year thereafter lived upon a rented farm in West township. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm in North township, but after a brief period returned to Ohio. Later, however, he again came to Indiana and spent his last days in Plymouth. His daughter, Mrs. Hall, was reared in Ohio and is the second daughter in a family of eight children, of whom two are now deceased. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters: Flora May, who has passed away; Edna, the wife of Frederick Fromm, a machinist in South Bend; one who died in infancy; and Lawrence L., located at Minot, North Dakota. All were born in West township.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Hall has been an earnest Republican, believing that the adoption of the principles of that party will best conserve the general welfare. He has been active in party ranks, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of Republican principles. In 1900 he was elected to the office of trustee and proved most capable in the position. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith and that of his wife is that of the United Brethren church. Throughout the community in which his entire life has been spent he is widely and favorably known as an enterprising business man and trustworthy citizen and a faithful friend.

Mr. Hall's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his mother's progenitors were Van Scoic of the Mohawk Dutch, and they were also in the Revolutionary war. This entitles Mr. and Mrs. Hall and children to become members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Hall has one of the double coverlets which were woven by her grandmother Quivey, and it is close to a century old.

David E. Snyder, the subject of this sketch, was born January 21, 1850, in North township, Marshall county, Indiana. His paternal grandfather, Adam Snyder, was a native of Maryland, of German descent, who, after the War of 1812, in which he had served as a soldier, migrated to Virginia, where he met and married Miss Anna Sparks. Immediately after that ceremony he assisted some others in building and launching

a flatboat on the head waters of the Monongahela river. Embarking their families, they made the dangerous and perilous voyage, beset by hostile savages, down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and located on the latter river somewhere along the Ohio shore. That they were not believers in racial suicide is evidenced by the thirteen children that came to bless their union, all of whom were permitted to live to the full age of man and womanhood.

In 1834, with their large family and all their earthly possessions, they again started forth like Abraham of old to seek a new heritage. This time their objective point was the prairies of Illinois, but in passing through Marshall county they were so favorably impressed with the country, and being able to procure employment in cutting out the Michigan road which was then being constructed, they located, April 18, 1834, about six miles north of Plymouth and were among the earliest permanent settlers of the county.

John Snyder, the third child and son of the foregoing, and the father of David E., was born in Ohio, and at the time of his removal to this state was twelve years of age. In common with all the early settlers of that day, he endured many hardships and withal some privileges and pleasures to which he ever after was wont to refer. At an early age he took an active part in the affairs of his township and was well and favorably known throughout the county, having served frequently in local public office to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was actively engaged in the saw mill business and was the pioneer lumberman of his section, operating for many years the first and only saw mill in the northern part of the county. In 1845 he married Miss Sarah J. McCormick, who had but recently come to this then new country from the romantic Shenandoah valley of Virginia. To this union were born nine children, three of whom have passed to the beyond. The father died in 1865, at the age of forty-three. The good old mother is still living, enjoying fairly good health, though she has passed through eighty-two years of summer suns and winter snows, and, with the same motherly devotion as of old, welcomes her loved ones to her home.

David Edgar Snyder, the third child and second son, was but fifteen years of age when his father died. His early life was not a life of ease, for after the settlement of the estate and payment of debts there was but little left of his father's property, and he was compelled to do his share of hard work to help support a large family. Attending the "district" school during winter, working at home or for the neighbors during the summer, until his eighteenth year, he entered the Plymouth high school, which at that time was but a primitive affair. Supplementing his attendance at the Plymouth school, by teaching in the country until his twenty-first year, he entered the law office of M. A. O. Packard. Admitted to the bar at the first term held in the present (then new) court house, he, with an elder brother, opened a law office in Plymouth, and in connection therewith conducted an insurance and loaning business on farm lands and other real estate. By strict and careful attention to business he has been eminently successful, until today he is considered one of the foremost financiers of the county.

In 1892 he assisted in organizing the Plymouth State Bank and

became its president, which position he has held during the succeeding years, and his name has become well and prominently known in connection with this solid financial institution. He has a farm a few miles south of Plymouth of nearly four hundred acres, to which he gives much attention; with its stately buildings, fertile fields and beautiful groves of walnut, beech and maple, it is well deserving the appellation "a model farm," which it is called throughout the county. He is also interested in and one of the directors of the St. Joseph Loan and Trust Company of South Bend.

Mr. Snyder was married in September, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Steckman, a daughter of Henry W. and Lydia (Cassady) Steckman, and their lives were blessed with two children, Bertie, the eldest, dying when but a few weeks old, and Dessie, born two years later, lived to be nearly four years old. As a memorial to their young lives, Mr. Snyder had erected the fine tower that adorns the St. Thomas Episcopal church of Plymouth, of which church he is a member and an active worker. He has been a lifelong resident of Marshall county. For five years he served his city as clerk and was a member of its council four years and a member of the Plymouth school board nine years.

H. M. Speyer. A member of the general merchandising firm of Porter & Company, of Culver, and treasurer of the local school board, H. M. Speyer is a native of Kentucky, born September 3, 1863, a son of Henry and Margaret (Pickens) Speyer. He resided in New York until he was six years of age, when his parents removed to Marshall county, Indiana. His education was received in the public schools of Plymouth, and he spent his early youthful years in assisting his father in various mercantile enterprises. After his father's death he devoted his time to mercantile pursuits, with those natural talents which, combined with experience, are sure to bring success. Mr. Speyer has faithfully given of his time and talent toward the public administration of the town, and, from personal reasons, as well as in the capacity of a good citizen, has long been closely identified with the educational system. For several years he served as president of the Culver school board, and is the present treasurer of that body. Much of the credit for the economical erection of the fine school building completed in 1906 attaches to the diligence and fine business methods of Mr. Speyer. He has also been treasurer of the town of Culver, and for eight years (under appointments of Presidents Harrison and McKinley) served as its postmaster. His fraternal connections are with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, of which latter lodge he is a charter member, having filled all its chairs. Marshall county, in short, has few institutions of a progressive nature with which Mr. Speyer has not an influential connection.

In 1890 Mr. Speyer was united in marriage with Miss Mary Peeples, daughter of George and Caroline Peeples, and a native of Marshall county, Indiana. Of this union are the following children: George, Pauline, Ruth, Helen, Margaret, Harry and Jacob.

George W. Huff, a farmer and stock-raiser of German township, also figures in community affairs, filling the position of county council-

man at this writing, in the winter of 1907-8. His entire life has been passed in Marshall county and the farm to which he now devotes his time and energies was the place of his birth and also his playground in youth. His natal day was September 9, 1863, and he was the eighth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom one died in infancy. The father, Philip Huff, now deceased, belonged to one of the early families of German township and was a native of Germany. When thirteen years of age he came to America with his parents. They located in Ohio, where Philip Huff was reared, and, having attained his majority, he was married in that state to Miss Lydia Keyser, a daughter of Solomon and Sarah Keyser, who were likewise worthy pioneer settlers of German township and of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. In the early '40s Philip Huff and his father's family came to Marshall county, Indiana, and located upon the farm which is now in possession of George W. Huff. There Philip Huff purchased eighty acres of land which lay in the midst of the green woods, and upon the place he built a log cabin, carrying on the work of clearing and cultivating. As opportunity offered he added modern improvements and upon the place he remained until his death, which occurred when he was fifty-six years of age. As the years had passed by he had prospered and from time to time, as his financial resources permitted, he invested in more land, until at his demise his possessions aggregated six hundred acres in this county. He also operated a saw mill in German township for many years and was a man of marked industry and enterprise, whose well directed labors brought him a gratifying measure of success. Politically he was a Democrat, active in the ranks of the party, and his fellow-townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, several times called him to office. He served as trustee for a number of terms and his co-operation was always regarded as an asset for public improvement. He held membership in the Evangelical church and was very widely and favorably known, his many sterling traits of character gaining for him the high regard and unfaltering trust of his fellow-townsmen. As indicated, he prospered in his business and added not a little to his income by the sale of cattle to Notre Dame for many years.

George W. Huff is indebted to the public-school system of Indiana for the educational privileges he enjoyed. At the usual age he took up the task of mastering the common branches of learning as a pupil in the district schools of German township, and later he attended the Bremen high school. In early manhood he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 15th of November, 1883, to Miss Clara E. Balsley, a native of German township, and a daughter of John Balsley, a pioneer farmer of that township. At her father's home Mrs. Huff spent the days of her girlhood and youth and was well trained in the labors of the household, so that she was thoroughly qualified to take care of a home of her own at the time of her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huff have been born four sons and a daughter: Floyd E., Ralph W., Edna V., Richard D. and Ivo G., all born in German township.

George W. Huff has cultivated several farms in this township and in 1901 he bought the old homestead, upon which he now resides. He here has two hundred acres of rich and productive land, which responds

readily to the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. Annually he harvests large crops and the sale of his products brings to him a gratifying financial return. Politically he is an earnest Democrat, active in the local ranks of his party, and he is now serving as a member of the county council. His religious faith is that of the United Brethren church and his belief has characterized his entire life and shaped his relations with his fellowmen.

Ed. S. Hogarth. Among the merchants of Plymouth none is perhaps better known than Ed. S. Hogarth, the pioneer grocer of that city. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Toledo, July 25, 1854. His father, William H. Hogarth, was born in Cincinnati, and his mother Ellen (Washburn) Hogarth, was born and reared in Marshall county, and is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families in that section of the state.

Mr. Hogarth, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared in Wabash, Indiana, but received most of his schooling in the public schools of Plymouth. About 1877 he began his business life as an employe of J. W. Palmer, of Chicago, for whom he worked five years as a grocery clerk, after this going to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he obtained employment with Alex. Taggart, driving a bread wagon, and remained at this latter place about two years. Following this he returned to Plymouth and in company with O. G. Soice they purchased the grocery business of Thomas O. Taber and have conducted this store continuously for twenty-three years, it being, in point of years, the oldest established grocery business in Plymouth.

On December 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Nellie E. Soice, a daughter of John and Margaret (Hertzog) Soice. Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth are the parents of one child—Georgia Leon, who is unmarried and resides with her parents.

Mr. Hogarth is a Mason and a member of the Knights Templar Commandery, Order of Ben Hur, and the Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat in politics and is one of the substantial men of his local party organization.

William W. Warnes has been a resident of Marshall county for forty-two years, dating his residence here from 1866. He has seen many changes here as the years have gone by and in his farm work has aided in clearing away the forest and preparing the land for the plow. He has made farming his life vocation and in this field of activity has won the success which always crowns earnest, persistent and well directed labor. His birth occurred in Ohio, April 5, 1842, so that he was a young man of twenty-four years when he came to Indiana. His father, Henry Warnes, now deceased, also a native of Ohio, was there reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Hannah Winklepleck, a native of the Buckeye state, where she was reared. Removing westward to Indiana, they settled in Miami county, where Henry Warnes engaged in business as a tanner. Unto him and his wife were born eight children.

William W. Warnes, the third in order of birth, spent his boyhood days with his parents, was instructed concerning the value of industry,

diligence and integrity, and the habits of life which he based upon those principles have constituted the measure and secret of his success in later years. In 1862 he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, for his patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the power of the federal government. He joined Company F of the Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged for disability. He was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and also took part in the battles of Nashville and Perryville and was always faithful to his duty, whether stationed on the lonely picket line or in the midst of the firing line.

When the war was over, Mr. Warnes returned to the north and in 1866 came to Marshall county, settling in West township. Here he purchased a farm of forty acres, which he improved, and later by additional purchase he added to his original holdings a tract of seventy acres, which was in the midst of the forest. He cleared and cultivated his land, cutting down the native trees and preparing the soil for the plow. In course of time, however, he sold that property and made investment in his present place, comprising one hundred and forty acres on section 32, West township. This he cleared and improved, adding many of the equipments and accessories of a model farm, and his place presents a neat and well kept appearance, indicative of his sound judgment and excellent management.

Mr. Warnes was married in 1866 to Miss Helen M. Jones, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, but was reared in Kosciusko county, this state. As the years have passed the family circle has increased to the number of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in West township: Harry T. received his diploma from the common schools and then attended the Valparaiso University three terms. He taught six terms in West township and successfully. He married Miss Sarah Burgener and two children were born to them—Dale and Ford. He resides in Chicago and is located with Rickards & Company, bankers and brokers. Jesse C. also received his diploma and was also a teacher three terms and then a student for three terms in Purdue University. He is a mechanical engineer. He wedded Miss Blanche Dickinson, of Plymouth, and has one little daughter—Marian. He is with the International Harvester Company at a lucrative salary. William O. also received his diploma and then he took three terms at Valparaiso University, and was a teacher for four terms in Marshall county. He wedded Miss Mae Wallace, and three children, one son and two daughters—William W., Helen and Muriel. He is in Chicago and he is a manufacturer at a lucrative salary. Louis E. took his diploma and two terms at Valparaiso University. He wedded Miss Mae Earl and has two sons—Robb and Arthur. He is located at Milwaukee and is engineer with the International Harvester Company at a good salary. Estella, now the wife of Joseph Morlock, a resident farmer of West township. Grace has taken her diploma in the common schools. She married Charles Hite, dispatcher at Ft. Wayne with the Pennsylvania System. They have one son and a daughter—Ross and Zoe. Dora is also a graduate of the common schools and wedded Albert Baum, who is an agriculturist of

Porter county. They have one son—Ross. Thomas, also a graduate in the common schools, at home. Fern, also a graduate in the common schools and two terms in Valparaiso University. He took a business course. Lester, in the seventh grade and the youngest.

Mr. Warnes has voted with the Republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and has been unfaltering in his allegiance to its principles, for he believes that they are best calculated to conserve the interests of the country at large. He served as postmaster of Donaldson from 1897 until 1906 and gave a public-spirited administration, characterized by accuracy and system. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of the United Brethren church. The rules which govern his conduct in all of his relations with his fellow men are such as find exemplification in straightforward dealing and consideration for the rights and privileges of others. During a residence of forty-two years in the county he has largely enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow men and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the record of his life.

Samuel E. Boys, the editor and proprietor of the Plymouth *Weekly Chronicle*, entered upon his journalistic career as the proprietor of the *Martin County Republican*, published at Shoals, Indiana. After an editorship of two years he sold that paper and purchased the *Weekly Chronicle* of Plymouth. This was in May of 1904, and he has ever since continued its publication, winning success in the field of journalism.

Mr. Boys was born in Marshall county, Illinois, June 20, 1871, his father, Leonard A. Boys, a native of Pennsylvania, having removed to that commonwealth when a young man. The father served three years as a soldier in the Civil war and in 1872 he left his Illinois home for Kansas, taking up his abode in Elk county, near Grenola, where he was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is yet a resident of the Sun Flower state. In his youth he had married Anna Montgomery, who was born in Ireland but came to America when a little girl and attained to years of maturity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died at the age of about sixty-seven years.

Samuel E. Boys, the third child and third son in order of birth of their family of five living sons, was only about one year old when his parents removed to Kansas, and he there entered upon his educational training. Later he entered the Southwestern Kansas College at Winfield and remained a student therein for three years, pursuing the preparatory course, and he completed his college course at Albion, Michigan, as a member of the graduating class of 1896. In the following year he went to Ann Arbor and studied law for one year, after which he traveled for a year, and in 1898 took up his abode in South Bend. For four years he was engaged in the practice of law in that city and at the close of that period entered the journalistic field.

During his residence in South Bend Mr. Boys married Miss Florence A. Riddick, a daughter of Rev. I. H. Riddick, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they have two daughters and a son—Beatrice, Edith and Alfred. Mr. Boys is a member of the Masonic order in Plymouth, also

of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also prominent in the public life of his community.

Dr. George F. Wahl, a practicing physician of Bremen, has been connected with the medical profession of Marshall county since his graduation from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1882. He is also a post-graduate from Chicago Post-Graduate College, 1892. During twenty-three years of that time he has served as the surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. It is seldom that one attains prominence in more than one line, but the Doctor has attained an eminent position in both professional and business circles. He is the vice president of the Union State Bank of Bremen, capitalized at sixty thousand dollars, and he was also one of the organizers of this large financial institution, and was very active in its work for some time. He was also one of the organizers of the Holland Radiator Company in 1890, and this large corporation now furnishes employment to about two hundred and fifty men and transacts the largest business of any institution in Marshall county. He is now serving as its manager.

Dr. Wahl was born in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, April 23, 1859. His father, Michael Wahl, was born in Alsace, France, but was brought to America by his parents when but four years of age, and the family home was established in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, where the little son grew to years of maturity and prominently identified himself with its early history. With his wife, Mary A. (Fink) Wahl, he now resides in Bremen. She was born in Ohio, Stark county, but located in Madison township, St. Joseph county, during an early day in the history of that community. Of their seven children, the Doctor is the eldest, and he spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native township of Madison, attending its districts schools, and later the city schools of Bremen. He subsequently pursued special courses at the Valparaiso University, and in 1882, as above stated, graduated in medicine in Rush Medical College.

Dr. Wahl was first married to Ella Dietrich, by whom he had one daughter, Lulu A., attending high school, and, May 11, 1892, he wedded Ella Huffman. They have one son, George F., Jr., a little lad of four years. The Doctor is a Democrat in his political affiliations, an active worker in the party ranks. He is a prominent Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the blue lodge at Bremen, No. 414, chapter No. 36, at Plymouth, and the commandery, No. 36, at Plymouth, and of the Scottish Rites at Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Marshall County, the Indiana State and the American Medical Societies.

He and his family are members of the Congregational church at Bremen and the Doctor is a deacon in an official sense, also superintendent of the Sabbath school, and has been for three years. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Education and was the leading factor in the erection of the beautiful modern school building erected in 1906 and 1907.

The daughter, Lulu, is a young lady who is receiving the best of advantages in a finished education. She graduates from the Bremen High School in the class of 1908, and will enter the Lake Erie College,

near Cleveland, Ohio, upon her graduation. She has taken both vocal and instrumental instruction in music.

Joseph S. Morlock derives his income from his operation of an excellent farm on section 34, West township. He owns here eighty-seven acres of land and is uniformly known as a thrifty, energetic farmer, who accomplishes what he undertakes. He forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and as the result of his work he is now occupying a creditable position in the ranks of the representative farmers and stock-raisers of West township. He is one of the native sons of Marshall county, his birth having occurred in Union township, January 18, 1868. He is a son of George Adam Morlock, one of the representative pioneer residents of the county, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. The family has long been closely associated with the tilling of the soil in this section of the state, and the record of father and sons, at all times straightforward and commendable, is another proof of the statement made by George Washington more than a century ago, when he said, "Farming is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man."

Joseph S. Morlock at the usual age entered the public schools and acquainted himself with the common branches of English learning. In the school of experience he has also learned many valuable lessons, while upon the home farm he was instructed in the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. At his father's death he came into possession of eighty-seven acres of the estate and to this farm he has devoted his energies as the years have passed by, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and adding many modern equipments and improvements. He has been diligent in his work, persevering in whatever he has undertaken, and has held to high ideals concerning business activity and business honor.

On the 12th of June, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Morlock and Miss Estella Warnes, a daughter of W. W. Warnes, one of the early pioneer settlers of West township. Her father was a native of Miami county, Ohio, where he was born and reared. He served as a soldier of the Rebellion and made a creditable record in defense of the Union cause as one whose loyalty was ever above question and who fearlessly faced the enemy upon the fields of battle. When hostilities had ceased and victory crowned the Union arms, he became a resident of Marshall county, Indiana, and was married here to Miss Helen M. Jones, a native of the state of New York. She was reared in Marshall county from the age of two years, her father becoming a farmer of West township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits along well defined lines of labor. Prospering in his undertakings, he became the owner of three different farms in West township. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom were natives of West township. Mrs. Morlock is the second in order of birth and the eldest daughter. The family record is as follows: Harry T., Mrs. Estella Morlock, Jesse C., William O., Lewis E., Grace I., Dora E., Thomas, Nellie Fern and Lester. Mr. Warnes is a Republican, who has been active in the ranks of the party, being a stalwart champion of its

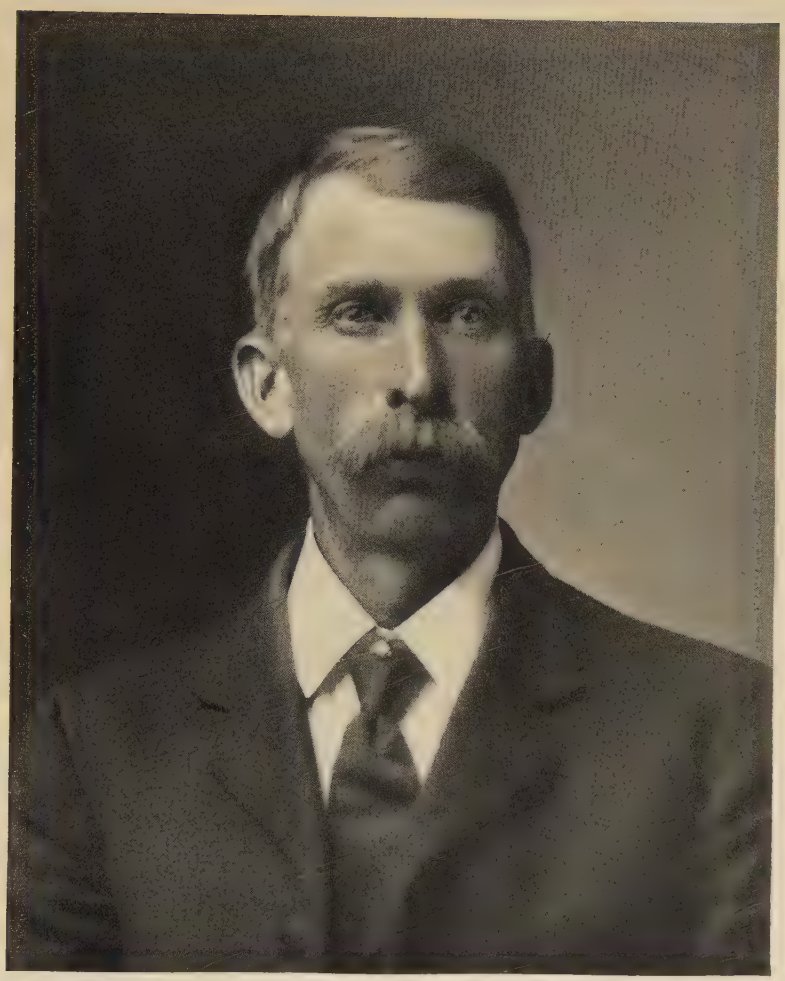
principles. He holds membership with the Grand Army of the Republic and his religious faith is that of the United Brethren church. In all that he does he is actuated by high and honorable principles, his life exemplifying the beneficent teachings and Christian spirit of his church and his lodge.

Mrs. Morlock was reared upon the old homestead farm, in West township, acquiring her education through the medium of the public schools. By her marriage she has become the mother of a son and daughter, Harry Lloyd and Cleta Marie, both of whom were born upon the farm which is still the place of residence of the family. Mr. Morlock, in his study of the political issues and conditions of the country, has arrived at the conclusion that the platform of the Democracy maintains the best elements of good government, and therefore supports the party at the polls. He and wife are members of the German Baptist church, and he is a man of many sterling traits of character, enjoying in the fullest degree the confidence of all who know him.

Amos C. Miller. The farming interests of Center township find a worthy representative in Amos C. Miller, who is, moreover, a typical citizen of the middle west—alert, enterprising and progressive. It is also imperative that mention be made of him in this volume from the fact that he is one of its oldest settlers, having for almost sixty-four years made his home within the borders of the county. He was only five years of age at the time of his arrival, his birth having occurred in Elkhart county, Indiana, November 6, 1839. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Swank) Miller, were natives of Ohio, in which state they were reared and married, removing thence to Elkhart county, Indiana, about 1834. For ten years they remained residents of that locality and in 1844 came to Marshall county, settling in Polk township, where the mother died at the age of fifty-three years. The father afterward married again and in 1867 took up his abode in Plymouth, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He made farming his life occupation and his unwearied diligence and determination constituted the basis of the success he enjoyed. By his first marriage he became the father of ten children, while three children were born of his second marriage to Miss Margaret Ault. Two of his sons, Eli and Amos, were faithful defenders of the Union cause in the Civil war. The father was a Republican in his political views and in thorough sympathy with the policy of the government during the dark days of civil strife between the north and the south. His life was characterized by earnest religious principles and he held membership in the German Baptist church.

Amos C. Miller spent the first five years of his life in the county of his nativity, and then accompanied his parents to Marshall county. It seems hardly possible as one looks abroad today over the highly cultivated farms and notes the industrial and commercial development of towns and cities that it is within the memory of living man when this was largely an unsettled and unimproved district; but Mr. Miller well remembers when the land was uncultivated and the county gave little promise of the advanced civilization to which it was to attain. He was reared

Mrs Elias Day
and Lela May Day



Elias Day

amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life and relates many interesting incidents of the early days. In the country schools he acquired his education and when not busy with his text-books worked on the farm, aiding in the labors of the fields, until after the outbreak of the Civil war. A year of strife and bloodshed convinced the country that the war was to be no mere holiday affair, and, feeling that his first duty was to the Union, Amos C. Miller enlisted on the 16th of August, 1862, and with his brother became a member of Company F, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He joined the army as a private and served until the close of hostilities, being honorably discharged on the 5th of July, 1865. During the last year of his connection with the army he was in the veteran reserve corps on account of physical disability occasioned by illness. Ever a brave and loyal soldier, he faithfully performed his duty in whatever department of the army he was assigned and in days of peace he has been equally loyal and zealous in behalf of local advancement and national progress.

When hostilities had ceased Mr. Miller returned home and carried on farming with his father and brothers. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harbaugh, who was born in Ohio, April 16, 1839. After their marriage the young couple took up their abode upon his father's farm in Polk township, where they lived until the fall of 1872, when Mr. Miller purchased his present farm that has now been his home for almost thirty-six years. He has eighty acres of land and in the development and improvement of the fields has met with gratifying success. In all of his work he is practical as well as progressive and to his own labors is attributed the prosperity that he has enjoyed.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was blessed with two sons, Walter A. and Merton O., who are still under the parental roof and assist their father in the farm work. The parents are consistent members of the German Baptist church and are greatly esteemed in the community, the hospitality of the best homes being accorded them. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Miller has been a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and is ever loyal to any cause which he espouses. His fidelity to his convictions has gained for him the trust of his fellowmen and wherever he is known he is respected. As one of the early settlers of the county he has witnessed almost its entire growth and development. He can remember a time when the countryside was starred with the wild flowers in June, while in winter it was covered with a glistening and unbroken sheet of snow. Only here and there had a settlement been made to show that the seeds of civilization had been planted, but the work of improvement and development has been carried steadily forward and Mr. Miller has borne his full share in the labors that have wrought this wonderful transformation, making Marshall one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

Elias Day. West township, Marshall county, numbers Elias Day among its leading farmers and stock-raisers. He has carved his way to affluence alone and unaided, for when he was but a lad of sixteen years he began the battle of life for himself and he worked for others until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He is now the owner of a splendid

estate of two hundred and fifty acres in West township, the result of earnest labor and unfaltering industry.

Mr. Day was born in the state of Delaware August 18, 1855, but during his early manhood he came with his family to Marshall county, Indiana. His father, Elias Day, was long numbered among the agriculturists of West township. He was born and reared in Delaware, and he was there married to one of the commonwealth's native daughters, Sarah Jane Hudson, by whom he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, their son Elias being their third child in order of birth. The father continued his agricultural labors in Delaware until his removal with his family in 1869 to Marshall county, Indiana, where in West township he purchased forty acres of forest land. With the aid of his sons he in time cleared his land, but he finally moved from that place to Polk township and purchased another tract of forty acres, which he partially cleared and improved, and his death there occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-three years. Throughout the period of his majority his political views were in accord with the principles of the Republican party and he was a member of the United Brethren church.

Elias Day was fourteen years of age when the family home was established in Marshall county and the principal part of his business life has been spent within its borders. His first purchase of land consisted of one hundred and thirty acres in West township, which he improved, and in 1898 went to the Dakotas. He there purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but after a sojourn of six years in the north he returned to West township and became the owner of his present estate of one hundred acres in section 28, while later he purchased a tract of forty acres in Polk township, but he owns a total of two hundred and fifty acres in Marshall county.

November 20, 1885, Mr. Day wedded Miss Ida May Learman, who was born in Allen county, Indiana, September 15, 1863, and a daughter of John Learman, who was for many years proprietor of a saw mill through northern Indiana. He was a man well known for his honesty and integrity of character.

Mrs. Day has been reared and educated in her native state. She is a lady who has well performed her part as a helpmeet to her husband in establishing their comfortable home. Mr. and Mrs. Day have never been parents, but in the goodness and kindness of their hearts have reared four children. The eldest was Charlie Weatherholt, educated in the common schools. He is a farmer and resides in Starke county, Indiana. He wedded Miss Huldah Hoagland, and is a member of the United Brethren church. Nellie Knoblock, reared and educated from the age of nine years. She married James Surber, who is a prosperous farmer in Cando, North Dakota, where he is the owner of four hundred acres of land, besides town property. Lela May, a bright and pretty little girl, who died aged ten years six months and fourteen days. Daisy, a little girl of six years. Mr. and Mrs. Day may be proud of their adopted children, who are honorable citizens, settled in life. Mr. Day is an ardent Republican in politics, always doing his part in the success of his party. Both he and his good wife are consistent members of the United Brethren church and

they liberally contribute to the support of all measures which tend to elevate the community.

CHRISTIAN KNOEPFLE. For thirty-five years Christian Knoepfle has been identified with the business interests of Bremen, his name perhaps being most familiar to the residents of Marshall county as the proprietor of a lumber yard and planing mill. He is, however, one of the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons that Germany has furnished to the United States, his birth occurring in Wurtemberg, town of Dornhau, Germany, April 23, 1855, and he attained to the age of seventeen years in his native land, in the meantime receiving his educational training in the schools of the fatherland and there also learning the cabinet maker's trade. In October, 1872, he set sail for the United States, and after landing in New York city he came direct to Bremen and began cabinet work with Christ Seiler, with whom he worked as a journeyman for six years. He then spent a similar period with John J. Wright, and in 1883 embarked in the lumber and milling business in company with Jacob Vollmer, their business being conducted under the firm name of Vollmer & Knoepfle until 1898, when Mr. Knoepfle purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in the business. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Bremen Mr. Knoepfle has taken an active part in the work of improvement and upbuilding, and during a period of thirty-three years he served his adopted city faithfully and well as a fireman. He assisted in organizing the Union Hose Company, of which he was the foreman for many years, and also served as the secretary of the company, and is now and was also two years previously a member of the town board. He is one of the stockholders in the Building & Loan Association, also in the Fair Association, and he is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

In 1878 Mr. Knoepfle was united in marriage to Caroline Vollmer, a daughter of Jacob Vollmer, and their eight children are Charles, Dora, Otto, Anna, Minnie, Mary, Arnold and Emma. The eldest son, Charles, is associated in business with his father. Mr. Knoepfle is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, which he has served in an official capacity for more than twenty-six years. He is a large property owner in the town of Bremen, and is one of its truest and best citizens.

ELMER E. JONES, a representative of agricultural and horticultural interests in West township, carefully directs his business interests and the keen discrimination and enterprise which he has shown resulted in bringing him the measure of prosperity which he now enjoys and which has gained for him classification with the substantial residents of his part of the county. He was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, February 9, 1861. His father, Theodore A. Jones, was a native of the state of New York and there spent the period of his boyhood and youth. He afterward removed westward to Michigan, where he was married to Miss Sarah Brown, a native of Ohio, in which state her girlhood days were passed. On leaving Michigan they removed to Indiana, settling in Kosciusko county, and the father devoted his time and energies to the occupation of farming, his well managed interests bringing him gratify-

ing success in that connection. In 1864, in response to the country's call for aid he joined the army as a member of Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and was detailed on hospital service at Knoxville, Tennessee. While thus engaged he became ill and passed away, thus giving his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. The Republican party received his stalwart allegiance, for he was a firm believer in and was in hearty sympathy with its principles to prevent the extension of slavery into northern territory.

Elmer E. Jones was reared in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and came to Marshall county in 1880. He engaged in teaching school for ten years, being thus connected with the educational interests in the district schools of West, North and Polk townships. As a representative of the profession he gave excellent satisfaction, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1888, however, he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, purchasing his present farm of thirty acres, which he has converted into a fruit farm, raising nearly all kinds of fruit that can be produced in temperate climates. He cleared about six acres of land, while the remainder had been already cleared. Most of the improvements, however, have been placed here by Mr. Jones and he has set out all the fruit. His success in this line makes his opinions of value in horticultural circles and his knowledge and ability are indicated by the fact that he produces some of the finest fruit raised in this section of the country.

Mr. Jones was married in St. Paris, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Groves, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, her birth occurring upon the farm where she was reared. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born six children, of whom two are now deceased, the eldest and the fifth in order of birth having died in infancy. The others are: Theron E., who was born May 1, 1891; Ethel M., born September 30, 1893; Candace, born August 26, 1895; and Sherman Orville, born March 23, 1900. All were born upon the farm which is now the family home.

Mr. Jones has been a lifelong Republican, for he is thoroughly convinced in his own mind that the principles of that party are most conducive to good government. He is active in its local ranks and is the present assessor of West township. He is also a member of the Court of Honor and belongs to the United Brethren church at Donaldson. He was but a little child of three or four years when his father died, and from an early age has depended largely upon his own resources for whatever success he has enjoyed. He may well be called a self-made man and in a review of his life it seems that he has been actuated by the spirit of Lincoln, who said, "There is something better than making a living—making a life." While Mr. Jones has prospered in his undertakings he has at the same time developed a character that commands for him the admiration and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

THOMAS TRIBBEY, one of the best known citizens of Marshall county, greatly respected by reason of his integrity in business and his loyalty in citizenship, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 27, 1842, his parents being Thomas and Priscilla (Mondell) Tribbey. The parents

were natives of Pennsylvania and were married in that state, whence they removed to Holmes county, Ohio. When fifty-three years of age the father went to DeKalb county, Indiana, and purchased a tract of land in the midst of the forest. He then began to clear the place in order to develop a farm, but became ill and died. The other members of the family therefore never removed to that farm and at a later date the mother took up her abode in Argos, Indiana, where she passed away at the age of sixty years. During the last eighteen years of her life she was an invalid, this condition being occasioned by paralysis. In the family were nine children, but only two are now living, the brother of our subject being Joseph Tribbey.

Thomas Tribbey was reared on the old homestead farm in Ohio and lessons of industry and diligence were early impressed upon his mind. His educational privileges were somewhat limited from the fact that at the age of twelve years he was thrown upon his own resources and has since been dependent upon his own labor for the acquirement of success. In 1865 he arrived in Marshall county, where lived his brothers and other relatives. He began farming here on the shares on a tract of land belonging to a cousin and soon after he took up the business of buying and shipping stock. For fourteen years he continued in that department of activity, while later he resumed general farming, retiring from the stock business, however, only a few years ago. He was an excellent judge of stock, so that his purchases were judiciously made and his sales proved profitable.

On the 13th of September, 1865, Mr. Tribbey was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Brownlee, a daughter of Hugh Brownlee, and they now have four children: May, the wife of John Croup; Oscar, a resident of Plymouth; Fred, who is living on a farm in Green township; and Daisy, the wife of Elton Boggs.

In politics Mr. Tribbey was for many years a stalwart advocate of the Republican party and its principles but his great interest in the temperance cause has led him during the past twelve years to give unfaltering allegiance to the prohibition party. From the age of twenty-two years he has been a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist church and in his life has exemplified his belief. He is serving as a trustee in the church, to which his wife also belongs, and in all of its work they are deeply and helpfully interested. Since 1904 they have resided in Plymouth in the enjoyment of well earned rest. Starting out in life as he did without capital, Mr. Tribbey deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Prompted by laudable ambition, he has put forth persistent effort, intelligently directed, and as the years have gone by he has won a gratifying measure of prosperity, deriving his income at the present time from a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety-one acres. His life has ever been upright, his actions manly and sincere and the many good traits of his character, as well as his business success, have gained for him the admiration and respect of those who know him.

William F. Schilt, the proprietor of the Bremen Rolling Mill, has been identified with the business interests of this city since 1876, and from that time to the present has been the proprietor of the flouring mill which

he now owns and which was erected by his father in the early days of the city's history. During this time, however, the mill has been remodeled and equipped with the latest improved machinery, and now has a capacity of one hundred barrels per day, and there is also a feed mill in connection with the flouring department. He is a stockholder in the grain elevators of Bremen and Lapaz and is extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of grain.

William F. Schilt is a native son of Marshall county, born in its township of German, on a farm three-fourths of a mile from Bremen, August 12, 1856, his parents being Christian and Frances (Burlett) Schilt. Christian Schilt learned and followed the molder's trade in his early life, but after becoming a resident of Laporte, Indiana, he became identified with manufacturing interests, and from there he came to Marshall county, Indiana, and in 1856 erected the mill which is now operated by his son William. He became well known as a prominent and successful business man, and continued the supervision of his flouring mill until 1872, when he traded the property and became interested in mercantile pursuits. The death of this well known business man of Marshall county occurred in 1874. Of his six children one died in infancy and the remainder grew to years of maturity, while four are now living. William F. Schilt, the third child and second son, spent the early years of his life on the farm on which he was born and completed his educational training in the Hillsdale College of Michigan. On the 11th of October, 1877, he married Christena S., a daughter of Moses and Christena Keyser, and they have had five children—Bertha, Christian (deceased), Ernest, Scott and May. The political affiliations of Mr. Schilt are with the Republican party.

Edwin Sour. Numbered among West township's oldest and best known farmers and business men is Edwin Sour, whose birth occurred in Summit county, Ohio, January 1, 1832. For many years Henry Sour, his father, was a farmer there, but was born in Pennsylvania. He grew to years of maturity in Summit county, and was there married to one of Pennsylvania's native daughters, Katherine Swigard, they becoming the parents of five sons and five daughters.

Edwin Sour, their sixth child and third son in order of birth, spent the early years of his life in his native county of Summit, and on attaining to manhood's estate he was there married to Susan Frazer, born in Pennsylvania, to whom were born four children, two sons and two daughters, Mary Katherine, Ellen (deceased), Lafayette and Ira, the last named being the only one born in West township. It was in 1861 that Edwin Sour with his family sought a home in Marshall county, Indiana, and after his arrival here he purchased one hundred and forty-five acres of land in West township, his present homestead. With the passing years he has succeeded in clearing most of his land, for it was a wild and uncultivated tract when he took possession, and he has placed many valuable improvements on this fine old estate. He is now the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres, in section 27, West township. In 1864 Mr. Sour put aside his home duties to serve as a soldier in the Civil war, entering Company F, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry,

with which he served until the close of hostilities, doing mostly skirmish duty. He was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and saw much of the horrors and hardship of army life. Returning to the old home place after the close of hostilities he has ever since devoted his time to the work of the farm. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise.

Edmund Morris. The beautiful banks and shores of Lake Maxinkuckee would seem unfamiliar, and a striking feature taken from its pretty waters, were the figure of Edmund Morris eliminated from the landscape of this locality; for this has been his home since he was virtually an infant, or for a period of fifty-seven years, and for nearly threescore years he has been building and renting pleasure boats, and showing recreation seekers the beauty spots of the surrounding country. As his father before him was the pioneer boat builder of the region, the name of Morris is perhaps more closely connected with the development of this beautiful lake country than any other which could be mentioned.

Edmund Morris was born in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1847. Isaac N. Morris, his father, was a native of Rush county, Indiana, and in 1836 settled in Union township, on Burr Oak Flats, about three miles from Culver. In 1850 he removed to the wild country about Lake Maxinkuckee, and became the pioneer boat builder of the region. He died at the age of thirty-nine. His wife (nee Emily Thompson) lived to the advanced age of almost eighty years, being the mother of two sons and four daughters. Edmund is the third child and second son of this family, and was but three years of age when his parents fixed the homestead on the shores of Lake Maxinkuckee. He early became an expert at his father's occupation, but, besides assisting him, drove a hack and engaged in other occupations. Later, he became an independent tiller of the soil, and since 1880 has been engaged solely in building and renting boats. As a designer and builder of sail boats, launches and row boats, he is an acknowledged expert in this part of the country, his annual business in this line amounting to some two thousand dollars. He also owns about one hundred boats, which he rents to pleasure seekers. His large acquaintance and popularity has given him considerable influence as a Republican, and among other local offices he has served his township as assessor for three terms. Mr. Morris is unmarried.

Fred Corse, the efficient trustee of Center township and one of its most prominent agriculturists, was born in West township, Marshall county, Indiana, March 16, 1862, a son of James A. and Nancy (Pomeroy) Corse. James A. Corse was a native of the state of Delaware, but came to Indiana when a young man, and in St. Joseph county married Nancy Pomeroy. Soon after their marriage they took up their abode in West township, Marshall county, where he cleared and developed a homestead and lived for many years. He was numbered among the county's most prominent farmers and citizens, and in his death in 1890 one of its bravest and most loyal pioneers was laid to rest.

Mr. Corse became the father of several children, of whom his son

Fred was the last born, and he was reared on the farm and was given a common-school education. Together with his father he worked on the old homestead until he had reached the age of twenty-one years, and he then married and settled down in life as a farmer, thus beginning the battle of life for himself. During the first five years of his married life Mr. Corse resided in West township, where he farmed on rented land, and he then became the owner of sixty acres in Center township, the nucleus of his present homestead, the boundaries of which now comprise one hundred and eight acres, and to this farm he at once removed and has ever since resided. The land is now well improved, and as a farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Corse ranks among the foremost in his county.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Corse married Freelove A., the daughter of one of Marshall county's most esteemed citizens, David How, and mention of him will be found below. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Corse has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Nettie, Louisa, Sybil and Berard. In politics Mr. Corse has always affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1904 he was its candidate for the office of township trustee, to which he was duly elected, and he has rendered satisfactory service as a public official.

David How, the father of Mrs. Corse, was a son of Isaac How, one of the early pioneers of Marshall county, who established his home within its borders in 1857, and in the little log cabin which he erected he removed with his family, including David, then about ten years of age. A few years later when a vacancy occurred in the office of clerk of the circuit court, Isaac How was appointed its incumbent and was afterward elected to the office. Building a frame residence in Plymouth he removed thither with his family, then numbering five children, and David was the third eldest. Isaac How died in 1848, before he had reached his fiftieth birthday, but his wife survived him many years and died in 1892, aged ninety-three years. He was a fairly well educated man, handsome and popular, and was universally respected for his true worth of character and courage. His eldest son, John How, went to California as one of the "forty-niners" and died there many years afterward.

David How was left fatherless in 1848 and his oldest brother going to California in the following year, he assumed charge of the family affairs, and although his mother continued to reside in Plymouth, he purchased the old homestead and in time added to its acreage until it became a large estate, and he became a prosperous and leading farmer. In 1866 he was elected the sheriff of Marshall county, and in this office he served two terms, giving general satisfaction to his constituents. In April of 1855 he married Mary Amanda Wolf, a native of Ohio, and she lived but a few months after her marriage, dying at the early age of twenty-five years. For his second wife Mr. How married Mary Emeline Cummings, also a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of four children—Freelove A., who became the wife of Fred Corse, Mrs. Harley Logan, Dr. Tabor How and Mrs. J. M. Black. Mr. How died on the 5th of April, 1899, when he had reached the seventy-second milestone on the journey of life.

CHRISTIAN H. DIETRICH. In the death of Christian H. Dietrich Marshall county lost one of its most valued citizens. His entire life was spent within its borders, and for a number of years he was in control of one of its leading industries, and possessing a keen appreciation of the ethics of commercial life, he commanded the respect of his fellow men for his uprightness and true worth. Bremen was thus proud to claim him among her native sons, his birth occurring here on the 27th of April, 1852, the second son and third child of John and Elizabeth Dietrich, who were natives of Switzerland. They came to the United States and to Bremen in 1852 and inscribed their names high on the roll of Marshall county's early pioneers and honored citizens. In the schools of his native city of Bremen the son Christian obtained a part of his educational training, completing his studies in the Hillsdale College of Michigan, and after leaving the school room he became associated with his father in business, to which he was later admitted as a partner, and he continued an active factor in the industrial life of Bremen until within about three years before his death. He was a man of large heart and broad humanitarian principles and his public career and private life were alike above reproach.

On the 13th of December, 1877, Mr. Dietrich was united in marriage to Mary A., a daughter of John and Hannah (Volnagle) Link, who came to Marshall county during an early day in its history, when their daughter Mary, a native of Ohio, was but five years old, and she has spent the remainder of her life within its borders. Three sons and a daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich: Oliver, born January 16, 1880; Laura E., born December 18, 1884; Theodore J., May 14, 1887, in Tampa, Florida; and Willis Link, December 12, 1895. Mr. Dietrich was a member of the Evangelical Emanuel church, and was a Democrat politically. He left to his widow a large estate, and in addition to other property she owns a business block in Nappanee and two business houses in Bremen. Mr. Dietrich died January 6, 1904, and the community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens.

JOHN E. WHITESELL, section foreman for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now residing at Donelson, is one of Marshall county's native sons, his birth having occurred in West township, October 17, 1865. He is the eldest son of Joseph Whitesell, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed on the old family homestead and the district schools of West township afforded him his educational privileges. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields and early learned the value of untiring industry as a foundation for success. When he had attained man's estate he was married on the 10th of October, 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Minnie Smith, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, and was brought to Marshall county by her parents when twelve years of age. She is a daughter of Harvey J. and Elizabeth (Thaxton) Smith. Her father was a farmer of West township, owning, clearing and improving a tract of land there.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Polk township, where they lived for two years, on the expiration of which

period Mr. Whitesell entered the railroad service. He has been with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company for eighteen years and his long connection therewith indicates clearly his fidelity to duty, his ability and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has erected a home in Donelson, where he now resides, and he also owns a farm in West township, comprising thirteen acres of land.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whitesell have been born two sons and two daughters, Goldie, Charley, Jennie and Pearl. The family are well known in Donelson and this part of the county and have the warm regard of many friends here. Mr. Whitesell has been a life-long Democrat and takes an active interest in the work of the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge and the Court of Honor and is loyal to the teachings of these organizations, which have their basic elements in mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness.

Norman S. Norris, D. D. S. One of the acknowledged leaders in the ranks of the dental fraternity in Marshall county is Dr. Norman S. Norris, who has practiced in Culver since his graduation from one of the best known dental colleges in the state, the Indiana Dental, in 1904, and he has since steadily advanced in the profession. The Doctor was born in West township, Marshall county, Indiana, September 6, 1879. His father, Harvey Ransom Norris, is also a native son of Marshall county, born near Lake Maxinkuckee in 1851, and his mother, nee Louisa Adler, was born in Stark county, Ohio, and both are now living and residents of Union township.

Dr. Norman S. Norris, the youngest born of their four children, three sons and a daughter, spent the early years of his life on his parents' old homestead, attending first the district schools of the neighborhood, and then the Markle high school, in which he graduated in 1898. During the two years following his graduation from the high school he taught school, and then entering the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis he graduated therefrom in 1904, beginning at once his practice at Culver. The Doctor is a member of the Northern Indiana Dental Association, and also has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge at Culver. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the Republican party.

On the 22d of July, 1907, he married Matilda Hawkins, a daughter of Ezra and Mary (Abling) Hawkins. Dr. Norris has been a life-long resident of Marshall county, and during the years which have passed since he entered professional life he has won for himself a place of distinction in the dental fraternity in this community. He has an office well equipped with modern appliances, and keeps in touch with the advancement that is constantly being made in the profession.

Elijah C. Martindale, a prominent and well known attorney, has practiced at the bar of Plymouth since 1882. He entered upon the study of law under the preceptership of Enoch Sturgeon at Rochester, Indiana, and was admitted to practice in 1879. For a shore time thereafter he was located at Argos, but in 1882 he was elected the prosecuting attorney of Marshall and Fulton counties and removed to Plymouth in

the same year. He served two terms in that position. In his private practice his ability has won him a distinctively representative clientage.

Although so long and prominently identified with the interests of Marshall county, Mr. Martindale is a native son of Cass county, Indiana, born on the 2d of February, 1850, to Isaac Martindale. The father was born in North Carolina, but removed with his parents when a small boy to Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits and was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, his death occurring when he had reached the age of fifty-three years. He was of Welsh descent. Mrs. Martindale bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cornwell and was born in Virginia. Her father, John Cornwell, served as a soldier in the War of 1812. She was an only child and came with her mother to Indiana when thirteen years of age, and in Hancock county of this state she gave her hand in marriage to Isaac Martindale. The young couple continued their residence in Hancock county for several years and then removed to Cass county of this state, the birthplace of their son Elijah, the youngest of their five children, three sons and two daughters, who grew to mature years, and three of the number are now living: Sarah, the wife of George W. Kessler, of Rochester, Indiana; Isaac, who resides in Fulton county, this state, near De Long, and Elijah C.

When a little lad of four years Elijah C. Martindale accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, and he received his educational training in the Rochester high school. He was first married in 1872, Samantha Bridges becoming his wife, and her death occurred in Kansas in 1873. In 1879 he married Anna M. Stair, and they have one living son, Frank E. Their elder son, Fred C., died when twenty-two years of age. Mr. Martindale upholds the principles of the Democratic party, being an active worker in its ranks, and he is a member of the order of Ben Hur. He ranks high at the bar and in political circles, and Plymouth numbers him among her leading and influential citizens.

Franklin M. Kyser is one of the prominent and influential farmers of West township, where he was born on the 26th of May, 1855, to Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Kemmerer) Kyser, both natives of the commonwealth of Ohio, born, reared and married in Summit county. In 1855, with their two children, they came to Marshall county, Indiana, and established their home on the banks of the Yellow river in West township. The eighty acres of land which Mr. Kyser there purchased he cleared and improved, but later sold the tract and bought two hundred acres of land in Union township, of which he cleared and improved about one hundred and sixty acres. From there he moved to Center township and purchased a farm of fourteen acres, and on the little homestead in that township he spent the remainder of his life. His name is recorded among the honored pioneers of Marshall county, and from a sincere and deep felt interest in its welfare he labored for all that would prove of public benefit until his busy and useful life was ended.

He was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and was a member of the United Brethren church, remaining one of its most faithful disciples until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. Five

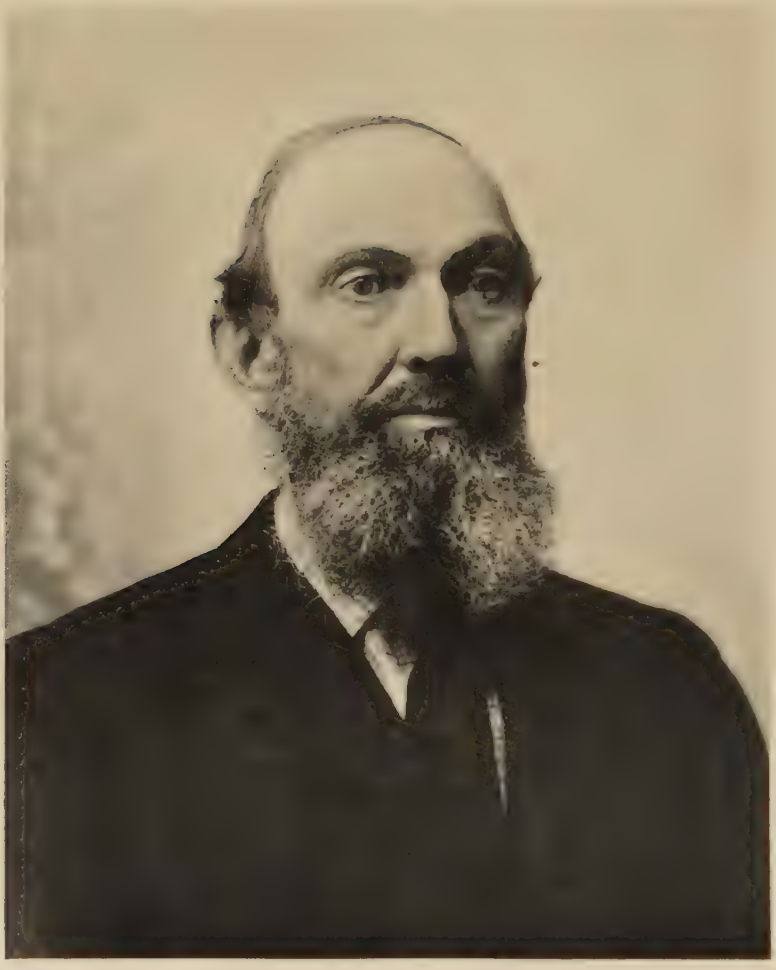
sons and one daughter blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kyser, of whom four were born in Marshall county.

Franklin M. Kyser, the third child and third son in order of birth, obtained his educational training in the schools of Union township. The first land which he owned consisted of eighty acres in West township, and in 1884 he moved to his present homestead of one hundred and forty acres, the most of which he has cleared, and he has placed many improvements on the land. In West township, in 1879, Mr. Kyser married Caroline Morlock, the daughter of G. A. and Elizabeth Morlock, prominent early residents of Marshall county. Three children, two sons and a daughter, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kyser in West township—Franklin A., Ora E. and Estella E. Mr. Kyser has given a life-long support to the principles of the Democratic party, taking an active part in the work of its local ranks, and he is a member of the German Baptist church.

William Hildebrand, D. V. S. To Dr. William Hildebrand belongs the distinction of being the oldest practicing veterinary surgeon in Marshall county, his identification with the profession here covering a period of over thirty years. In that time he has established a large and lucrative practice, extending to Laporte, Starke, St. Joseph and Marshall counties, and enjoys the most extensive practice of any veterinary surgeon in northern Indiana. He is often called to large cities in consultation, and is widely and most favorably known throughout this section of the state.

Dr. Hildebrand is of German descent, his ancestors having been residents of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ohio, and various members of the family, in after years, made their way from the Buckeye state to Indiana. The Doctor is the twelfth of the thirteen children born to his parents, Jacob and Hannah Hildebrand. Two of the number died in infancy, and four daughters and two sons are still living. All of the children were born in Stark county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Hildebrand were Henry and Mary Hildebrand, while the grandparents on his mother's side were Jacob and Barbara Shively. His father, Jacob Hildebrand, was born August 29, 1796, and died of paralysis August 26, 1880; the mother, formerly Hannah Shively, was born March 6, 1803, and also died of paralysis, September 12, 1885, having been speechless for the seven years prior to her decease.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hildebrand are as follows: Joseph, born February 15, 1825, who married Rebecca Orendorf and died July 12, 1899; Eliza, who was born August 28, 1826, and died in March, 1829; Samuel, who was born October 11, 1828, married Christenia Ullery and died in 1898; Jonas, born May 24, 1830, who married Hannah Klingeman and died April 1, 1905; Rebecca, who was born August 14, 1831, and became the wife of Abraham Stump; Sophia, who was born April 11, 1833, and is now Mrs. John Stump; Anna, born June 13, 1835, who died in infancy, March 14, 1838; Hannah, who was born June 13, 1837, and married Calvin Bates; Barbara, born October 19, 1838, who was united in marriage with Jesse Thomas and died



Dr William Hildebrand

MRS. WILLIAM HILDEBRAND.

October 24, 1904; Lydia, born July 24, 1840, who never married and died of consumption February 10, 1867; Jacob, born November 25, 1842, who at the age of eighteen was elected to the ministry of the Brethren church, married Mary Ullery May 2, 1872, later moved to Polk township, Marshall county, where he was elected presiding elder of Pine Creek church, and who is still a faithful member of his faith; William, of this sketch; and Sarah, who was born June 11, 1845.

William Hildebrand, the youngest son of this family, was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1843. When ten years of age he came with the family to St. Joseph county, Indiana, and there reached maturity. In 1869 he removed to Polk township, Marshall county, locating two miles and a half west of Lapaz, and here, for thirty years he followed his profession as a veterinary surgeon. Since 1906 he has resided in Lapaz.

On the 10th of October, 1867, Dr. Hildebrand married Maria McComb, who was born near South Bend, St. Joseph county, Indiana, on the 17th of December, 1844, and her death occurred at her home near Teegarden, January 13, 1903. The deceased had been a faithful member of the Brethren church for thirty-eight years, and her life furnished a beautiful example of Christian love and patience. The three children by this marriage are: Cyrus D., engaged in business in partnership with his brother, at Teegarden, who wedded Clara E. Ritzman, January 31, 1900; Ida May, who married Ira Clark, and they reside half a mile north of Lapaz; and John W., who is in the implement business at Lapaz; also owner and manager of Lapaz Telephone Company. Both the sons are teachers by profession and were born in Marshall county. After the death of his first wife Dr. Hildebrand married Rachel Seward, of Mishawaka, Indiana. The ancestors of the Doctor have long been communicants of the Brethren church, and he himself has been a member of the denomination since his sixteenth year, having for years been prominent in its religious and charitable work.

Mrs. Maria (McComb) Hilebrand was descended on her mother's side from Mr. Daniel Cripe and Barbara (Reprogle) Cripe, and Peter Roof and Margaret (Reprogle) Roof, the above being the great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Peter Roof, of Revolutionary fame, was born January, 1753; died in South Bend, Indiana, October 25, 1834. Margaret Reprogle Roof was born May, 1751; died in South Bend, October 10, 1836. Daniel Cripe and his wife, Barbara, are buried in Dayton, Ohio. John Cripe, grandfather of Mrs. Hildebrand, son of Daniel and Barbara (Reprogle) Cripe, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1788; died near South Bend, Indiana, February 25, 1847. December 26, 1813, he was married to Eva Roof, daughter of Peter and Margaret Roof, who was born in June, 1790, and died December 12, 1863. They lived for a while in Dayton, Ohio, and in 1830 brought their family to St. Joseph county, Indiana, and settled a short distance north of what is now South Bend. The children of John and Eva Cripe, who lived to maturity, were christened as follows: Eva, Daniel, Margaret, Mary, John, Peter, David, Jacob and Fannie. Eva Cripe was the mother of our subject.

Margaret Roof, the great-grandmother, was stolen by the Indians when a girl fifteen years old. She and a brother were going in the evening to meet their mother, who was coming home from one of the neighbors. While going through a wooded section the Indians sprang from behind trees and caught the girl. The brother escaped. She was with the Indians seven years. They sold her to some French traders and they in turn sold her to some English merchantmen of the lakes, who set her free at Detroit, Michigan, which was then but a fort. She, together with a woman who was given her freedom at the same time, walked back to their homes in Pennsylvania. Peter Roof, her husband, was also held captive by the Indians two years during his boyhood. She often told of a feast day while with the Indians. After being without food for several days, the Indians held council about taking her life. It was agreed that they would journey the next day in quest of food and if they found nothing they would take her life. Near evening the next day they found a horse that had died on the highway. Here they feasted. In a short time, following the advice of the Indian who had been the means of saving her life, she was sold to the French.

On her father's side she descended from William and ———— (Riley) McComb. Lambert McComb, the paternal grandfather, descended from this union and was born in Maryland about 1787. He died in Napa, California, June, 1850. Lambert McComb, of Scotch-Irish parentage, married Hannah Hague in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1812. She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1787, on the banks of the Brandywine, where the battle of Brandywine was fought ten years previous, and died in Napa, California, January 20, 1887. She was the daughter of ———— Hague and Ruth (Mendenhall) Hague, English Quakers, descendants of William Penn's colonists. After they were married they went to Steubenville, Ohio. In 1815 they moved to Holmes county, where William McComb, the father of our subject, was born. Later they moved to Crawford county, thence in 1829 they came to Indiana and settled in St. Joseph county, near what is known as Old Portage, on July 5 of that year. They brought with them thirty-six cows, eighteen sheep and eighteen hogs. In the fall of 1847 they sold their properties in Indiana and started for the Pacific Coast. A letter was published in one of the Niles papers that set forth the beauties and climate of Napa Valley, California. After visiting some of their old neighbors on their way west they found themselves in Independence, Missouri, laying in a supply of provisions for the overland journey to the Pacific. While here they met Colonel James Clyman, the author of the letter which set forth the attractions of California. He piloted the party in exchange for his food. They landed in Napa Valley on the 12th of September, 1848. The children of Lambert and Hannah Hague McComb were christened as follows: Araminta, Martha, William, Isaac, Hanah, Jacob, Rebecca, Benjamin and Joseph. William McComb, father of Mrs. Hildebrand, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 31, 1818, and came to Indiana with his parents. He died near South Bend, Indiana, December 8, 1885.

Eva (Cripe) McComb, daughter of John and Eva (Roof) Cripe, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 2, 1816; came to Indiana with her

parents in 1830, married William McComb September 12, 1839, and died April 7, 1897, leaving nine children, among them Maria (McComb) Hildebrand, who was born December 17, 1844, married William Hildebrand October 10, 1867, and died January 13, 1903.

The children of William and Eva (Cripe) McComb were as follows: Elizabeth, born June 29, 1840; John, born October 5, 1841, died May 25, 1901; Lambert, born April 25, 1843; Maria, born December 17, 1844, died January 13, 1903; Samuel J., born February 2, 1848; Eva E., born August 25, 1855; Hannah L., born May 25, 1857; Sarah A., born April 20, 1859; William F., born October 9, 1861.

OLIVER CLINE is well known as an agriculturist of German township and also as an office holder, filling the position of assessor at the present time. He is, moreover, a representative of one of the old families of the county, for his birth occurred August 18, 1861, on the farm which is still his place of residence. His father, John Cline, came to Marshall county at a very early day and aided in the development and improvement of this portion of the state. For a long period he was associated with its agricultural interests but is now living retired, making his home in Bremen. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 26, 1826, and was only about two years of age when he left the state of his nativity and went with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared. It was probably the year 1845 that witnessed his arrival in Marshall county, whither he came with his father, Daniel Cline, and his family. Daniel Cline first purchased a tract of land in St. Joseph county and cleared and improved the same. Having arrived at years of maturity, John Cline was married in Marshall county to Miss Katherine Ringle, who was born in Ohio. Following their marriage Mr. Cline purchased the farm upon which his son Oliver now lives, having here one hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land. A part of this he cleared of the virgin forest and converted the tract into productive fields. This farm was formerly the property of his wife's father, John Ringle, who was one of the early pioneers of German township and entered the land from the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place when it came into his possession, but with characteristic energy he began to cut away the trees and place the land under the plow. As stated, it was upon this farm that Mr. and Mrs. Cline began their domestic life. As the years passed seven children were added to the family circle, but four of the number are now deceased, one having died in infancy. The father has been a life-long Republican and is a stalwart champion of the principles of the party. His religious faith is that of the United Brethren church.

Oliver Cline, who was the fourth in order of birth in his father's family, was early trained to habits of industry and enterprise. He was reared upon the home farm and was educated in the schools of German township. He was married February 16, 1888, to Miss Sarah Reed, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Edward Reed, who was a blacksmith by trade and was of German descent. In their family are three children, one son and two daughters: Oscar R., Lulu V. and Valara V.

The home farm is a valuable tract of land of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, of which one hundred and thirty-seven acres is under cultiva-

tion and well improved with modern equipments and conveniences. Most of the improvements were made here by Mr. Cline and his father and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place today indicates his careful supervision and practical methods. Moreover he is recognized as a citizen of worth and value, who has done effective and far reaching service for his fellow-townsmen as road supervisor for nine years, while in 1904 he was elected assessor and is still filling the position. His political allegiance is given the Democratic party and he is a member of the United Brethren church. His entire life record is one which reflects credit upon the history of a worthy pioneer family and wherever Oliver Cline is known he is held in high esteem.

Coleman E. Watkins derives his income from farming and stock-raising interests. He makes his home in Polk township, where he owns eighty acres of the old family homestead and another tract of eighty acres. Here he is making a specialty of the raising of Holstein cattle and Poland China hogs and his success as a live stock dealer has made him well known.

Mr. Watkins is one of the native sons of Polk township, his birth having occurred on his grandfather's farm on the 25th of May, 1873. He is a son of Jackson Watkins, now a retired farmer, who was formerly identified with agricultural interests in this county, but is now enjoying well earned rest at Oroville, California. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, in March, 1847, and was a son of Christopher Watkins, a native of Ohio, who became a pioneer farmer of Polk township. Coming to Marshall county at an early day he cast in his lot with the early settlers and aided in reclaiming the district for the uses of the white race, meeting all the hardships and privations of frontier life but courageously carrying on the task of clearing the land and converting it into uses of civilization. He was married in this county to Miss Margaret Kuhn, and they were the parents of five children, of whom two are now deceased.

Jackson Watkins was but three years of age when he was brought by his parents to Indiana, the family taking up their abode upon the farm which is still his home. The grandfather there purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the midst of the forest, built a log house and with the aid of his sons cleared away most of the timber. He was a Democrat in his political views and stanchly advocated the measures for the early development and improvement of this part of the state. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Jackson Watkins mastered the branches of learning taught in the district school of Polk township. The little school-house was built of logs and the methods of instruction were somewhat primitive. He made the best possible use of his opportunities. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married in North township to Miss Minerva Young, who was reared in that township, where her father, Philo Young, settled at a very early day in the development of this part of the state. He bought and shipped stock to the Buffalo and Chicago markets. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Watkins have been born five children, of whom Coleman E. is the eldest. One of the number died in infancy and Christopher P. and Louisa Bell are also deceased. A daughter, Maggie May, twin sister of Christopher, is still living. In his

political views Mr. Watkins has always been a Democrat. He continued a resident of this county for many years and contributed in substantial measure to its agricultural development but is now living retired in sunny California in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Coleman E. Watkins in the days of his boyhood and youth. He attended the schools near his father's home and when not busy with his text-books aided in the work of the fields. On the 3d of April, 1895, he secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey through his marriage to Miss Maggie I. Hanson, a native of Polk township and a daughter of Andrew Hanson, who was born in Denmark. Having come to America, he followed farming in Polk township and also engaged in merchandising in Teegarden. Mrs. Watkins, however, was reared in Polk township and by her marriage has become the mother of four sons and two daughters, namely: Lyman Hale, Edith Louise, Edna May, Russel Guy, Claude Eugene, and Earl. All were born on the old family homestead.

Mr. Watkins now owns and cultivates eighty acres of the old homestead and in addition has another tract of eighty acres. He makes a specialty of raising Holstein cattle, Poland China hogs and mammoth bronze turkeys. He sells his stock all over the county and has built up an extensive and profitable business as a live stock dealer. In his business methods he is systematic and his careful supervision is indicated in the fine appearance of his farm. In politics he is a Democrat, interested and active in the work of the party, and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Grange. His entire life has been spent in this county and he represents one of its oldest and most honored pioneer families, for the name of Watkins has been associated with the history of this part of the state for more than a half century. The work begun by his grandfather and carried on by his father is now being continued by Coleman E. Watkins, a worthy and much respected representative of the agricultural interests.

Christian Rhoade, a farmer and stock-raiser of German township, was born April 16, 1861, in this part of Marshall county. From an early period in the development of this portion of the state the Rhoade family has here been represented. The paternal grandfather was one of the first of the pioneers of German township. He came from Germany, his native country, in the early '30s and settled in that section of Marshall county which in honor of the fatherland had been called German township. That the conditions that here existed were those of the frontier is indicated by the fact that much of the land was still in possession of the government and the grandfather entered a claim to eighty acres, which he afterward cleared and cultivated. He built a log cabin and thus established his home in the midst of the forest, while year after year he performed the work of clearing away the timber and bringing the land under a high state of cultivation.

George Rhoade, father of Christian Rhoade, is now a retired farmer of Bremen, but for many years was closely associated with agricultural interests in this part of the state. He was born in Germany in 1831 and

there spent the first six years of his life, after which he came with his parents to the new world and through the period of his boyhood and youth shared with the family in all of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. His education was acquired in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of German township but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited, owing to the condition of the schools in this new community and also owing to the fact that his labors were needed upon the home farm. Having reached adult age, he was married in this neighborhood to Miss Katherine Swersberger, a native of Germany, who was reared in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. George Rhoade became the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom Christian was the sixth in order of birth. All were born in German township and were educated in the public schools near their father's home. In his farming operations George Rhoade prospered and as his financial resources increased he added to his original claim until he owned one hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land. Of this he cleared about one hundred and twenty acres, bringing his farm under a high state of cultivation, while his thrift and determination were manifest in the fine appearance of the fields. As the years went by he attained a gratifying measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been a stalwart champion of Republican principles and active in support of the party. Like many citizens of his nationality, he belongs to the Evangelical church.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Christian Rhoade in his boyhood and youth. While attending the public schools, through the periods of vacation he worked in the fields and his practical training developed his latent powers and proved an excellent preparation for the farm work which he is now carrying on. He was married in 1886 to Miss Ellen Feckler, who was born in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, and was there reared, her people being early settlers of that locality. Following their marriage Mr. Rhoade lived upon a farm in St. Joseph county, where he successfully conducted a sawmill until 1892, when he removed to his present place of residence, having eighty acres of land in German township. He cleared about thirty acres of this and has made all of the improvements upon the property, so that its excellent appearance is attributable entirely to his own labors. His life record proves that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unwearied industry.

Mr. Rhoade is a believer in Republican principles but is not so bound by party ties that he feels he must always vote for the party candidates. On the contrary, he considers the capability of the men who are named for office and casts his ballot accordingly. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees. Well known in Marshall and St. Joseph counties, he has an extensive circle of friends and his many good qualities insures their warm regard.

John R. Dietrich, a member of the firm of John R. Dietrich & Company, merchants, bankers and grain dealers of Bremen, was born in Switzerland, September 20, 1848, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth

(Feitz) Dietrich, both of whom also had their nativity in that country, where they were reared and married. In 1852 they made the voyage to the United States and came direct to Marshall county, Indiana, establishing their home one mile west of Bremen. There the husband and father continued his agricultural labors until in 1855 when he opened a small furniture store in Bremen, thus being numbered among the city's earliest merchants. He continued actively identified with its business interests during a period of fifteen years, his trade gradually enlarging and expanding during that period, and at its close, in 1876, he transferred the business to his sons, John, Christian and Peter E., his death occurring a number of years later, in 1889. The wife and mother survived until 1894.

Their son, John R. Dietrich, was but a lad of three and a half years when he became a resident of Bremen, receiving his education in its public schools and also in the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Chicago. In 1872 he became interested in the business which his father had established in the pioneer days of this city, and in 1876 his brothers, Christian and Peter, were admitted to a partnership therein, but in 1904 Peter withdrew to become a banker and the firm is now known as John R. Dietrich & Company. Mr. Dietrich of this review also owns eight hundred and eighty acres of land in Marshall and St. Joseph counties.

On the 13th of November, 1872, he was united in marriage with Anna Neff, a daughter of Jonas Neff, and their four children are Urban J., Lloyd, Harold and Pearl. The eldest son, Urban J. Dietrich, is in business with his father, and the daughter is the wife of Martin Horine, who is also connected with the firm of John R. Dietrich & Company, a resident of Bremen. Mr. Dietrich casts his ballot in favor of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and for nine years served his city as a member of its school board and for three years as a member of the city council. His residence in Marshall county covers the long period of fifty-three years, years largely devoted to its best interests and upbuilding, and he now has the honor of residing within its borders during a longer continuous period than any other resident.

J. O. Ferrier. The name of J. O. Ferrier is well known to residents of Marshall county, as the senior member of the firm of J. O. Ferrier & Sons, dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds, cement blocks, cement, builders' hardware, drain tile and sewer pipe. Further, he is highly honored for his strong moral and religious convictions, which he earnestly inculcates and thereby acts as a constant and uplifting force in his residence community. Mr. Ferrier was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on the 18th of August, 1858, and is a son of George E. and Rebecca (Bennett) Ferrier, the father a native of the same county, and the mother, of Hancock county, Indiana. The father lived to the age of sixty-seven years, and the mother died at thirty-five. They were the parents of three sons, of whom J. O. Ferrier is the eldest. George E. Ferrier married a second time, and two sons and one daughter were born to this union.

J. O. Ferrier was reared in Carroll county, Indiana, and received his early education in the public schools of that section, later going to the

high school at Battle Ground, that state, and completing his studies at Valparaiso. For about five years he was a merchant of Flora, Indiana, and thereafter, until the age of forty he was engaged in farming. In November, 1898, he established a lumber business at Culver, and after a few years associated himself with his son, Clark I., in the formation of the present firm. In addition to carrying a large and complete stock of goods at Culver, the house has a branch at Lakeville, Indiana, where is located a large storage yard. The elder Ferrier is also the proprietor of a town addition consisting of eighty-nine lots, which is known by his name and is being quite rapidly settled. It has been accepted by the town board, is nicely laid out, and lots are readily selling at from $100 to $300. Although a Republican in general politics, Mr. Ferrier is a strong anti-saloon man, believing that in local affairs the temperance question should be paramount. He was at one time a member of the town board, but after serving one term refused firmly thereafter to accept a renomination. Rather he prefers to devote himself to the upbuilding of his church interests, and the advocacy of temperance. He has long been a member of the Christian church, in which he is now an elder. He belongs to no secret societies, but has a wide acquaintance and is universally respected for his earnest and unflinching morality.

On January 27, 1885, Mr. Ferrier was united in marriage with Miss Rosa I. Gwinn, daughter of Clark C. and Martha (Runyon) Gwinn. Two sons have been born to this union, one of whom, as stated, is associated with his father in business; the other died in infancy.

Henry Schlosser. In connection with industrial interests the reputation of Henry Schlosser is not limited by the confines of Bremen or Marshall county, his name being well known in this connection in many towns of Indiana and as far as South Chicago, where he has offices and sales rooms at 9140 Erie avenue. The firm of Schlosser Brothers, consisting of Henry, Jacob, Gustave and Samuel Schlosser, transact the largest creamery business of any firm in the entire state of Indiana. They became associated with this enterprise in August, 1884, establishing a creamery and wholesale produce business on a corner of the old homestead farm in German township, and with the passing years their trade has grown to extensive proportions, they now having creameries at Bremen and Plymouth. The firm also own a farm of five hundred and thirty acres in Kankakee county, Illinois, and in Chicago they own their own wholesale houses. In tracing the careers of those who have achieved success in the business world and at the same time stand high in the public esteem it is found in almost every case they are those who have risen by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities are possessed in a large measure by Henry Schlosser, who by reason of his marked ability is numbered among the leading business men of Marshall county.

He was born on the farm on which he now resides March 28, 1863, a son of Jacob and Eva Margaret (Karrer) Schlosser, both of whom were born in Germany. They were married in New York city and came direct to Marshall county, Indiana, this being about 1855, and locating on a farm in section 2, German township, they spent the remainder of their

lives here, the mother dying in 1892 and the father in 1906. They became the parents of eight sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, and all are yet living with the exception of one son and all are residents of Marshall county with the exception of two, who reside in South Chicago.

Henry Schlosser, their fourth child and fourth son, was reared on the old homestead farm in German township, where he was born, attending the district schools of the neighborhood until his fifteenth year, and he remained at home until reaching the age of maturity, assisting on the farm and also working at the carpenter's trade for some time, his father taking care of his earnings. In August, 1884, in company with his brother Philip, he engaged in the creamery and wholesale produce business, and their name is now prominently associated with the enterprise throughout northern Indiana. In company with his brother William, Mr. Schlosser also owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and in German township, which has a Democratic majority, he was elected to the office of trustee and is the present incumbent of the position.

Mr. Schlosser was first married to Mary A. Dugan, of Eldon, Missouri, who died a short time afterward, and in 1893 he wedded Mrs. Emma Martin, of North township, Marshall county, Indiana, and they have two daughters, Lottie D. Martin and Lula E. Schlosser, the elder the daughter of Mrs. Schlosser by her former marriage. Mr. Schlosser is a member of the Evangelical Association, and has served his church in the capacity of a steward.

Lewis L. Lemert is prominently identified with the business interests of Teegarden, Indiana, where he owns an interest in a large grain elevator, was also the proprietor of a brick yard for fifteen years, and he has a partnership interest in the Walkerton Telephone Company. He has also built several homes in and around Teegarden, and in 1888 he purchased of Thomas Blake a general store here and continued as its proprietor for nine years.

Mr. Lemert was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 3, 1840, and there his father, William Lemert, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, his home being on a stream called Waughtomo. But he was a native son of Virginia, from whence he removed to Ohio, and was there married to one of Pennsylvania's native daughters, Nancy Cessna. She was reared in both states, and by her marriage to Mr. Lemert she became the mother of nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and Lewis L. was the youngest son in order of birth. Mr. Lemert, Sr., was a life-long Democrat, a member of the New Light church, and his death occurred in Ohio when he had reached the age of seventy-six years.

When Lewis L. Lemert was twenty-one years of age the Civil war was inaugurated, and in his native commonwealth of Ohio, where he had also attained to years of maturity and received his education, he enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for sixteen months, and in that time participated in the battle of Tazewell, Tennessee, and in many skirmishes. After his return from the army he went to California and worked for two and a half years in

quartz mills, returning thence to the east and to Marshall county, Indiana, in the fall of 1865. From that time forward Mr. Lemert has been prominently identified with its business interests, promoting the material welfare of his community and giving an active and liberal support to all measures which tend to its advancement. He first purchased eighty acres of land in Polk township, on which he erected a litle log cabin home and began the arduous task of clearing and improving his land, while at the same time he added to his original purchase until he became the owner of one hundred and twenty acres. Selling this farm, he purchased another in Polk township of sixty acres. This he also improved and placed under an excellent state of cultivation, and in 1888, as above stated, he moved to Teegarden and has since been prominently identified with its varied interests.

The marriage of Mr. Lemert was celebrated in Marshall county in 1868, Matilda McVicker becoming his wife. She was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and resided there until her eighteenth year, when she came with her mother to Marshall county and Mrs. McVicker purchased eighty acres of land in Polk township. In political matters Mr. Lemert upholds the principles of the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Adventist church.

Harry L. Unger, a prominent attorney and a justice of the peace in Plymouth, was born in Etna Green, Kosciusko county, Indiana, October 17, 1878, a son of Sylvanus S. and Frances M. Unger. The father was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and after coming to Marshall county he became identified with the saw milling interests of Tippecanoe township, but he is now living retired in South Bend. He has been twice married, first to Mary Stauffer, by whom he had two children, Mary and Francis. Two children have also been born of his second marriage, Harry L., the subject of this review, and Dottie, the wife of Jesse A. Zehner, of Plymouth. Mrs. Unger was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Indiana, and she is now the proprietor of a millinery store in South Bend.

When Harry L. Unger was about eight years of age he was brought by his parents to Marshall county, Indiana, the family home having been established on a farm seven miles west of Plymouth, where the young lad attended the district schools and later the graded schools of Donaldson. He was also a student in the Valparaiso University, where he pursued the teachers and commercial courses, and thereafter taught for five years in West township, Marshall county, and one year in Kosciusko county, Indiana. Deciding to ally his interests with the legal profession he began the study of law in the office of Jacob O. Kantz in Nappanee, and later became a student in the Indiana law school of the University of Indianapolis, where he completed his studies and was admitted to practice in the supreme and appellate courts of the state of Indiana and also in the United States district court of the state. His practice was first in partnership with Jacob O. Kantz, his old preceptor, in Nappanee, with whom he remained for one year and then came to Plymouth in 1905. In the meantime, however, he had traveled over the west in search of a location, and deciding upon Plymouth as the scene of his future operations he

opened a law office here and has since been numbered among the city's leading law practitioners. He is a stanch Democrat in his political affiliations, and is now its representative in the office of justice of the peace.

In 1903 Mr. Unger was united in marriage to Zorah A. Rosenberger, a daughter of William Rosenberger. They are the parents of one son, Harry L., Jr., born July 21, 1907. Mr. Unger has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias order in Nappanee, Lodge No. 287, and he also assisted in organizing and is now a member of the Court of Honor in Donaldson.

E. E. Parker, M. D. A life-long resident of Marshall county and widely known as a successful practitioner of medicine even beyond its limits, Dr. E. E. Parker is a native of Maxinkuckee, Indiana, born on the 18th of December, 1870. He has amply fulfilled the destiny of the substantial American citizen, which to make an honorable name for himself by long years of faithful industry and straightforward work among the associates who know him best. It is the conclusive test of a stalwart character. To this faithfulness and industry, Dr. Parker has added natural aptitude and thorough professional training; so that his success and high standing seemed predestined. His father, Eli Parker, settled in Marshall county about 1860, opened a general store at Maxinkuckee, and largely invested his profits in land, so that his death at the age of sixty-five removed from the community a substantial, as well as a highly honored citizen. By his marriage to a Miss Spangler he became the father of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living at the present time. Of this family, Dr. Parker is the fifth child and the third son.

Dr. Parker was reared in Marshall county, attended the common schools of his native town, and completed his literary training at Butler University. In 1895 he was matriculated at the Indiana Medical College, from which he graduated in 1898, locating for his initial practice at Flora, Indiana. There he continued for two years, when he removed to Culver, since which time he has actively progressed in professional reputation and business. His wife was formerly Miss Dora Moss, daughter of William and Josephine Moss, and to their union have been born two daughters, Kathryn and Josephine. To his professional work have therefore been added the good American traits of domesticity and tender fatherhood. Besides his membership in the Marshall County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Association, Dr. Parker enjoys a fraternal identification with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other societies. Socially, domestically and professionally, he is a strong and constant force in the advancement and uplifting of his home community.

Jacob J. Cromley. The business interests of Marshall county number among its representatives the Burr Oak merchant, Jacob J. Cromley, who was born in Ohio November 17, 1849. His father, Joel Cromley, a deceased farmer of Union township, was born in the east, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and was reared and married there, Amelia Sampsel becoming his wife, who bore him five children—John F., Jacob J., Sarah, Marion Miles (deceased) and Merrit. The two youngest were

born in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, and all were reared there. It was about 1847 that Joel Cromley came with his wife and children to Marshall county, purchasing eighty acres of land in Union township and also entering a tract of forty acres. He gradually cleared and improved his land, and on this homestead he spent the remainder of his life and died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a life-long Democrat and a member of the United Brethren church.

The public schools of Union township gave to Jacob J. Cromley his early educational training, and in his boyhood days he assisted his father to clear and improve his land. But in 1885 he left the farm to become a merchant, erecting his present store building in Burr Oak. During twelve years he served his township as a trustee, and he is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, while socially he has membership relations with the Masonic fraternity.

The marriage of Mr. Cromley was celebrated in 1882, Mary, a daughter of John and Nancy Loring of Plymouth, becoming his wife. Mrs. Cromley was born in Grant county, Indiana. Two sons were born of this union, Carl and Donald, but Carl is now deceased, and both were born in Burr Oak.

H. M. Garver. Bremen's popular and well known liveryman, H. M. Garver, is a representative of a prominent old German family. His grandfather, Frederick Garver, came from the fatherland to America with his father and established his home in Maryland from whence he removed to Ohio, and agriculture was his life occupation. His son, John S. Garver, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, but during his early life he left his native commonwealth for Cass county, Michigan, where he was numbered among the early and honored pioneers. From Cass County he removed to Elkhart County, Indiana, and there married. His death occurred in Marshall county, Indiana, in his eighty-eighth year, he having established his home here in 1855. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Stutzman, was called to the home beyond in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in Medina county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Stephen Stutzman, whose native state was Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garver were born twelve children, eleven of whom attained to years of maturity.

H. M. Garver, the third child and second son in order of birth, was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, September 11, 1840, there residing until fifteen years of age, when he came to Marshall county and completed his educational training in its public schools. He remained at home until twenty-three years of age, assisting in the work of the farm. He was then numbered among the agriculturists of Union township, Marshall county, until 1876, when he sold his farm there and spent the following year in Plymouth. In 1878 he came to Bremen and entered the livery business, but after one year as a liveryman he transferred his activities to the hotel business, and for twenty-six years he continued as the proprietor of one of Bremen's most popular and best patronized hostelries, the Garver hotel. But at he close of that period in 1903 he sold his house and after one year of rest from a business life he again entered the livery trade in Bremen, and since 1904 has conducted his popular and well

known livery. During the long period of fifty-two years he has been identified with the business interests of this city, and his name has become inseparably associated with its industrial interests.

In 1860 Mr. Garver was united in marriage to Caroline Thomas, a daughter of Martin Thomas, of Plymouth, but after a happy married life of sixteen years the wife was called to the home beyond. She became the mother of the following children: Melvin, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of Clayton Huff, of Bremen; John E., of Bozeman, Montana; and Nettie, the wife of Arthur Genevacoe, of Chicago. Mr. Garver married for his second wife Nellie Bowman, who died in 1903, and there were no children by the second marriage. Mr. Garver is prominent in the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the blue lodge of Bremen, and he is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Dr. G. F. Hitchcock, practicing dentist at Plymouth, Indiana, was born November 6, 1878, and is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. His parents, H. F., and Margaret (Newson) Hitchcock, were pioneers in Ashtabula county, where they are both residing at the present time. Their family comprised three daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch being the only son.

Dr. Hitchcock received his education in the local grammar schools and in the high school at Jefferson, Ohio. In 1901 he received his diploma from the dental department of the Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, and the year immediately following moved to Plymouth, Indiana.

In 1904 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kendall, a daughter of William and Harriet Kendall, who are old settlers in the town of Plymouth.

Dr. Hitchcock is a member of the Indiana State Dental Society, and of the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and a member of the St. Thomas Episcopal church at Plymouth. He enjoys a rapidly increasing practice in dentistry, and is well known throughout Plymouth and vicinity.

Jonas Haag, a retired farmer, who in former years was closely associated with agricultural interests but is now making his home in Tyner, where he is successfully conducting a hotel, was born in Stark county, Ohio, July 2, 1845. His father, Jacob F. Haag, now deceased, was an agriculturist of Ohio. He was born, reared and married, however, in Germany, and his wife bore the maiden name of Barbara Zeigler, also a native of the fatherland. They became the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom one was born ere their emigration to the new world. The father died in June, 1856, having for about three years survived his wife, who died in May, 1853.

Jonas Haag was the sixth son and the eighth child in his father's family. He was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, early taking his place in the fields and assisting in the labors of the farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was but seventeen years of age when on the 3d of August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, continuing with that regiment until mustered out at the close of the war. With his command he went

to the front and saw active duty upon the battlefields of the south, also participating in the long, hard marches and the monotonous waits that came in the winter season. He was on active duty in the battles of Covington, Kentucky; Knoxville, Tennessee; Buzzards' Roost, Dallas, Resaca, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, the battle of Fort Anderson and of Old Town Creek. He participated in the entire Georgia Campaign, was with Sherman on the march from Atlanta and was also at Wilmington. When the war was over he was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1865, and returned with a most creditable military record.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Haag went to Stark county, Ohio, where he resided until 1874. Not long after his return home—on the 23d of November, 1865—he was united in marriage to Miss Susan E. Scheafer, who was born in Ohio and was there reared. Her parents were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Haag have been born four children: Nettie I., Cordie A., Clara E. and Ira E., but the youngest daughter is now deceased.

Mr. Haag and his family continued to make their home in the Buckeye state until November, 1874, when they removed to Marshall county, Indiana, settling in Polk township, near Tyner. There he cultivated a rented farm for some time and in 1881 took charge of the county farm, of which he was in control for four years. Carefully saving his earnings, he then purchased a farm in Polk township of fifty-one acres and improved most of that tract, continuing its cultivation and development until 1901, when he sold the property and removed to Tyner, where he has since opened the hotel that he now conducts. He also carries on a livery and feed stable and both branches of his business are proving profitable. He keeps a well appointed hostelry and is a popular host, doing everything in his power for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

In his political views Mr. Haag is an earnest Republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the party and its principles, but at local elections where no issue is involved he casts an independent ballot, regarding only the capability of the candidates. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, and religiously with the United Brethren church. He takes much interest in his association with his old army comrades and in recalling the scenes of tented fields at their camp fires, and he is today as loyal and devoted to his country as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields.

William H. Troup, a farmer and stock-raiser of German township, is well known as a leading citizen of Marshall county, and is now filling the office of county commissioner. He was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, October 6, 1862. His father, John B. Troup, was an early farmer of that county and was a carpenter by trade. His birth occurred in Canada, where he was reared and educated and in that land he married Miss Elizabeth Sherk, also a native of Canada. On coming to Indiana, John B. Troup settled in Elkhart county when it was still a pioneer district and there in the midst of the forest he cleared and developed a farm, aiding in the reclamation of the wild land for the uses of the white race.

He spent the last three years of his life in Marshall county. In his family were nine children, five sons and four daughters.

William H. Troup, the youngest of his father's children, was reared and educated in Elkhart county and received thorough training in the work of the farm. Ere leaving the county of his nativity he was married in 1884 to Miss Sarah Dausman, who was born in that county and was of German lineage. They became the parents of one son, Albert. The wife and mother died on the 17th of August, 1891, and in 1893 Mr. Troup was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Herriman, who was born in German township, Marshall county.

It was in the year 1890 that William H. Troup came to Marshall county and located upon the farm which has since been his place of residence. He bought eighty acres of land and in the midst of the green woods developed a home. Clearing away the timber, he prepared the land for the plow, enhanced its productiveness by ditching and drainage and as the years have gone by he has cultivated his fields and made all of the improvements upon his place, including the erection of the dwelling, the barns and sheds that furnish ample shelter for grain and stock. In his work he has shown remarkable skill and unfaltering industry, making a farm out of a place that had been condemned and shunned as worthless land. In addition to his home place he bought twenty acres of land but has since sold that tract. He possesses the resolute spirit that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and he is accounted one of the leading business men and enterprising citizens of Marshall county.

Mr. Troup has followed in the political footsteps of his father and has given unfaltering support to the democracy. From early manhood he has been deeply interested in the political questions and situation of the country and is recognized as one of the local leaders in party ranks. In 1901 he was elected road supervisor and in 1904 was chosen county commissioner. He has been very active in the party, and his service in public office has been characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. He is a member of the German Baptist church and a man whose honesty of purpose and fidelity to principle are above question.

Marcus A. Jacoby. Since a very early epoch in its history the Jacoby family have been prominently identified with the history of Marshall county, and the name is an honored one within its borders. The ancestry is traced to the Keystone state of Pennsylvania, from whence John and Elizabeth (Brown) Jacoby, both Pennsylvanians by birth, journeyed to Ohio in 1831, and lived in Marion county until 1847, when they continued their westward journey to Marshall county, Indiana, and setled in Center township. They died here some fifteen years later and were laid to rest in what is known as the Jacoby burying ground. These brave and hardy pioneers of Marshall county reared a large family of children, named as follows: William, Daniel, John, Christian, Peter, Anna, Elizabeth and Abbie.

Their son, John Jacoby, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1822, and on the 11th of April, 1850, he married Serena Ray and located on section 3, Center township, where they both spent the

remainder of their lives, the former dying on the 15th of March, 1904, and the latter on the 25th of August, 1905, aged seventy-five years. For many years they traveled together the pathway of life, sharing side by side the pleasures and trials which checkered their busy and useful lives, and the two who were so closely united on this earth were not long separated by death. In their family were the following children, Eliza, now Mrs. Morrison, of Indian Territory; Adelbert; Marcus A., the subject of this review; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Phoebe Alice, Mrs. Rhodes; Sarah Jane, Mrs. Lee; and Morris, deceased. Mr. Jacoby followed farming as a life occupation, evolving with the passing years a fertile and well improved farm from the dense woods, owning at his death a valuable homestead of three hundred and six acres. His political support was given to the Republican party, and both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed church. She was born in Union county, Indiana, but came with her parents, John and Phoebe (Goble) Ray, to Marshall county in 1835.

Marcus A. Jacoby, a son of John and Serena (Ray) Jacoby, was born in Marshall county, Indiana, June 18, 1857, and was reared on the old homestead in Center township. February 19, 1880, he married Sarah Alice Lee and moved to his present estate of one hundred and fifty-four acres, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. They have two children, Lillie Myrtle and John C., and the daughter is now Mrs. Heim. Mr. Jacoby gives his political support to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the German Reformed church, of which his paternal grandfather was one of the founders in Marshall county.

Hoy L. Singrey. The name of Hoy L. Singrey is recorded among the officials of Marshall county, which he is now representing in the office of auditor. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, November 20, 1857, and there his father, David M. L. Singrey, also was born, and was a son of John Singrey, a native of Maryland but numbered among the early pioneers of Morrow county. His father was born in Switzerland. David M. L. Singrey married Charlotta Bonar, who was born in Ohio, as was also her father, John Bonar, and of their five children who grew to years of maturity three sons and a daughter are now living.

Hoy L. Singrey, the eldest child, spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native county of Morrow, moving then with the family to Noble county, Indiana, but subsequently he returned to Ohio. It was in 1883 that he again made the journey to the Hoosier state, this time establishing his home in Whitley county, later spending one year in Kosciusko county, and in 1892 he came to Marshall county and became the station agent for the Nickel Plate Railroad Company. For over twenty years he continued to discharge the duties of a station agent, and from 1892 to 1904 he was located at Argos. At the close of that period he was elected the auditor of Marshall county, entering upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January. He has also served six years as a member of the school board.

In 1883 Mr. Singrey was united in marriage to Mary B. Brown, a daughter of William and Frances Brown, of Delaware, Ohio, and they

have a son and a daughter, Paul Herbert, employed in the auditor's office with his father, and Violet L., at home. Mr. Singrey is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party and is a member of the Masonic order in Plymouth.

T. Frank Knoblock, a member of the hardware firm of Huff & Company, is a representative of two of the oldest families of Marshall county and is a native son of Bremen, born on the 17th of March, 1865. His father, Benjamin Knoblock, claimed Stark county, Ohio, as the place of his nativity, but during his boyhood days he came with his father, Jacob Knoblock, to Bremen and later became prominently identified with its business interests, first as a miller, later as a merchant and during his later years was a contractor and builder. His death occurred at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Knoblock married Elizabeth, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Ringle, early pioneers of Marshall county, Indiana, and which is also the birthplace of their daughter Elizabeth, who has reached the sixty-third milestone on the journey of life. They became the parents of two sons, the younger being Buford Knoblock, a contractor of Mishawaka.

The elder son, T. Frank Knoblock, after attending the schools of his native city of Bremen, pursued a business course at the Valparaiso University, and for about eight years after leaving that institution taught in the schools of Bremen and German township. At the close of that period he became a bookkeeper in the office of the Holland Radiator Company, his connection therewith covering a period of about eight years. He then served as superintendent of the construction of the water works plant, and for about six years after its completion continued in the office of superintendent, while during the past eight years he has been the town clerk, entering upon the duties of that office in 1890. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in the local work of his party. In 1904 Mr. Knoblock formed a partnership in the hardware business with William Huff, Sr., and after his death his son Ervin became interested in the business, the firm being now known as Huff & Company. They carry a large stock of general hardware and are enjoying a large and remunerative patronage.

On the 29th of May, 1887, Mr. Knoblock was united in marriage to Eva Huff, a daughter of William and Eliza Huff, and they have five children, Herbert E., Lois, Leona, Lucille and Arlena. Mr. Knoblock is identified with the fraternal life of Bremen by his membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees orders. He has been a life-long resident of his native city of Bremen with the exception of two years spent in Chicago with the A. H. Andrews Company and with his four years' connection with the Louisville Fertilizer Company.

John M. Olds, the city clerk of Plymouth, entered upon the duties of that position in the fall of 1905, and he is also prominently identified with the business interests of the city as the foreman of the *Weekly Chronicle*. He was born in Winamac, Indiana, February 4, 1868. His father, William Olds, was a native of New York, but when a young man he came to Indiana, and in 1858 journeyed to California and there enlisted

for service in the Civil war, entering in 1861 the First California Volunteer Infantry, and continued as a brave and loyal soldier until the close of the conflict in 1865, receiving his discharge at New Mexico. He lived to be only thirty-seven years of age. Mrs. Olds bore the maiden name of Sarah C. Stailey and was a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Stailey. She was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Indiana, whither her parents had removed in 1843, locating at Winamac, and her death occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Olds were born three children, two daughters and a son, but only one of the daughters is now living, Mrs. William R. Stailey, of Chicago.

John M. Olds, the only son and the eldest child, spent the early years of his life in his native city of Winamac, and there learned the printer's trade. Going to Chicago in 1886, he pursued his vocation there until his removal to Plymouth in 1899, and in this city he was first connected with the Clizbe Manufacturing Company as their shipping clerk for one year. In 1902 he became the foreman of the *Weekly Chronicle,* his present position, discharging its duties in connection with those of city clerk. He takes an active part in the public affairs of his community, and is also prominent in its social circles, his fraternal relations connecting him with the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Olds married, in 1893, Dora J. Anderson, a daughter of John A. and Ida Anderson. He votes with the Republican party, and to him belongs the honor of being its first representative in the office of city clerk in Plymouth.

Perry E. Sarber is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, being the proprietor of "Yellow River Stock Farm," located in section 36, Union township. His is also a familiar figure in the county in connection with the Marshall Home Fire Insurance Company, of which he has served as treasurer for a number of years. Born in Allen county, Ohio, on January 1, 1851, Mr. Sarber is the son of Edward and Isabel (Ridenour) Sarber, the father having been a native of Pennsylvania, who spent most of his life as an Ohio farmer, and his mother, of German descent, who was both born and reared in the Buckeye state. The elder Mr. Sarber attained considerable local prominence as a Democrat, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Perry E. Sarber was born, reared, educated and married in the Buckeye state, his marital union to Miss Eliza J. Smith occurring April 27, 1877. His wife is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and the children of this union are as follows: Grace B., now Mrs. C. H. Grube; Harry C. and Harley E., the two sons being natives of Marshall county. On Christmas day of 1879 Mr. Sarber located in Bourbon, Marshall county, where he opened a livery stable, conducted it for a year, and then sold the business and moved to West township. There he purchased a farm of sixty-seven acres and operated it until 1889, when he disposed of the property and removed to his present location. His place then consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added a tract of thirty acres. This fine estate of one hundred and ninety acres has been brought to its full producing capacity, both land and building improvements being the work of Mr. Sarber's physical and mental energies,

guided by practical intelligence. He now devotes most of his attention to the breeding of fine stock, but is also widely known in the community as a Democrat and a citizen of strong and good influence. He has served for two terms as councilman of the county, and has otherwise attained to local prominence.

C. M. SLAYTER is a representative of the business interests of Plymouth, engaged in the grocery and queensware trade, and he has also been a life-long resident of Marshall county. His birth occurred in its township of West December 4, 1852, the youngest of the three sons of William Slayter, one of the best known of the early pioneers of Marshall county. As a youth he attended the district schools of the neighborhood and assisted his father with the work of the farm, remaining at home until he had reached the age of maturity, and from that time until the year of 1901 he followed agricultural pursuits in Center township. For two and a half years following the close of that period he was the proprietor of a restaurant, and since that time he had been a grocery and queensware merchant in the city of Plymouth. His business interests are extensive, but at the same time he has taken an active interest in the local affairs of his community, voting with the Republican party, and at one time he accepted the office of assistant postmaster of Plymouth, continuing in the office for eighteen months, but this is the only position he has ever been induced to accept.

Mr. Slayter married Catherine, a daughter of Edward and Hannah (Wickizer) Cavender, and the only child of this union is a daughter, Gertrude M., the wife of Milton C. Cook, of Plymouth, Indiana. The family reside in a pleasant and commodious residence in Plymouth, and in addition Mr. Slayter also owns an estate of one hundred and sixty acres in Marshall county, the old Slayter homestead, with twenty acres additional. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with its commandery and its auxiliary, the Eastern Star, and also member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the German Reformed church.

L. FREDERICK PONADER has been identified with the business interests of Bremen since 1875. He came to this city and allied his interests with its early pioneers in that year, first working at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned, and many of the residences and business buildings of Bremen and surrounding country stand as monuments to his ability. He continued in this vocation for fourteen years, and at the close of the period, in 1885, he embarked in the grocery and restaurant business, opening a small store, but gradually he has enlarged his interests until now he is the proprietor of one of the largest department stores in the city. His four sons are also interested in the business, and they also furnish employment to eight others. In their department store they handle all kinds of merchandise and also conduct a bakery, and the store forms an important part of the business life of the city.

Bremen's leading merchant, Frederick Ponader, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 17, 1845, a son of Restler and Barbara (Ponader) Ponader, also natives of the fatherland. The father spent his entire life in his

native country, but the mother came to the United States and spent her last days in Bremen. In their family were two children, a son and a daughter, the latter being Christena, the wife of John Huff, of Bremen. Fred, the son and younger child, received his educational training in the German and French schools of his native land, and coming to America in 1870 he first located in South Bend and worked at any employment which he could find to do, spending a short time with the Studebakers. After one year in that city he came to Bremen and entered upon his successful business career here. In addition to his proprietorship of the largest store in Bremen he is one of the directors of the Union State Bank of this city and is a stockholder in the Bremen and Lapaz elevators and is extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of grain. Mr. Ponader came to America a poor boy, but he has steadily worked his way upward, gaining success and winning the public confidence, and his history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts.

In 1870 Mr. Ponader married Henrietta Lang, who was born and reared in Germany, but in 1870 she emigrated to America, coming direct to South Bend, and in the same year she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Ponader. Her death occurred in 1904, leaving five children: Edward, Theodore, Carl, William and Ella. The sons are all in business with their father and have assisted in building up the business to its present large proportions. Throughout the period of his residence in the United States Mr. Ponader has been a prominent member of the Lutheran church.

Miles VanVactor. In the history of Marshall county there are none more worthy of mention among its representative citizens than Miles VanVactor of Center township, where he is rightfully numbered among its most honored and oldest citizens. He was born in Union county, Indiana, October 26, 1831, the oldest child of David and Harriet (Warren) VanVactor. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and with his father, Joseph, he came to Union county, Indiana, in a very early day. He was there married to Harriet Warren, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of the following children: Miles, Riley, Mary Jane, Joseph, a resident of Center township, Sarah, the wife of William Pomeroy, of Plymouth, Hiram, and two who died in infancy. In 1835 the family became residents of Marshall county, settling in the dense woods in Center township, on the Michigan road, where the parents spent the remainder of their days. Here the sturdy pioneers cleared from the forest a good farm and reared their children to lives of usefulness and honor, and in those early days the Indians were still numerous in this community.

It was amid such pioneer surroundings that Miles VanVactor grew to manhood's estate, assisting his father and brothers to clear the farm and cultivate the fields, in the meantime attending for a limited time the old log school house. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage in 1882, Claracy Pomeroy becoming his wife. She was born in Marshall county and was reared on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. VanVactor. She was a daughter of Grove Umstead Pomeroy, an old and prominent pioneer of the county. Mrs. VanVactor died in 1891,

aged forty-five years, leaving four children: William, a leading farmer of Center township; Cora, the wife of Alonzo Stephenson, also an agriculturist of Center township; Umstead, who is married and farming on the old homestead of his father; and Hubert, residing in Chicago.

Since 1863 Mr. VanVactor has resided on his present homestead, his estate consisting of two hundred and eighty acres of the most fertile and best improved land to be found in the county. He has done many a hard day's work, has contributed to the development of the county and is well and favorably known. He is a Republican politically, but has never sought office.

DANIEL C. VOREIS. In the year 1835, when Marshall county was a wild, western region, on the very border of civilization, there came to reside within its borders a brave and sturdy pioneer from Rush county, Indiana; James Voreis, the grandfather of the present sheriff of Marshall county, Daniel C. Voreis. He entered land in Green township, and with the passing years inscribed his name indelibly on the pages of its early history. In 1836, the year following his arrival, he brought his family here, and thus Marshall county became the birthplace of his son, Jonas L. Voreis, the father of Daniel. He was here reared and educated and in its township of Green was united in marriage to Rachel A. Marks, who was born in Miami county, Indiana, and is now living here at the age of sixty-three years; but the husband and father is deceased, dying in 1902, at the age of fifty-seven years. There were eight children in their family, six sons and two daughters: James L.; Daniel C.; Uretha B.; Francis M.; Otto M.; Delbert C.; Grace M. and Oscar, and all are living at the present time, and six are residents of Marshall county.

Daniel C. Voreis, their second son in order of birth, was born in Green township, Marshall county, December 22, 1873, and he spent the first sixteen years of his life on the farm, going thence to Union township, working for his father in the manufacture of brick and tile, remaining at home until reaching the age of maturity. In 1900 he was made the deputy sheriff under Clinton A. Bondurant, and served in that capacity for four years, and in 1904 made an unsuccessful race for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by 365 majority, the largest of any candidate on the ticket; but was elected two years later by 595 majority, the largest of any candidate on the ticket. He is now discharging his duties of that important office.

On April 28, 1900, Mr. Voreis was married to Lydia Mangus, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Mangus, of Polk township, Marshall county, Indiana, and they have one son, Wilford E. Mr. Voreis is a lifelong resident of Marshall county; a representative of one of the earliest and most prominent pioneer families, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

JAMES L. MOSHER, a farmer in Union township, was born in Erie county, New York, February 18, 1842. His father, Jeremiah Mosher, who for many years was identified with the farming interests of Marshall county but now deceased, was born and attained to mature years in the Empire state, but was married in Vermont to Sarah M. Craine, a native

daughter of the state. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are now deceased, and two were born in Marshall county, Indiana. In 1855 Jeremiah Mosher emigrated with his family to Indiana and established his home in Stark county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres. After spending three years there the family came on to Marshall county, this being in 1858, and Mr. Mosher bought one hundred and sixty acres in Union township. The land was then in its primitive state, but with the aid of his sons he in time cleared and improved it, and also added thereto a tract of eighty acres. The death of this Marshall county pioneer occurred when he had attained the age of sixty-two years. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party.

The boyhood days of James L. Mosher were spent in attending both the district and subscription schools of Union township and assisting to clear and cultivate the home farm. In 1862 he offered his services to the Union cause in the Civil war and enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Light Artillery, Twenty-first Battery, and served for three years. In that time he took part in many of the hard-fought engagements of the war, including the historic battle of Chickamauga. After the war had ended Mr. Mosher returned to his home in Marshall county and received his discharge at Indianapolis June 25, 1865.

He had married on the 17th of August, 1862, Sarah J. Thompson, who was born in Union township to one of the community's earliest pioneers, William E. Thompson. He was born in the southland of Kentucky and came to this county about 1837, locating on a farm in Union township. His father was William Thompson, who entered a farm here and became prominently identified with the county's early history. William E. Thompson married in Union township Martha McDonald, a member of another of its pioneer families, and they became the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, four of whom are now deceased. All were born in Union township, and Mrs. Mosher was the eldest of the children. William E. Thompson in time became a large land owner here, but in his later years removed to Nebraska. He was an active worker in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and was a member of the Adventist church.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mosher located on their present homestead of eighty acres, and here their five children were born: Ada B., Miriam A., Esther M., James A. and Tracy P., but two, Esther and James, have passed away. Mr. Mosher is an independent voter, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Miles H. Tibbetts Post, No. 260, of Plymouth, Indiana.

Dr. Homer H. Tallman, Lapaz's leading physician, is an Iowan by birth, born in Linn county, that state, November 13, 1873, but is a representative of a southern family from Virginia, the birthplace of his paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Tallman. John C. Tallman, his father, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, November 26, 1848, and when a young man journeyed west and was in many of the western states, finally locating in Linn county, Iowa. He wedded on the 1st of January, 1873, Margaret J. Ebright, in Franklin county, Ohio.

Homer H. Tallman, M. D.

From Linn county John C. Tallman went to Marion, that state, and worked for J. W. Kendall; was later the manager of the retail department of the wholesale and retail hardware firm of C. E. Armstrong & Company at Clinton, Iowa, for three years; for a time was identified with the retail hardware and later the grocery trade of Grinnell, Iowa, and after a residence in both Rockford and Evanston, Illinois, engaged in the grocery and market business; he traded for the John W. Thomas farm in North township, Marshall county, Indiana. After a time he sold that land and bought the J. N. McNeil farm east of Lapaz in North township, which he now owns. He is a carpenter and contractor in Lapaz. Mrs. Tallman is also living. A son and a daughter were born to them, and the latter, Mary Effie, is the wife of Clarence G. Hale, of Chicago.

Dr. Tallman, the elder of the children and the only son, was about seven years old when his parents moved to Marion, Iowa, and there he first attended school, a pupil of Mrs. Lydia Knott. He was also a student in the Clinton schools, and completing the grammar grade at Rochelle, Illinois, he entered the high school at Grinnell, Iowa, and spent two years there. He was next a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston, where he studied medicine and graduated in 1900, while in June of the following year he came to Lapaz. In the meantime he has spent two years in practice in Chicago, but with that exception has practiced continuously in this city. He is a member of the Marshall County and the American Medical Associations and of the Masonic order, affiliating with the blue lodge of Lakeville, No. 353, F. & A. M., and the chapter and commandery of Plymouth. He is also a member of Lapaz Lodge, No. 56, K. O. T. M.; Lodge No. 4325, M. W. of A.; Lapaz Lodge, No. 613, A. O. O. G., and Lawndale Lodge, No. 3, N. A. U. He is the medical examiner of all these lodges mentioned, and is also the surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and for the Industrial Portland Cement Company, of Syracuse, Indiana. Dr. Tallman is a Republican politically and belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of Northwestern University.

Jacob Vollmer is one of the oldest and best known business men of Bremen, having been identified with its interests for over fifty-nine years, but he is now living retired from the active duties of life, although he owns large interests in the live stock business and real estate, owning about six hundred acres of land in Marshall and St. Joseph counties. The Vollmer family have been identified with the interests of Marshall county since an early day in its history. Jacob Vollmer, Sr., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, but when ten years of age he was brought by his parents to America, and their first home in this country was in Stark county, Ohio, where Jacob Vollmer married Philebena Appel, who was born in Byron, Germany, and she was also ten years of age when brought to this country. From Stark county Jacob Vollmer journeyed to Marshall county, Indiana, in about 1846, and took up his abode in German township, where he was prominently identified with agricultural interests until his retirement and his removal to Bremen. His death occurred when fifty-nine years of age, and his wife reached the age of sixty-seven

years ere called to the home beyond. In their family were five daughters and two sons, all of whom attained to years of maturity.

Jacob Vollmer, their eldest son and second child, was born in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, December 7, 1848, and he remained at home and assisted in the farm work until the age of twenty-one years. He then began teaming and lumbering in and around Bremen, and after about ten years thus spent he entered the retail lumber and manufacturing business in Bremen. During his sixteen years' connection with that industry he became well known in the business circles of Marshall county, but at the close of the long period he sold his interests and retired from the active business world.

In 1904 Mr. Vollmer married Anna Backus, a daughter of August Backus. In political matters he votes with the Democratic party and takes an active part in the public life of his community, and is a member of the Lutheran church.

Hon. Charles Kellison. Probably no one is better known in the city of Plymouth, Indiana, than Hon. Charles Kellison, a prominent attorney of that city. He is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Steuben county, June 17, 1850. His father, James Kellison, was born in Pennsylvania and removed, with his parents, to New York when but ten years of age. For the larger part of his life he was in the lumber trade. He is of Scotch and German ancestry. Elizabeth (Meek) Kellison, mother of our subject, was the daughter of James Meek, of English descent, and was born in Yates county, New York. She passed to her reward at the age of seventy-nine years. There were seven children born to this union, one daughter and six sons. Of these four grew to maturity, and three are living at this writing: Robert, a farmer in Steuben county, New York; James L., a farmer in the same county; and Charles, the youngest son, and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Kellison was reared in New York and obtained his elementary education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in his twenty-second year. He began the practice of his profession at Scio, New York, where he remained for two years. In 1874, before removing to Indiana, he became a student of law in the office of Hon. Hamilton Ward, of New York, and in October of that year came to Indiana and located at Decatur, in Adams county. Here he taught school for a time, and later became a law student of Judge David Studebaker, being admitted to the bar in 1876.

In April, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Cross, a daughter of Abel Cross, a farmer in Adams county. In this same year Mr. Kellison moved to Plymouth, and entered into the practice of law and has devoted the last thirty years to this profession.

For years Mr. Kellison has taken an active part in the political affairs of the state and county. He stumped Adams county, in 1876, and later a goodly part of northern Indiana, for the Democratic party, and has been honored by the people in the election to the state legislature for two terms (1884-1888) as representative from Marshall county. In 1896 he was

nominated for Congress, and, although not elected, reduced the majority of his opponent 2,700 votes over the previous election.

Mr. Kellison has two children: Herbert, and Mamie, the wife of Cecil G. White, of Los Angeles, California.

For years a member of the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Kellison assisted in the organization of Lodge No. 65, at Decatur, Indiana, and was also a charter member of Lodge No. 117, at Plymouth. He is a member of the State Bar Association and, July 10, 1907, delivered the annual address at the session of that honorable body. He is widely known and universally respected by his fellow citizens.

Christian Seiler was born on the west shore of Lake Brienz, near Interlaken, Canton-Bern, Switzerland, March 18, 1838, and in the house in which he first saw the light of day his father, Christian Seiler, was born on the 10th of August, 1806, while his mother, Anna Fautz, was born August 15, 1810, in Gsteigweiler, two miles from Interlaken. They were married in the spring of 1837, and in the historic old home in Switzerland there were born to them Christian, Frederick, Anna, Susan and Margaret. In the year of 1853, when their eldest son was fifteen years of age, the family set sail for the United States, and after spending twenty-eight days on the ocean the weary travelers reached the harbor of New York, where they remained over Sunday and then proceeded on their way, via the Erie railroad, to Buffalo, thence by boat to Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, by the Lake Shore railroad to South Bend, Indiana, where they arrived on the 1st of December, 1853, and four days later, with ox teams and wagon owned by Uncle John Dietrich, continued their journey to their destination in Bremen. There Mr. Seiler, Sr., purchased of his brother-in-law eighty acres of land one mile west of Bremen, the purchase price being seven hundred dollars. But he was only able to pay three hundred dollars in cash and for the remaining four hundred his son Christian was bound out to his Uncle Dietrich for five years. At the expiration of that period, on the 10th of June, 1859, the young lad went to Olney, Richland county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade of carpentering and cabinet-making with excellent success until his removal to Bremen in 1860. Here he resumed the work of his trades and continued their work with increasing success until he was obliged to put aside all personal consideration and lend his services to his country in its Civil war. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment he participated in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth and the engagements at Perryville, Stone river and Chickamauga. From the 1st of May, 1863, until the 28th of October, following, he was the color bearer for the regiment, but while going to Bridgeport, Tennessee, he was injured and was obliged to surrender the flag. He was taken to the field hospital and this ended his career for active service, although he remained with his regiment at Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the summer of 1864, and on the 5th of November of that year was there honorably discharged from the service.

On his return to Bremen, Mr. Seiler resumed the work of his trade and thus continued until he erected a store house and shop in 1871 and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, but after eleven years

in that business he sold his interest therein. Throughout the period of his residence in Marshall county Mr. Seiler has been prominently identified with its public affairs and his prominence and well known reliability have led to his selection for many positions of public trust. The first office which he filled was that of township assessor, continuing in the office from 1870 to 1874, and from 1876 to 1882 he was a member of the school board. From 1884 until 1887 he served in the capacities of clerk and treasurer of Bremen, and in 1890 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but did not qualify. Since 1884, covering a period of twenty-three years, he has been a notary public. He is also prominent in the fraternal as well as the social and political life of Marshall county and has membership relations with the Masonic order and the Blue Lodge. He is a member of the Grand Army, Hartzog Post, No. 400, and served as its commander in 1895.

On the 15th of February, 1866, Mr. Seiler married Mary Ann Beyler, who was born in German township February 15, 1846, and there were born to them the following children: Frederick W., deceased; Margaret E., the wife of John Hanes, of Kokomo, Indiana; Ida Anna, the wife of Andrew De Vore, of Bourbon, this state; Edward Clayton, deceased; Clara E., the wife of John Bolden, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Emma E., the wife of Stacy Snyder, of Bourbon; Josephine, the wife of Birch W. Lewellen, of Muncie, Indiana; and Jeannette M., who died March 25, 1902. At the present time there are five daughters living. In 1881 Mr. Seiler made the return journey to his old home in Switzerland, renewing again after so many years the acquaintances and scenes of his youth, and he remained at his old home about three months. In April, 1891, his wife died, thus severing a union of many years, and he is spending his remaining days in the old Seiler home in Bremen.

Prosper A. Ball, of the firm of Ball & Company, dry goods and clothing merchants of Plymouth, is one of the well known and highly respected merchants of the city. He is a native of Indiana, his birth occurring January 14, 1869. His father, Philip Jacob Ball, was a native of Germany, and, after coming to the United States, settled at Plymouth in 1875. Here he entered the dry goods and clothing business in partnership with a Mr. Carabin, which partnership continued until 1890, when it was dissolved, and the firm became known as Ball & Company, the sons, Prosper, Jerome and Alpha J., being admitted as members. The elder Mr. Ball died in 1902, and since that time the three sons have continued the business under the same firm name. Our subject is in charge of the dry goods department, Jerome conducts the ladies' ready-to-wear department and Alpha is in charge of the clothing department and also looks after the financial affairs. The store is the largest in Plymouth and employs about fifteen people. It is well known about the vicinity and is doing a continually increasing business.

Mr. Prosper Ball was married in 1902 to Miss Minnie Rayden, and enjoyed his wedded life but one year, his wife dying in 1903.

In his political thought he is a Democrat, and is actively engaged in furthering the welfare of his county in his private and political relations.

CHARLES W. NEWMAN. The success of Charles W. Newman, farmer and dairyman of Union township, is, without doubt, partly based on his stanch ancestry. Through his paternal forefathers he inherits the shrewdness and versatility of the Connecticut Yankee, while the maternal side contributes the persevering thrift of German blood. His father came into Ohio while yet a young man, and Charles W. was born on the home farm in the Buckeye state on the 25th of August, 1854. He was also reared to agricultural pursuits in his native locality, and in 1881 married Mary E. Rickenbaugh, also a native of Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Claude R., John A., Gale S. and J. Dick, all residents of Indiana.

In 1881, the year following his marriage, Mr. Newman removed to Pulaski county, Indiana, and two years thereafter to Cass county, where he engaged in farming for fifteen years. In 1897 he located in Union township, Marshall county, upon a farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, the whole of which he placed under cultivation and improved with suitable buildings and modern appliances. In 1906 he removed to the property known as the Culver farm, which he has since brought into an ideal condition as a raiser of dairy and farm products. One of his largest customers is the Culver Academy, which requires a daily supply of one hundred gallons of milk. Mr. Newman has not only met with gratifying success as an agriculturist, in the conduct of his personal affairs, but has earned the general respect of his fellow associates, and at the present time is serving as county chairman of the Farmers' Institute. He is also affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M., as a fraternatist, and in his religious faith is a member of the Reformed church.

HENRY HUMRICHOUSER, a retired farmer and live-stock dealer, was born in York, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1829, a son of William and Rachel (Thompson) Humrichouser. Henry Humrichouser resided in Ashland county, Ohio, until he had reached the age of about twenty years, and in the fall of 1850 he came to Plymouth and worked for Dr. Griffin and Judge Fuller for a year. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Ohio, and from there went to California in 1852, but in 1855 came again to Plymouth and in the following year engaged in the grocery business with N. S. Woodward. In 1859, as a member of the firm Humrichouser & Quivey, he became a mill, grain and stock dealer, and in 1865 he engaged in the grocery and live stock business with J. Dial, their firm name being Humrichouser & Dial. In 1877 Mr. Humrichouser retired from active business and has devoted the time since to superintending his farm interests. He has two fine farms in Center township and a city residence in Plymouth. He is a director of the Plymouth State Bank, was elected the marshal of the city and was a member of the first fire company of Plymouth.

Mr. Humrichouser married in 1858 Miss Rachael Hunter, of Ashland county, Ohio, and she died in Plymouth in 1903. They became the parents of two sons: William, who died at the age of twenty-one years, and Harry, who was born in Plymouth September 30, 1866.

EDWARD M. WRIGHT. As a manager of the box factory of Bremen, one of Marshall county's leading industrial institutions, Edward M. Wright is well known to the residents of both his city and county. He entered the factory when a youth just out of school, starting as an ordinary laborer, learning the business in every department, until in 1897 he was made the manager of the factory and now has entire charge of this institution. Employment is furnished to twenty men, and the factory has done much to promote the industrial activity of Marshall county.

Mr. Wright was born in New Paris, Indiana, July 8, 1868, the second son of John J. and Sarah F. (Loomis) Wright, prominent and well known residents of this city. When Edward M. was a babe of one year the family came to Bremen, where the little son attained to years of maturity and attended the public schools, completing his educational training by a business course in Hillsdale College of Michigan. He then returned to Bremen and his since been identified with its business interests.

On the 4th of August, 1894, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Minnie B. Ungry, a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Pickens) Ungry, of Bremen. One daughter has been born of this union, Helen D. Mr. Wright is a Republican in his political affiliations and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

JONES GRANT. In an enumeration in Marshall county of those who have gained success in the business world and won public recognition is found Jones Grant, the present treasurer of Marshall county and a resident of Plymouth. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 29, 1843, a son of John and Mary (Gaskill) Grant, natives respectively of New Jersey and Ohio. The father remained in the state of his nativity, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until he removed with his father, Stacy Grant, to Stark county, Ohio, where the family were numbered among the early pioneers. They were of Scotch origin. In 1852 John Grant continued his westward journey to Marshall county, Indiana, establishing his home in the eastern part of the county, where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Wayne county, Iowa, in 1855. His death occurred in Keokuk county of that state when he had attained the age of forty-six years, and his wife was thirty-nine years of age at the time of her death. In their family were eight children, four of whom grew to years of maturity and are living at the present time.

Jones Grant, the third child in order of birth, was a little lad of nine years at the time of the removal of his parents to Marshall county, and he grew to mature years in Bourbon and Walnut, continuing his residence in the Hoosier state until the removal of the family to Iowa. After the death of his parents in 1857 he returned to Marshall county, being then about fourteen years of age, and he afterward worked at farm labor by the month until his enlistment for service in the Civil war in 1861, joining Company D, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his military career covering a period of over three years. During that time he participated in many of the historic battles of the war, including Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Culpeper, Atlanta and many others. While at the front he was four times wounded, first at the battle of Shiloh, next at Stone River, the third time at Woodbury and the fourth at Chickamauga, where he lay

on the battlefield without any attention whatever for more than a week. He was finally taken as a prisoner of war, later paroled and sent to the hospital, and was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal in September, 1864, at Chickamauga, Tennessee. Returning to his old home in Marshall county, Mr. Grant resumed his agricultural labors in Walnut township, and is now the owner of one hundred and ten acres of rich and fertile land in Warren township. During the long period of forty years he maintained his residence on this farm, in that time transforming the land from its primitive state into one of the finest homesteads of the county. Its work is now carried on by his son, for Mr. Grant's election to the office of treasurer of Marshall county necessitated his removal to Plymouth. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and he won the election in a Democratic stronghold of five hundred majority.

In March, 1865, Mr. Grant married Amanda J. Perry, a daughter of James Perry, and they have three children: Estes, the wife of Emry Hight, of Walnut township; Edwin J., the deputy treasurer of Marshall county; and Everett F., who is farming the homestead. Mr. Grant is a prominent member of Miles H. Tibbits Post, G. A. R., of Plymouth, and also has membership relations with the blue lodge of Masons in this city. In the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has long been a prominent and efficient member, he has held all the offices and is now the trustee, and is an active and zealous worker in the cause of Christianity.

Edward S. Kitch is prominently identified with the real estate and fire insurance interests of Bremen, and he has also been numbered among the county's leading educators, since he entered the school room as a teacher at the age of twenty-one years. His birth occurred in German township, Marshall county, Indiana, February 6, 1868. His father, Martin U. Kitch, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, but came to Marshall county, Indiana, with his father, John B. Kitch, in an early day, and they established their home in German township, where the former was subsequently married to Amanda M. Lehr, a native of Ohio. The young couple began their married life on a farm in German township just south of Bremen, and they became the parents of three sons and a daughter.

Edward S. Kitch, their second son and second child in order of birth, attended first the public schools of German township and later became a student in the Valparaiso University and the county normal. As above stated, he began teaching at the age of twenty-one years, and has ever since been numbered among Marshall county's prominent and well known educators. He has taught principally in German township, and during ten years of the time he was also engaged in the mercantile business during the summer months. He is now prominently identified with the insurance and real estate business, and in 1899 was appointed to the office of justice of the peace, to which he was re-elected in 1902 and has been the incumbent since that time. He is actively interested in the public life of his community, voting with the Democratic party, and for two years he was his party's representative in the office of city clerk of Bremen.

On the 18th of December, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kitch and Della E. Bates. She is a daughter of James and Mary (Ringle) Bates, prominent old settlers of Marshall county, and Mrs. Kitch was born

in its township of German. They have one daughter living, Vivian I., at home, and their only son, Thornton, died at the age of two years. Mr. Kitch is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He has been a life-long resident of Marshall county and is recognized as one of its distinctively representative citizens.

Clinton Huff. Since the early days of Marshall county's history the name of Huff has been prominently associated with its milling interests, and Clinton Huff is now efficiently carrying on the work inaugurated by his father, William Huff, many years ago. William Huff, Sr., was a native son of Germany, from whence he was brought to the United States by his parents when but three years of age, and the family located in Ohio. From there they journeyed to Marshall county, Indiana, during an early period in the history of this section of the state, and took up their abode in German township. Here William Huff was united in marriage to one of the township's native daughters, Eliza J. Annis, and they became the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Huff, the father, learned and followed the carpenter's trade, and many of the homes and buildings of German township were erected by him in an early day. He later drifted into the saw-milling business, and he continued actively identified with that vocation until his death on the 21st of August, 1895. Mrs. Huff is yet living.

Clinton Huff, their eldest son and fourth child, was reared and received his educational training in Bremen, but his birth occurred in German township November 29, 1865. During the early part of his business career he assisted his father in the mill, and one year before the latter's death he took entire charge of the business, and has since become well known as a miller and farmer, for he is the owner of the old homestead farm in German township, an estate of one hundred and four acres. This is the first farm east of Bremen. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the Union State Bank, and is a member of the town board of Bremen. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

November 28, 1889, Mr. Huff was united in marriage with Anna M. Bauer, a daughter of John and Margaret (Walter) Bauer, and they have two children, Iola and Wilfred. Mr. Huff has spent his entire life within the boundaries of Marshall county with the exception of one year when he was in Coffee county, Tennessee, in the saw-milling business, and his courteous and genial manner has won him a host of warm friends.

Cephus Firestone, dealer in harness, buggies, etc., at Plymouth, Indiana, has been in business in that city for over twenty-three years, and has the distinction of being the oldest merchant (in point of continuous business years) at that place. He was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, August 26, 1858. His father, Emanuel Firestone, was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and removed to Indiana during the pioneer days, settling in Elkhart county. He was of Pennsylvania German stock. Susan (Harold) Firestone, mother of our subject, was a native of the same county as that in which her husband was born. Both Mr. and Mrs. Firestone died in 1864, when the subject of this sketch was but six years of age.

Following the death of his parents, Cephus Firestone was taken to the home of Christian Blough, with whom he lived until he attained the age of fifteen years. He attended the public schools, as the opportunity presented itself, until 1876, when he felt that he had reached an age when he must look toward his own support. He chose harness-making as a profitable trade and apprenticed himself to a harness-maker at Walkerton, Indiana. He served his alloted time in that capacity, and in 1880 removed to Plymouth, where he entered into the employ of his brother, whom he served until 1884, and in that year purchased his brother's interest in the business and has conducted it independently since.

On April 17, 1884, Mr. Firestone was wedded to Miss Eva Wade, daughter of William Wade, of North township, Marshall county, Indiana. Three children have been born to them: Bert E., George W. and Louis, the last named now deceased.

Mr. Firestone is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. He is well known throughout his community through his long business service, and is accounted a man of honesty and integrity.

M. A. Pesch, proprietor of the city meat market, Plymouth, Indiana, was born in that city August 8, 1878. His father, Peter Pesch, was a native of Germany and died at Plymouth aged forty-nine years. His mother, Elizabeth (Kleiner) Pesch, also a native of Germany, is still living, and resides at Plymouth.

Mr. Pesch was educated in the Plymouth public schools and, after finishing his schooling, was employed for eight years by a local dealer in meats. In 1907 Mr. Pesch severed his business connections with his old employer and engaged in the meat business for himself.

Mr. Pesch is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the public welfare. He has resided in Plymouth since his birth and has many friends in the city and its environs.

Fred H. Kuhn, one of the prominent business men of Plymouth, Indiana, was born in Detroit, Michigan, January 6, 1856. His father, Henry Kuhn, was born in Germany, and died in Michigan, aged seventy-three years. His mother, also of German nativity, lived to be seventy-five years of age. There were five children in the family, one daughter and four sons. Of these the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

Mr. Kuhn received his education in the local grammar schools and also attended night school at Detroit and Port Huron. In 1876 he removed from Port Huron to Plymouth and was employed in a meat shop in the latter city. In 1880 he engaged in the meat business on his own account and has conducted the business continuously for the past twenty-seven years. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He is the present chief of the Plymouth fire department. Mr. Kuhn is interested in fraternal orders, and belongs to the Masonic order, blue lodge and Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, Knights of the Maccabees and other orders.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Bertha Haslanger, and to this union

three children have been born: Fred H., Jr., Gus R. and B. Irene. Mr. Kuhn erected the building in which he is now conducting his business. He is looked upon by the citizens of Plymouth as one of their most successful and enterprising merchants.

George P. Morlock, a trustee of West township schools, is actively interested in the cause of education and of all progressive movements that have for their object the betterment of conditions in the community. While his worth as a citizen is widely acknowledged he is also numbered among the diligent and energetic farmers and stock-raisers of West township, his place presenting a well kept appearance. He was born November 12, 1861, in Union township, but acquired his education in the schools of West township, while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Adam Morlock. The father, now deceased, was a resident farmer of West township for many years. A native of Germany, he was reared in that country, but at the age of twenty-five years, attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its opportunities, he sailed for the new world and located in New York. Gradually he made his way westward to Marshall county, where he arrived in 1853, settling in West township. Here he purchased a tract of land of about forty acres, mostly covered by heavy timber. He cleared the greater part of this, cutting down the trees, burning the brush and grubbing up the stumps. The land was thus prepared for the plow and in due course of time brought forth rich harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon it. He added all the modern improvements, purchasing the latest improved machinery that was placed upon the market as invention perfected the farm implements and rendered the toil of the agriculturist less ardous and confining. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings, he added to his possessions from time to time until his landed holdings embraced six hundred acres, of which he cleared about three hundred acres. He thus took an active and helpful part in the development of the county and was a well known representative of agricultural life here.

George A. Morlock was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Zechiel, who was born in the Buckeye state, and there spent the days of her girlhood, being reared upon a farm. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morlock were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review is the fourth in order of birth. The others are John, Mrs. Caroline Kyser, Daniel, Mrs. Rose Shively, Joseph and Fred. After coming to this county the father continued to reside upon the old homestead property until the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a lifelong Democrat, interested in the success and growth of his party, and to various movements and measures for the public good he gave earnest, loyal and efficient support. In early life his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, but in later years he identified himself with the German Baptist church.

When six years ago George P. Morlock accompanied his parents on their removal from Union township, his birthplace, and the homestead farm was his playground in youth and his training school for life's practical and responsible duties. We was married in West township to

Flora A. Smith, M. D.

Dr. T. D. Smith.

Miss Hattie Corse, a daughter of James A. Corse, whose family history is given on another page of this volume in connection with the sketch of Fred Corse. Mrs. Morlock was born in West township, March 23, 1860, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: Cecil completed her common school education and received her diploma in the class of 1903; she is a modiste and located in South Bend. Ferne received her diploma in the class of 1904 and she has been a student at the Valparaiso College and is now one of the successful teachers in West township. Both of the girls have taken instrumental music. Ruth is in the seventh grade; Florence, the joy of the household, and Guy, but the last named is now deceased.

At his father's death Mr. Morlock inherited seventy-three acres of the old homestead, and adding to his possessions, he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-three acres of rich and productive land, which responds readily to the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. The present improvements are monuments to his thrift and industry and the farm is equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences, including a comfortable residence and ample shelter in his barns and sheds for grain and stock. In addition to cultivating diversified crops he also raises good grades of horses, cattle and hogs, and his farming interests are managed with business-like dispatch and the work is carefully systematized.

Mr. Morlock is interested in community affairs to the extent of giving active and hearty co-operation to many movements which he believes will prove of public benefit. He votes with the Democracy and in 1904 was elected school trustee of West township. He is now making an earnest endeavor to consolidate this school with another, believing that a higher degree of efficiency can be attained in educational work thereby. In community affairs, as in his private business interests, he believes in the continuance of progress and development and always labors with this end in view.

Thomas D. Smith, M. D. During the past ten years Dr. Thomas D. Smith has been a member of the medical fraternity of Marshall county, practicing at Bremen, but his professional career covers a period of fifteen years. His alma mater is the well known Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, graduating with its class of 1892, and during the first year and a half thereafter he was engaged in practice in California, returning thence to Cleveland, Ohio, and continuing on the medical staff of that city for four years. It was at the close of that period, in 1897, that he came to Bremen and enrolled his name among the leading physicians and surgeons of Marshall county.

The birth of Dr. Smith occurred in Hancock county, Ohio, November 17, 1864. His father, James P. Smith, was a native of the mother country of England, but during his boyhood days he came with his father, Benjamin Smith, to America and they located in Quebec, Canada, from whence they removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there to Hancock county, Ohio, the birthplace of Dr. Smith. James P. Smith followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation, and his death occurred in August, 1906, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three

years. He had married Christena McGarry, a native daughter of Virginia and a member of a prominent old family of that commonwealth. She was of French and English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had four children who grew to years of maturity, three sons and a daughter, namely: Irwin H., of Marion, Michigan; Anna L. Bunnell, of Mt. Blanchard, Ohio; and Charles C., a physician of Terre Haute, Illinois.

Dr. Thomas D. Smith, the youngest of the children, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, November 17, 1864, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm there, in the meantime attending the district schools of his neighborhood, later the high school at Mt. Blanchard, and for one year was a student at Wooster University of Ohio. With this excellent mental training to serve as the foundation of his life work he entered upon the study of the profession to which he dedicated his life's activities, and Marshall county now numbers him among her most able and competent physicians and surgeons. In the line of his profession he is connected with the National Eclectic Medical Association and the State Medical Association.

Dr. Smith married, in 1892, Flora Williams, who is a graduate of the same medical institution as her husband, and she is now engaged with him in practice. Dr. Smith has membership relations with the Masonic order, affiliating with its chapter and commandery at Plymouth, and is a member of the Order of Elks of South Bend and of the Woodmen of the World at Bremen.

Dr. Smith took a post-graduate course in New York Post-Graduate College in 1892 and 1893, and during that time he was on the staff of physicians of "The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital."

Mrs. Dr. Smith was born in Stark county, Ohio, May 27, 1872, and is the only child born to Edward N. and Charlotte (Caldwell) Williams. Her father was a native of New York but reared till manhood in Maryland. He received a good common school education. He saw service in the quartermaster's department during the Civil war and came to Stark county, Ohio, in 1869 and was married there. Edward Williams traces his lineage to Roger Williams, of historic fame in Rhode Island during the Colonial struggle for liberty. The early progenitors of Mr. Williams saw service in the war of the Revolution, which entitles Mrs. Dr. Smith to be eligible to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

Mr. Williams is an ardent Republican politically and is a Knight Templar, being a member of this order of Masonry for thirty years. He is of the Presbyterian faith, as was also his wife. He resides in Akron, Ohio. The mother of Mrs. Dr. Smith was a native of Stark county, Ohio, born in 1851 and died in 1891. She was educated in the public schools of Ohio. She traced her lineage to the Spanish, English and Irish and in physique and facial expression was a typical Spaniard. Mrs. Dr. Smith's early primary training was begun in the public schools of Ohio. She then was a student in the classical course at Wooster University for one year, then entered the Women's Medical College at Cincinnati for two terms and later the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College and graduated in the class of 1893. She then associated with her husband in the practice of her profession till the present. She is the

only lady who is a practicing physician who holds a diploma in the county of Marshall, Indiana.

CHARLES W. RAMSAY, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in West township, Marshall county, has resided on his present homestead since his return from the front in the Civil war, becoming its owner in the spring of 1865. He was born on the 28th of August, 1837, in the state of New York, his ancestors having been identified with the interests of that commonwealth for many generations, and his grandfather, George R. Ramsay, received a grant of land there in compensation for his services in the Revolutionary war. George Ramsay, the son of George R. and the father of Charles W. Ramsay, inscribed his name among the honored pioneers of Marshall county, but he, too, was a native of the Empire state, there attaining to mature years and becoming identified with its agricultural interests. He was also well known as a cooper, lumberman and as a tavern keeper. Ere leaving his native commonwealth of New York he was there married to Maria C. Ladd, who was born and reared there, and in 1841 they made the overland journey with their family to Indiana. Locating in West township, Marshall county, Mr. Ramsay became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, but he had purchased his land before locating here, and he subsequently added forty acres to the original tract. With the aid of his children he cleared most of the land and placed many substantial and valuable improvements, but he was afterward defrauded out of the forty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay became the parents of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. The husband and father was called from this life in 1850, and the mother in 1881, after many years' residence in Marshall county, during which time they greatly endeared themselves to its residents. He was a member of the fraternal order of Masons, and was a Whig in his political affiliations.

Charles W. Ramsay was but a little lad at the time of the removal of the family to Marshall county, and in the old-time log schools of West township, he received his educational training and grew to years of maturity on the old home farm, which he assisted to clear and cultivate. On the 20th of June, 1861, he offered his services to his country's cause as a member of Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his military career covering a period of three years, and during that time he participated in many of the noted battles of the war, including that of Chattanooga. On the 6th of October, in the Wheeler raid near Shelbyville, he received a gun-shot wound in the left side, and on the 21st of June, 1864, he was mustered out of service at Columbia, Tennessee. Returning thence to his old home in West township he became the owner of his present homestead and has ever since been busily engaged in its cultivation and improvement.

On the 6th of October, 1864, Mr. Ramsay married Abigail Miller, who was born in Ohio on October 4, 1839, to Jonathan and Esther Miller, farming people of North township, Marshall county. She departed this life September 26, 1902. Eight children, three sons and five daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay: George W., Carrie M., Theo A. (deceased), Jesse C., Mary E., Florrie A., Anna A. and one,

the first born, who died in infancy. Mr. Ramsay has given a life-long support to the principles of the Republican party and has taken an active part in the public affairs of his community. He is a member of the military order of the Grand Army of the Republic.

MELVIN L. COREY. In the commercial and industrial history of Marshall county Melvin L. Corey has taken a prominent place. In 1879 he moved to Argos and bought a half interest in his brother's hardware store, the firm name being W. D. Corey & Brother. Three years later George J. Alleman bought the interest of W. D. Corey and the new business was conducted for eighteen years under the name of Corey & Alleman. The business rapidly developed into one of the largest and best known in this part of the state.

On account of failing health Mr. Alleman sold to George Stevens, and in 1901 Mr. Corey left the hardware business to accept the office of secretary of the National Retail Hardware Association, having already been elected secretary of the Indiana Hardware Association in 1900. The National Retail Hardware Association at this time had but seven hundred and fifty members and only five affiliated states, while at the time of this writing it has over twelve thousand members and covers thirty-three states. Fully one-half the mail that enters or leaves Argos can be traced to the association headquarters.

The National Hardware Bulletin was started by Mr. Corey in 1901, and is now one of the best known trade magazines as well as the leading official organization organ in the United States, it having readers in every state and many foreign countries. The printing of this magazine was mainly responsible for the organization and development of the Wickizer-McClure printing plant, one of the best in the state.

Mr. Corey was born in Green township, Marshall county, March 27, 1854, a son of Barney and Barbara A. (Douglass) Corey. The father was born in Rhode Island June 4, 1809, and became one of the early pioneer settlers of Marshall county. His death occurred in Green township, Marshall county, in 1866. Five children were born, and three are still living: Sarah A., widow of Belitha Gray, now living in Whitestown, Indiana; Barney J., a resident of Missouri; and Melvin L., the subject of this review.

The youngest child, Melvin L. Corey, supplemented his common-school training by study in the city schools of Rochester, Indiana, while later he became a student in Walworth Academy, of Walworth, New York, and in 1877 graduated in the Rochester Business College. During the two years thereafter he taught school in the state of New York, and then returning to Indiana entered upon his successful business career in Argos.

Mr. Corey married a native daughter of Marshall county, Mahala Shaffer, but he had previously wedded in 1882 Alwilda Boggs, a daughter of Joel L. Boggs, and her death occurred on the 21st of April, 1889, after becoming the mother of one son, Earl. The second union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Lawrence, Lowell and Hattie. Mr. Corey takes an active interest in the public affairs of his community, and for several terms he served as a member of the town board, of

which for two terms he was the treasurer, was for three terms a member of the school board and its president for two terms, and during six or seven years he was the fire chief. His fraternal relations connect him with Argos Lodge, No. 212, K. of P., of which he is a past chancellor commander, and with Argos Lodge No. 399, A. F. & A. M., in which he is a past master. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

WILLIAM VOREIS is a self-made man whose life record proves what can be accomplished by unwearied industry. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, May 27, 1834, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Pollard) Voreis. The father, who was born in Kentucky, February 2, 1806, became a resident of Rush county, Indiana, in the '20s, being one of the pioneer farmers there. In 1835 he removed to Marshall county and settled on one hundred and twenty acres of timber land in Green township, which he had previously purchased. He also walked to Laporte and entered a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of timber land which is today in Center township. At that time it was situated in the midst of the dense forest. Upon his property in Green township Mr. Voreis built his first log cabin and subsequently he entered one hundred and sixty acres in what is now Union township. He and his wife with their two children took up their abode in the little cabin home, occupying it until he was able to build a frame house. It was on the 15th of January, 1831, in Rush county, that he had married Miss Elizabeth Pollard, a native of this state, who died at the age of thirty-seven years. In their family were seven children: William, Elizabeth, Malinda, Samantha, Jonas, Thomas L. and George W., but only the first and last named are now living. After losing his first wife Mr. Voreis married Mrs. Lucretia Thompson, nee Bodkins. His life was in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Christian church, and throughout his business career he manifested unassailable integrity. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and he always gave his political support to the Democracy.

In his boyhood days William Voreis shared in the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, assisted his father in clearing the wilderness and as opportunity permitted attended the subscription schools, living at home until twenty-six years of age. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now resides for eight hundred and fifty dollars. It was covered with a native growth of forest trees and there he built a log cabin. On the 2d of December, 1862, he married Miss Sarah Siple, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 3, 1843, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Alleman) Siple, who came to Marshall county at an early day, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Siple were born nine children, of whom four are now living: Ann, Margaret, John and Jacob. The wife and mother died May 13, 1885, and for his second wife Mr. Voreis chose Mrs. Martha Miller, whom he wedded August 1, 1891. She was born in Green township, this county, October 20, 1852, and was a daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Alleman) Miller. She wedded first John Wickizer and had one son, John, a resident of Walnut township, is a teacher and a farmer. He received his diploma from the common schools and was also a student

in the Valparaiso College. He taught one year in the Argos schools. He wedded Miss Cora Davis. Mrs. Voreis' father was born in Pennsylvania June 28, 1906, and died at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother was born in Ohio and died at the age of thirty-five years. They were married in Wayne county and became the parents of eleven children, of whom four are now living: John, Joseph, William and Mrs. Voreis. In 1852 the father came to Marshall county with his family, settling in Green township. He was a cooper by trade, but here followed farming and in the community was recognized as a prominent and influential citizen. He voted with the Democracy from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson. He, too, belonged to the Christian church.

After purchasing his present farm Mr. Voreis and his family lived in the original log cabin until after the birth of four of the children. In 1871 he built a frame dwelling and he now has a good bank barn and other buildings upon his place for the shelter of grain and stock. He has made all of the improvements here and cleared the land from the timber. As the years passed he prospered and he and his sons became owners of seven hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, all in Green township. He has now, however, given to his sons all of his land save the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he resides.

Unto Mr. Voreis and his first wife were born five children: Edwin, a prosperous farmer in Green township, was educated in the common schools. He wedded Miss Ella Harrison and they have one daughter, Vera; James, a prosperous farmer on the Voreis homestead, was educated in the common schools, and also at Valparaiso Normal. He wedded Miss Florence Miller and has two children, Ethel and Mabel; Jacob is also a prosperous farmer, and was educated in the common schools. He wedded Miss Stella Castleman, and their three sons are William G., Dale C. and James W. His wife died February 2, 1906. Estella is at home. William died at the age of two years.

Mr. Voreis is a stalwart Democrat and has served as township trustee for two terms and as county commissioner for one term. He was brought to this county when about two and a half years of age and has since lived within its borders, covering more than the allotted scriptural age of man. His life has ever been one of industry and integrity, commanding for him the esteem and trust of those with whom he has been associated.

Lorenzo D. Eley, M. D. During a period of twenty-two years Dr. Lorenzo D. Eley has been a member of the medical profession, and since 1897 he has practiced in Plymouth. He began his medical studies in Rochester, Indiana, in about 1883, and in 1887 he graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa. With this thorough preparation for his life work he opened an office at Tippecanoe, Indiana, and continued his practice there until the spring of 1891, going thence to Chicago, and in 1897 he came to Plymouth and has since been in constant practice here.

Although so prominently identified with the interests of Marshall

county Dr. Eley is a native son of Fulton county, Indiana, born on the 28th of June, 1855, to Sampson and Hannah (Kemmer) Eley, both natives of Ohio, and of German descent. On the paternal side the family were from Pennsylvania but became residents of Ohio in an early day. Mr. Eley passed away in death at the age of sixty-nine years, but his wife reached the advanced age of eighty-three years before she was called to the home beyond. In their family were seven children, four daughters and three sons, all of whom are living at the present time with the exception of the eldest, who died at the age of sixty-six years.

Dr. Eley, their fifth child and second son in order of birth, spent the early years of his life in his native county of Fulton, and after attending its public schools he was a student for two terms at Bourbon College and also spent a similar period in the Rochester high school. For one year after the completion of his education he was a member of the teachers' profession, and it was at the close of this period that he entered upon the study of the profession which he had chosen as his life occupation. His membership with the Marshall County, the Indiana State and the American Medical Societies enables him to keep abreast of the many new discoveries which are constantly being made in the medical science, and he also has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order.

Dr. Eley married in 1891 Catherine B. Conroy, who was born and reared in Keokuk, Iowa, and they have one son, Conroy. The political affiliations of Dr. Eley are with the Democratic party, and in 1896 he was the choice of his party for the office of county assessor and he has also served as secretary of the county board of health. He takes an active part in the public life of his community.

Jacob Martin. The city of Argos, Marshall county, numbers among its leading citizens none who are more intelligent, versatile and substantial than Jacob Martin, for many years engaged in educational work and, in the later period of his career, a leader in the lumber interest of the locality. He was born in Tippecanoe township, of the county named, on the 22d day of May, 1860, being a son of Socrates and Margaret (Tarris) Martin. His parents are both natives of Ohio—the father born in 1834 and the mother in 1836—and they are now residents of Mentone, Indiana. In 1856 the senior Mr. Martin located in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and became a "Hoosier school master," and in 1860 removed to Marshall county, became identified with its agricultural interests and continued in active pursuits until his retirement to Mentone in 1882. He is an earnest member of the Baptist church, and an old-time Democrat.

Jacob Martin is of Scotch-Irish blood and the eldest in a family of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. He lived on the farm until 1883, when he moved to Argos, Indiana, where he taught in the public schools until 1889, when he moved to Plymouth, Indiana. He taught in the Plymouth high schools fourteen years, 1889 to 1903. He resigned his position in November, 1902, because his continuous and wearing labors had so impaired his health that he was compelled to seek a change of environment and occupation. During this period of his life various indications pointed to the advisability of the adoption of a business career. Among his other outside works of a practical nature was

the construction and operation of the first independent telephone exchange at Warsaw, Indiana. He owned and operated that exchange four years, 1896 to 1900, while teaching in Plymouth. For more than a year succeeding the relinquishment of his duties as a teacher Mr. Martin traveled through the northern and western states, thereby obtaining both required change and recreation, and broadened his outlook over the field of commerce and business. In 1904 he located in Argos, and has since been actively identified with its lumber interests and allied industries. In the following year he assisted in the organization of the Argos Manufacturing Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and as its president he has evinced strong ability both of an executive and promotional character.

On the 7th of October, 1883, Mr. Martin married Miss Anna M. Goodwin, who was born in Marshall county January 15, 1858, and is a daughter of William G. and Lavina (Whisman) Goodwin. The father is a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian church at Argos, and also of Eastern Star chapter No. 26, Plymouth. Individually Mr. Martin is an enthusiastic and leading fraternalist. He is a member of Plymouth Kilwinning Lodge No. 149, A. F. and A. M., and of the Argos Lodge No. 212, Knights of Pythias, having held all of the offices of the latter, and in October, 1907, served as a representative to the grand lodge.

L. W. McCLURE was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 15, 1839, a son of Holladay and Elizabeth (Ross) McClure, both of whom claimed Pennsylvania as the commonwealth of their nativity. In a very early day in its history the father moved to Ohio and became numbered among its honored pioneers, and in 1856 he transferred his residence to Fulton county, Indiana. After remaining there for some time he came to Marshall county, where he was identified with its agricultural interests until 1879. In that year he moved to Argos and lived retired until his death in 1867, aged sixty-five years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and politically was a Jefferson and Jackson Democrat. Mrs. McClure long survived her husband, dying in 1882 when seventy years of age. They were married in their native state of Pennsylvania and became the parents of eleven children, of whom the three now living are: L. W., the subject of this review; Lucinda, the wife of Philip Steverns; and Harriett N., the wife of James Woodard. Mrs. McClure's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

L. W. McClure remained in the parental home until twenty years of age, and learning the carpenter's trade he continued work at that vocation for thirty-five years. At the close of that period he turned his attention to farming pursuits in Walnut township, Marshall county, but on the 2d of August, 1905, he sold his farm, and has since lived retired in Argos. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held all of the offices, and in his political relations he voted with the Democracy until twenty years ago, since which time he has been allied with the Prohibitionists.

On the 3d of August, 1861, Mr. McClure married Elizabeth Ormsby, who was born in Fulton county, Indiana, June 25, 1842, a daughter of

Lyman and Eliza (Robins) Ormsby, and her death occurred at the early age of twenty-eight years, in 1870. She became the mother of three children: Ida, the wife of Luther Bowell; William, who married Alma Eidson; and Frankin, who was born April 26, 1868, and died on the 2d of May, 1869. On the 10th of April, 1873, Mr. McClure married Catherine Gipe. She was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 25, 1841, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Harnly) Gipe, both of whom were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the father on the 3d of April, 1810, and the mother in 1814. In the early days Samuel Gipe moved to Van Wert county, Ohio, where he cleared a farm of one hundred acres and continued his residence there until his removal to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1868, purchasing him a farm in West township. His wife died soon after his arrival here, and in 1871 he sold his farm and moved to Roann, Indiana, where he spent his remaining days and died on the 25th of October, 1878. He was a member of the German Baptist church and affiliated with the Democratic party. The death of Mrs. Gipe occurred on the 1st of February, 1871, at the age of fifty-seven years. Of their family of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons, nine are now living: Fannie, Catherine, Amos, Pauline, Amanda, Harriett, Emanuel, Lavina and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are the parents of three children: Edmund L., engaged in baling hay and straw; Orlando, who married Lura Hess, and Myrtle, the wife of Clarence Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando McClure have a family of two children, Katherine Louise and Ray Herbert. He is one of the proprietors of the Wickizer-McClure Printing Company, of Argos, and they are up-to-date printers and their work is of the best. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one little daughter, Helen McClure.

Dr. B. W. S. Wiseman, postmaster at Culver, Marshall county, is well known throughout this section as a physician of long and substantial standing. The six years of his government service have also proven his executive and administrative capacity and established his reputation as a citizen of broad caliber and continuous progress. He is an Ohio man, born in Hancock county on the 24th of June, 1852, a son of Lorenzo D. and Agnes (Hufford) Wiseman, both natives of the Buckeye state.

Tradition makes Sir Richard Wiseman, sergeant surgeon to Charles II, one of the great figures in the early history of English medicine and surgery, as also one of the founders of the family in that country. Rev. John Wiseman, a great uncle, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and a participant of that memorable campaign at Valley Forge. This fact entitles the doctor and his descendants to honorable membership in the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Samuel Wiseman, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence (after the Revolution and when but a boy) he removed with his father's family into Virginia, and from the Old Dominion migrated into the wilds of Ohio about the year 1806. The father, L. D. Wiseman, was born in Fairfield county, that state, in 1812; followed the carpenter's trade in his younger years, and in his early manhood removed to Hancock county,

Ohio, where he resided until 1867. In that year he located at Marmont (Culver), Marshall county, Indiana, where his death occurred January 23, 1890. The deceased was a man of the highest social standing and of deep religious character, faithfully serving the Methodist church for a period of sixty years. He was twice married, first to Frances Hooper, a daughter of Rev. James Hooper, who bore him seven children, and, secondly, to Agnes Hufford, who also became the mother of seven.

The fourth child and second son of the second family, the doctor resided in his native county until he was fifteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, locating at Culver in 1867. The education which was preliminary to his professional course he received in the schools of Ohio and Indiana, this including a training in the common schools of these states and in the high schools of Napoleon, Ohio, and Plymouth, Indiana, as well as courses at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. While thus engaged, he also taught school and read medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Edmunds and Durr, of his home town. In the winter of 1876-7 he attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and entered practice during the following spring at Marmont. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1879-80, receiving his degree of M. D. in March of the latter year, and in 1884 took a post graduate course at the institution of the same name in Chicago. During the spring and summer of 1881 he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Hanna, Indiana, but returned to Culver. In 1885 he removed to Chicago, where, in addition to his private practice, he became interested in the work of the Convalescent Women's Home of that city. Ill health in his family compelled him to leave a promising professional field there and relocate at Culver in 1887, and there he has since resided and prospered. He continued to devote himself to his profession with undivided energy and uninterrupted success until 1902, when he was honored with the appointment of postmaster at the hands of President Roosevelt, and was reappointed to the position in January, 1906. The doctor is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Marshall County Medical Society, having served for one term as president of the latter, and is also one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Culver, being a member of Indiana Castle Hall No. 231.

Dr. Wiseman's marriage to Miss Roseline M. Buswell occurred in 1877, and they have become the parents of the following: Charles S., M. D., a graduate of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and an alumnus of Purdue University, located in active practice at Lakeville, Indiana, and married to Miss Irma Garver, who has borne him one child, Richard Scott; Gertrude A., wife of Clarence Behmer, assistant postmaster at Culver, and who is the mother of Glenn, Ruth and Donald; Donald H. and James S., both deceased; Clara B., who is a graduate of the Culver High School and taught one term in the county; Allie E., in the last year of her high school course and a talented musician, being a performer both on the piano and the violin; Ethel H., also living at home. The parents have fulfilled the duty of good Americans in that they have given

their children not only a thorough mental training, but have not neglected to furnish them with that culture whose nature is indicated by their natural tastes.

WILLIAM EVERLY, one of the prominent citizens of Plymouth and of Marshall county as well, is a native Hoosier, having been born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, October 3, 1854. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah Mackay-Everly, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. His father was of German extraction, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. In his general physical and mental make-up he partakes largely of the admirable qualities of the lineage from which he is descended. He is of robust build, six feet in height, black sparkling eyes and ruddy complexion.

He was educated in the public schools of Kosciusko county and in the Warsaw High School, and at the age of eighteen, one year after his father's death, which occurred in Kosciusko county, he commenced teaching in the public schools of that county, in which profession he continued for a period of fourteen years. After abandoning his work as a teacher he has since been closely allied to school work, being engaged in the supplying of schools with the much needed apparatus which his former experience as a teacher convinced him was essential to good work. He was reared under the influence of the Christian faith, of which both his father and mother were ardent and devout members. Politically he is and always has been a Democrat, as were all his family from the time of the formation of the Democratic party. But beyond being elected and serving as trustee of Harrison township, Kosciusko county, the township in which he was born and reared, he has never been an applicant for office, believing the victory he achieved by his election as trustee in a township in which the Republican majority was largely against him was political glory enough for a lifetime.

He was united in marriage with Miss Amanda A. Dunnock, November 11, 1877, to whom were born three children, one son and two daughters, only one of whom grew to womanhood—Lola—who is happily married to Harry B. Lamson, of Plymouth, and resides in South Bend, Indiana. His first wife having died October 25, 1902, he was united in his second marriage to Miss Harriet B. Kelly, July 3, 1905, and resides in a palatial mansion in the city of Plymouth.

In 1886 he removed from Kosciusko county and settled on a small farm which by industry and economy he had managed to acquire. In 1895 he entered into the general contracting line of business, and up to the present has occupied a goodly portion of his time in that line of work. Being reared on a farm, his liking for that profession clings to him still, and a portion of his time is devoted to managing his large landed estate, which, having added to his first farm here a little and there a little, now covers an area of five hundred and twenty acres, most of which is among the best lands in this section of the state.

In the social and society circles of life he is a popular and prominent figure. He belongs to the Masonic orders in Plymouth, and has filled the highest office in the Masonic lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights

Templar Commandery; is also a member of the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and a member of Indianapolis Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Plymouth lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Moses Dawson, who is now living retired in Argos but in former years was actively engaged in business as a farmer and stock-raiser of Marshall county, was born in Walnut township, June 29, 1846, his parents being William and Sarah (Greer) Dawson. The father was born in Tennessee, April 26, 1801, and died December 30, 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His wife, who was born in Virginia May 5, 1814, passed away in November, 1848, at the comparatively early age of thirty-four years. They were married in Vigo county, Indiana, having in childhood days become residents of this state. When only five years of age William Dawson accompanied his parents on their removal from Tennessee to Kentucky, and was there reared to manhood. On attaining his majority he accompanied his parents to Indiana, locating in Vigo county, where in 1832 he wedded Sarah Greer. He then removed to Illinois, living in that state until 1836, when he came to Marshall county, Indiana, making the journey across the country with ox-teams. He then located in Walnut township, near the Bethel church, and purchased eighty acres of land upon which stood a log cabin. In this pioneer home the Dawson family soon began housekeeping, and there they remained until 1849. The wife and mother died in this pioneer home in 1848. Having built a new log cabin, the family took possession of it in the spring of 1849, and it continued to be their place of abode until 1860, when he built a two-story frame house that was his place of abode until 1865, when he removed to the vicinity of Lafayette, Indiana, where he continued until 1880. In that year he became a resident of Argos, where he spent his remaining days, and at the time of his death he was the oldest citizen in Walnut township, having lived here for sixty-six years. Soon after coming to Marshall county he joined the Baptist church, and when that congregation ceased to have an existence he identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a good citizen and Christian man, beloved by all who knew him. He patterned his life closely after the teachings of the church, and at all times commanded the confidence, trust and respect of those with whom he was associated. His political support was given to the Whig party. Unto him and his wife were born nine children, of whom six are yet living, namely: John, Delilah, William, Elizabeth Ann, George R. and Moses.

In taking up the personal history of Moses Dawson, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Marshall county. Upon the old homestead farm he was reared, remaining with his father until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he started out in business life on his own account, following boating on the Wabash and Erie canal. Twelve years passed in that way and when the canal business ceased to be profitable, owing to the more rapid transportation brought about by means of the railroads, he returned to Marshall county and settled upon a farm in Walnut township. His time and energies were then given to general agricultural pursuits and to stock-raising until 1899, when he retired to Argos and has since enjoyed a well earned rest.

While upon the farm he successfully tilled the fields and also gained a good profit in the raising and sale of cattle, hogs and sheep. His business affairs were carefully and systematically managed and he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction.

On the 11th of November, 1877, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage to Miss Judith Fox, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 3, 1852, a daughter of William and Judith A. (Brooks) Fox. Her father, who was born near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, March 23, 1823, died in Walnut township, near Argos, May 16, 1891. The mother was born in North Carolina January 17, 1819, and died in Argos August 7, 1905. When a little maiden of six years she accompanied her parents on their removal to Wayne county, Indiana, and it was there she gave her hand in marriage to William Fox. In 1861 they came to Marshall county, settling in Walnut township, east of Argos, and later they established their home a half mile south, where the father spent his remaining days. At one time he was quite an extensive landholder and was a well known and prominent citizen of this community. He held membership in the Christian church and gave his political allegiance to the Whig party until its dissolution, after which he became a stalwart Republican. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fox were born eight children, of whom six are now living: Lorenzo, Jesse B., Charity L., Mrs. Dawson, William L. and John H.

Mr. Dawson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but has never sought office. He belongs to Argos lodge No. 212, K. P., and is interested in all the progressive measures which have bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of this part of the state. His life has been one of untiring industry and perseverance, and to these qualities he owes the success that he is now enjoying, making him a substantial agriculturist of the community.

William Stafford. Marshall county, Indiana, has been the home of William Stafford since the early year of 1847, and from that time until the year of 1905 he was prominently identified with its business interests, but he is now living retired. He was first identified with its saw-milling interests, and in 1891 embarked in the lumber business in Argos, thus continuing until in April, 1905, when he laid aside the active cares of a business life to enjoy the reward of former labor.

Mr. Stafford was born in Rush county, Indiana, April 11, 1841, a son of Enoch and Catherine (Mullen) Stafford, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky, the father born on the 13th of July, 1816, and the mother in 1817. They were married on the 11th of April, 1837, and shortly afterward the young couple took up their abode in Rush county, Indiana, living there until the fall of 1859, when they came to Marshall county and established their home in Walnut township. The father was long numbered among the county's leading farmers and stockmen, and his death occurred on the 23d of June, 1895. He was a member of the Christian church and affiliated with the Whig party. Mrs. Stafford preceded her husband in death, dying on the 4th of August, 1893, and

of their nine children four are now living: William, the subject of this review; Julia, who is married and living in Kansas; Augusta, the wife of Albert Chapman; and Priscilla, living in Kansas, the wife of John Barr.

During his boyhood days William Stafford worked on the farm. In 1847 he came to Marshall county, Indiana, and secured work in the saw mill of Mr. Railsback, and in 1851 he took charge of the business and continued its supervision until his enlistment for service in the Civil war, entering on the 16th of August, 1862, Company D, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Regiment, enlisting at Argos, and he received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, July 1, 1865. During that time he participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, was also a member of the command of Colonel Straight in its raid into Georgia, and was captured near Rome, that state, and held as a prisoner of war for sixteen days. He was then paroled, and, returning to Indianapolis, remained there about five months, after which, in the fall of 1864, he was ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and spent the winter there. Going thence to Stevenson, Alabama, he was detailed as guard of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, remaining in the parole-guard service until the close of the war. When his country no longer needed his service Mr. Stafford returned to Argos and resumed his milling operations as the head sawyer for David Railsback, and after eighteen months he took charge of the mill. In 1874 he suffered the loss of his hand while working in the mill. His career in the saw-milling business of Marshall covered a period of twenty-six years, and in 1891, as above stated, he embarked in the lumber business in Argos.

The marriage of Mr. Stafford was celebrated on the 5th of February, 1868, Lorinda Hoover becoming his wife. She was born in Carroll county, Indiana, July 25, 1849, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Brockus) Hoover. The father was born in Ohio, and during his boyhood days moved with his parents to Carroll county, Indiana, and in 1853 established his home in Marshall county. He purchased and cleared a farm in Walnut township and erected a primitive little cabin home, to which he later built an addition, and his name is enrolled among the early pioneers of Marshall county. At the time of his arrival here game of all kinds, including deer and turkey, was plentiful, and for a number of years in the early days he was the incumbent of the office of road supervisor. His political affiliations were with the Whig party. The death of this honored pioneer occurred at the age of fifty years, in 1875, and his wife survived him but a few years, dying in 1879 at the age of fifty. They were married in Carroll county, Indiana, and their union was blessed by the birth of ten children, and the four now living are: Lorinda, the wife of Mr. Stafford; Elmer E.; Lydia B., the widow of George Stephens; and Lulu, the wife of B. L. Nichols, living in Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have been born four children: Lettie M., the wife of Claude Main; Rose Elizabeth, wife of Dr. E. E. Willsey; Emory E., who died at the age of nine years; and William R. C. Mr. Stafford has membership relations with Argos Lodge No. 263, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of Lafayette Gordon Post No. 132, G. A. R., while his wife is a charter member of its auxiliary, the Relief Corps No. 250.

SAMUEL W. GOULD, M. D., a resident physician and surgeon of Argos, Indiana, began the preparation for his chosen profession at a very early age, graduating when but nineteen years of age, in 1858, from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and in the same year he opened an office in Allen county of this state and began the work in which he has achieved such eminent success. He practiced in Allen county until 1865, and in that year came to Indiana, and to Argos in 1867. Realizing the need of further instruction in his work, he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago and graduated therein in 1870, and then returned to Argos. Dr. Gould is considered one of the best read physicians and surgeons in the state. He is a regular and able contributor to the leading medical journals, and is a terse and ready writer, possessed of excellent descriptive powers and a rare faculty for holding and advocating decided opinions. He also possesses marked oratorical power, and is an entertaining, instructive and persuasive speaker.

Dr. Gould was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, June 11, 1839, a son of Daniel and Adeline (Wilkins) Gould, natives of Saratoga county, New York, born, respectively, on January 5, 1808, and the 3d of May, 1808. They established their home in Union county, Ohio, in 1836, being among the first to take up their abode in the then wilderness of that community. The father purchased land at two dollars an acre and built a little log cabin home, not a nail having been used in the construction of this primitive dwelling, and this later became the birthplace of their son Samuel. In 1867 the family removed to Argos, Indiana, where the father lived retired during the remainder of his life, and died on the 25th of October, 1888. He served for many years as a justice of the peace in Ohio and was a Whig politically. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were born in the same year and died in the same year, she on the 31st of January, and in their family were three children: Albert J., a well known attorney of Knox, Indiana; John H., living at Delphi, Indiana, where he served as a circuit judge for twelve years; and Samuel W.

Dr. Samuel W. Gould began teaching school when but fourteen years of age, having previously received his education in a private school, and he taught a winter term of three months in a country school. During this time he was also a student, attending an academy until sixteen years, and he then began the study of the profession to which he has dedicated his life. His practice in Marshall county is large and remunerative, and he is also serving as the surgeon for the Nickel Plate Railroad Company, and is at present president of the pension board of examiners of Marshall county. He is a member of the Marshall County Medical Association, of the Indiana State and the American Medical Associations, and has several times been president of the county association.

Dr. Gould married Elizabeth C. Shaffer January 25, 1860. She was born February 9, 1840, in Logan county, Ohio, and died on the 7th of June, 1864, after becoming the mother of two daughters, but both died in infancy. On the 30th of December, 1867, Dr. Gould married Miss Sarah A. Smith, of St. Joseph, Michigan, born April 19, 1840, and their union was blessed by the birth of one son, Daniel W. Gould, who is living at Mishawaka, Indiana. The wife and mother died on the 29th

of June, 1895, an active member of the Episcopal church and a lady of culture and attainments. Dr. Gould's parents were strict Presbyterians, but he is more liberal in his religious views. In 1896 he was made the presidential elector for the Thirteenth Indiana District and voted for William McKinley for the presidency. He is a member of Argos Lodge No. 399, A. F. and A. M., of which he is the present master, and has served in that office many times previously. He is also a member of Plymouth Chapter No. 49, R. A. M.; of Plymouth Council No. 16, and of Plymouth Commandery No. 26, K. T.

Perry N. Schlosser, deceased, was born in Osnaburg, Ohio, February 9, 1834. He was a son of one of Indiana's pioneer ministers, the Rev. Jesse Schlosser, and his wife, Elizabeth Moon, both of whom were also natives of the Buckeye state. They were there married and became the parents of eight children, of whom those now living are: Lucinda, the widow of Christ Messerly, who served as a soldier in the Mexican war; Bell, Nannie, Sarah, Jesse and Lavina. Nannie is the widow of Lewis La Brach, a soldier in the Mexican war. Reverend Schlosser was a minister in a Reformed church in Ohio for many years. He came to Indiana in an early date in its history, where he presided over a large territory in the interests of his church, and for a number of years preceding his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-two years, he had charge of the church at Three Rivers, Michigan. His political affiliations were with the Whig party. Mrs. Schlosser, who was born on the 22d of February, 1812, passed away in death March 29, 1887.

During his early life Perry N. Schlosser learned the blacksmith's trade, and when quite young he enlisted in the Civil war, in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entering the ranks on the 18th of September, 1861, at Springfield, Ohio, for three years or during the war, and he received his discharge at Camp Clark of that state with the rank of sergeant. On the 5th of January, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran in Company H, Eighth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the conflict, and was discharged at Clarksburg, West Virginia, July 13, 1865. During his military career he participated in many of the historic battles of the war, including Knoxville, Charleston, Beverly Ford, Louisburg, Laurel Hill, Dutton's Hill, and was also in the charge on Fort Sanders, and the Piedmont and Hunters raids. While at home on a furlough he with others wrecked the rebel newspaper office of the Dayton *Empire*.

After his return from the army, Mr. Schlosser located in Kewanna, Indiana, from whence after a time he removed to Plymouth, Indiana, and served as the foreman in a planing mill for sixteen years or more. His life's labors were ended in death on the 18th of October, 1895, when he had reached the sixty-first milestone on life's journey. He was a member of the Reformed church all his life, and he also held membership relations with Miles H. Tibbit's Post No. 260, G. A. R.

Mr. Schlosser was first married on the 4th of December, 1866, to Anna Yockey, but she died two years after her marriage, December 1, 1868. Miss Anna Behmer became his wife on the 5th of July, 1883, in Logansport, Cass county, Indiana. She was born in Germany March

22, 1855, the daughter of Conrad and Margaret Behmer, who were born and married in the fatherland. In their family were twelve children, and the ten now living are: Margaret, the widow of Anthony Schultz; Anna, the widow of Mr. Schlosser; Mary, the wife of James Kaough; Ella, wife of Richard Herriatt; George, who married Maggie Ryon; Albert, who married Elizabeth Seltenright; John, who married Mary Friend; Joseph, who married Dora Cleany; Jacob, and Frank. Mr. Behmer, the father, followed the weaver's trade in Germany, and after coming to America he located in Cass county, Indiana, where he died when his daughter, Mrs. Schlosser, was but a child. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser are: Ralph, Ella V. and Jessie. The eldest son, Ralph Schlosser, is the popular proprietor of a well stocked livery, feed and sale stable, where vehicles of all kinds are always on hand and where special attention is given to the commercial trade. Ella V., the second child, died in infancy.

Jonathan Pickerl, an honored early resident of Marshall county, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 31, 1836, a son of Chasteen and Sarah (Hughes) Pickerl. The father, born in Virginia October 7, 1808, came to Marshall county, Indiana, in the fall of 1847, and located in Walnut township, four miles west of the present site of Argos, while later he established his home on one hundred and sixty acres of wild and unimproved land in Green township, there building him a little log cabin in 1850 and beginning the arduous task of clearing and cultivating his land. In 1870 his little cabin home gave place to a more commodious frame residence, and there he spent the remainder of his life and died on the 29th of January, 1871. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a good and pious man, and his political affiliations were with the Whig party. Mrs. Pickerl, who was of Scotch descent and a native of Virginia, born June 14, 1814, died on the 15th of April, 1887, surviving her husband for a number of years. They were married in Holmes county, Ohio, and of their eight children four are now living: Jonathan, the subject of this review; Sarah, the wife of Isaac Ball; John, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Chasteen.

When a lad of eleven years Jonathan Pickerl came with his parents to Marshall county, Indiana, attaining to years of maturity here, and in Green township January 8, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company C, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and after a long and arduous military career he was mustered out of the service at Goshen, Indiana. With the rank of corporal of United States colored troops, Company K, he was discharged from the Forty-eighth Regiment after about fifteen months of service, but in April, 1863, re-enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Regiment of United States colored troops as second lieutenant, and on the 9th of October, 1863, was made the first lieutenant of Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment of colored troops. In the following year, on the 22d of December, he was discharged from the service on account of disability. In the meantime he had participated in many hard-fought battles of the conflict, including those of first Bull Run, Corinth, Pittsburg Landing, Jackson and Williams Bend, and it was after this battle that he received

his rank as first lieutenant. He was also in the battle of Haines' Bluff, from whence he went to Vicksburg, thence to Jackson as a recruiting officer, where he also had charge of four other recruiting officers, and then on to Vicksburg. His service was an arduous one in his country's cause, and his health thereby became so undermined that he was obliged to tender his resignation from the service. Mr. Pickerl also had three brothers in the war, one of whom, Hugh, served as a member of the Eighty-seventh Regiment. Aaron enlisted March 12, 1862, in Company C, Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and among the several battles in which he participated was that of Bull Run, where he lost his life. The third brother, James B., enlisted July 22, 1861, in Company C, Twentieth Regiment, and was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. He was with his regiment in all its engagements, and was discharged on the 29th of July, 1864.

After the close of his military career Mr. Pickerl of this review resumed his agricultural labors, but in 1867 he left the farm and purchased a boot and shoe business in Argos, to which he later added general merchandise, and he continued as one of the active business men of this city until his retirement in 1891.

He married, March 17, 1864, Emeline Thompson, born in Clark county, Ohio, August 12, 1842, a daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Fuller) Thompson. The father was born in Virginia April 16, 1816, and died on the 19th of April, 1896, long surviving his wife, who passed away on the 17th of August, 1879. She was born August 13, 1822. Of their four children, two sons and two daughters, two are now living. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pickerl: James Wilbur, who died November 18, 1868; Zua, the wife of W. C. Morse, of Detroit; and Harriett, the wife of E. S. Tuaner, of Argos. Just before her marriage, and during Mr. Pickerl's absence in the army, Mrs. Pickerl had a severe attack of the spotted fever, which was followed by rheumatism, and this held her as a victim during almost the remainder of her life. She passed away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, which she joined about twenty years before her death, and thereafter remained one of its faithful members. Her last severe illness extended for a period of about three months, and the desire to recover and once more resume her place in the activities of home were strong, yet with all she expressed her abiding confidence in God and a hope for immortal life. She passed away on the 24th of December, 1902. Mr. Pickerl is a member of Lafayette Gordon Post No. 132, G. A. R., of Argos Lodge No. 399, I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is now the president of the school board of Argos.

James M. Schroeder. The name of Schroeder has been a familiar one to the residents of Marshall county from the period of its earliest development to the present time. In 1833 a young couple just starting out in life for themselves sought a home amid the wilds of Marshall county, bravely facing the dangers and hardships which beset them on every hand, but finally carving in the dense wilderness a home for themselves and family, and here they spent the remainder of their lives and

The family group of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Schroeder.

lived for many decades. Jesse and Emily (Newsom) Schroeder were married in 1833, in Iowa, and in the same year started on their journey to Marshall county. He was a native son of Dearborn county, Indiana, born January 4, 1819, and was reared in Dearborn and Rush counties. The wife was a native daughter of Iowa. They began their married life without means, the husband working at his trade of carpentering until he was able to purchase a small farm of forty acres, which he later sold and became the owner of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the woods. He moved a mill to this place, known as the Mattingly & Oglesbee mill, and began the arduous task of clearing new land, and at the same time added to the boundaries of his farm until he was the owner of nearly three hundred acres. But he subsequently sold his farm and spent the two following years in the West, and on his return to Marshall county bought one hundred and sixty acres on the Michigan road, where he was for a number of years quite extensively engaged in the buying and selling of cattle. Of Joe Trobridge he later purchased one hundred and twenty acres, but after residing there for a number of years he became the owner of a farm in Polk township. He did much trading in land during his active business career and became well and prominently known throughout Marshall county. Eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder. The wife and mother died and the father afterward married Fidelia Ditto. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, an active worker for his party. The death of this honored old pioneer of Marshall county occurred when he had reached the seventy-fourth milestone on the journey of life.

James M. Schroeder, his sixth child in order of birth, was born in North township of Marshall county, October 15, 1860, and in the schools of that neighborhood he received his educational training. When but fifteen years of age he left home and began the battle of life for himself, and coming to Polk township he made his home with Bryan McDaniel during the following four years. On the 19th of October, 1880, he married Elizabeth C. Williams, whose parents, Hardy and Louisa (McDaniel) Williams, were prominent early residents of Polk township, the birthplace of their daughter Elizabeth, who was born November 17, 1856. She was one of a family of ten children, all born in the township of Polk, and to Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have been born nine children—Remus J., Francis M., Louisa E., Orlo A., Edith E., Hazel A., Grace U., Julia M. and Florence I.

Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have given their children the advantages of good common school educations. Remus J. completed the public school course and one year in High School. He is of a mechanical turn of mind. Francis M. received his diplomas from the common school and Tyner High School and also spent forty weeks as a student at the Valparaiso University and is now one of the successful teachers of Polk township, having taught for seven years. He wedded Miss Mabel I. Norris, a native of Whitley county, Indiana, and one little son was born to this marriage—Russell A. Louisa E. is deceased. Orlo A. is at home, received common school education and is a machinist. Edith E. is also a teacher in Polk township, receiving her diplomas from the common and High schools. She has taught for two years. Hazel A. is the wife

of Allen Davenport, a resident of North township. Grace U. graduates in the class of 1908. Myrtle and Florence are members of the seventh grade. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder reared a nephew, Orval Schroeder, from the age of ten to seventeen, educating him in the common schools.

Mr. Schroeder's homestead farm contains eighty acres in Polk township, forty of which he has cleared and improved, and on this estate he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. During twenty-four years of his early business career he taught school in Marshall county, and in all this time he has also been a prominent factor in the public life of his community, upholding the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Schroeder began teaching school at $1 per day and during the evenings and mornings he took a job of grubbing out new land, adding a few dollars to his slim purse. He is a successful man in life and his business affairs and is held high in the esteem and respect of all who know him.

In 1904 he was elected the trustee of Polk township, receiving the largest majority of votes ever accorded a candidate in this township, and this, too, in a Democratic community. His fraternal relations connect him with the Maccabees, Tent No. 142, the Odd Fellows, No. 821, at Tyner, Indiana, and the Grange orders, also member of the state Grange, and is a member of the United Brethren church and was superintendent of Sunday school for six years. Mr. Schroeder has met many reverses on his road to prosperity, his home having twice been burned, and he has met with other losses, but steadily and persistently he has persevered, winning success in the business world and at the same time gaining for himself the respect and honor of his fellow men.

William Railsback is a member of one of the first families to establish their home amid the wilds of Marshall county, and all honor is due the brave and hardy pioneer, Caleb Railsback, who cast his lot with the earliest settlers of Marshall county and assisted in paving the way for its future development and prosperity. He was born in Roan county, North Carolina, July 7, 1805, but when he was a little lad of two years his parents, David and Sarah (Stevens) Railsback, with their family, left their southern home and journeyed to Indiana, this being in the year 1807, and they established their home on the Whitewater river in Wayne county, near where Richmond now stands. There Caleb Railsback attained to years of maturity and maintained his residence until the 10th of November, 1846. It was then that he came to Marshall county, and purchasing timber land he built him a little log cabin home in the wilderness and began the arduous task of clearing and cultivating his farm. He at one time was the owner of about seven hundred acres, but he divided his estate among his children as they attained to mature years and started out in life for themselves. For many years he served his community as its road commissioner. His political affiliations were with the Whig party and he was a member of the Church of God. The death of this brave and honored pioneer of Marshall county occurred on the 9th of July, 1895, long surviving his wife, Nancy (Barnhill) Railsback, who passed away on the 27th of April, 1874. She was born

in Butler county, Ohio, May 29, 1811, and both she and her husband died in Argos. They were married in Marion county, Indiana, January 17, 1828, and of the eleven children which blessed their union, six are now living: William, David, Nathan, U. B., R. C. and B. F.

William Railsback was born in Marion county, Indiana, December 3, 1830, and accompanying his parents to Marshall county during his early manhood he began farming for himself in Walnut township soon after his marriage. His farm consisted of Michigan road land in section 21, where the young couple resided for three years in a hewed log house which he had built, removing then two miles south of Argos, and in the winter of 1854-5 he erected the first saw mill in this locality. But after running this mill continuously until 1873 he sold it and moved to Argos, while later he purchased it and continued its conduct until 1885. On the 21st of April of that year, and in company with T. O. Taber, Mr. Railsback organized the Exchange Bank of Argos, and in 1890 with others he organized the State Exchange Bank of Argos, of which he was made the president and continued in the office until 1896, while in January, 1907, he was re-elected to the presidency. He has served as the trustee of his township for one year, and his vote was cast for the first presidential nominee of the Republican party, John C. Fremont. He is a member of the Church of God.

On the 3d of February, 1853, Mr. Railsback married Miss Melissa Brown, who was born in Henderson township, Jefferson county, New York, February 8, 1832, a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Conner) Brown, the former of whom was also a native of the Empire state, born on the 5th of April, 1805, and the latter was born near Dublin, Ireland, May 14, 1808. The father was called to the home beyond at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1872, and the mother died on the 16th of March, 1900. They were married in Madison county, New York, January 27, 1829, and became the parents of ten children, the five now living being: Melissa, Sallie, Kaziah, Sylvanus and Lucy. The family left their New York home in 1837, and with horse teams started on the overland journey to Indiana, but in Michigan they traded their horses for oxen, and thus proceeded on their way to Marshall county, where Mr. Brown entered eighty acres of government land. The first home of the family was a little log cabin which he had built in the wilderness, their most frequent visitors in those early days being the Indians and wild animals. He owned at one time two hundred and forty acres of land and was prominent in the public life of his community, serving as a justice of the peace and as a school director for many years, and was a member of the Church of God. He was a Whig politically. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Railsback, namely: Simon B., who married Alice Hoover; Diantha, the wife of William M. Bryan; Melissa J., the wife of Thomas O. Taber; Nancy M., who became the wife of William Cuffle and died at the age of twenty-two years; John W., and Lucy E. Mr. and Mrs. Railsback also have fifteen grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

JOHN W. LELAND, one of the most highly esteemed of Marshall county's early pioneers, was born in what was then the territory of Michigan, October 27, 1835, a son of Moses and Bretanna (Wells)

Leland, the former of whom was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont, May 2, 1795, and the latter in Oneida county, New York, April 12, 1803. They came to Marshall county, Indiana, during an early epoch in its history and spent the remainder of their lives here, the father dying on the 17th of January, 1860, and the mother May 12, 1879. They were married in Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, May 2, 1823, and nine children were born to them, four sons and five daughters, and the five now living are: Margaret E., the widow of Francis G. Davis and a resident of Jackson county, Wisconsin; Miriam, the widow of George W. Marsh and living in Argos, Indiana; John W., the subject of this review; Moses R., who married Emma Unger and is living in Fitzgerald, Georgia; and Asa M., who married Wealthy E. Martin and is residing in California. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, Moses serving in the Seventeenth Regiment of Indiana Mounted Infantry; Aaron as a member of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and he was promoted to the rank of field major; and Asa as a member of Company K, Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. He was sergeant of his company.

Moses Leland, the father, was a highly educated man of his day, having first studied under the preceptorship of his uncle, Aaron Leland, who later became a judge and the lieutenant governor of Vermont, and he was also a Baptist minister. Moses Leland later attended Chester Academy at Chester, Massachusetts, and was also a student in a school in Boston. He was the son of a farmer, and his boyhood days were spent among the Green mountains of Vermont, but in 1822 he left his native state and located in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he became a licensed minister of the Baptist church and also taught school and a singing school. Leaving the Empire state in 1834 with his wife and children he started for Indiana with ox teams, and on reaching what is now Monroe county, Michigan, they spent two years there, and while there their son John was born to them. At the close of that period the westward march was resumed, and they reached Laporte county, Indiana, in 1836, driving three yoke of oxen, and after tarrying there a short time they continued on to Marshall county and established their home in what is now known as Green township. Mr. Leland became a very prominent factor in the early history of the county and was a member and the clerk of the board which organized Green township. They were charter members of the Jordan Baptist church, and to Mr. Leland belonged the honor of being the first ordained minister of this the first Baptist church in Marshall county. In political matters he first affiliated with the Whig party and later became a prominent Abolitionist.

John W. Leland, a son of one of Marshall county's most honored pioneers, accompanied his parents on their journey hither when a babe of one year, his first summer being spent in Laporte county, and with them he then journeyed to Marshall county. Their first home here was a little log cabin which the father had erected on his wooded farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and there the little son attained to manhood's estate and later on with his sisters became the owner of the old homestead. After a time Mr. Leland purchased one hundred acres of land, and he continued to farm in Green township until 1906, when

failing health caused him to lay aside the active duties of life, and he removed to Argos, his son assuming charge of the farm. For eight years he was a justice of the peace, and during that time he married over forty couples. During Mr. Leland's journey down the pathway of life he has passed many yearly milestones, and each birthday has been filled with sunshine until on the 27th of October, 1907, he witnessed his first stormy anniversary of his birth. For many years he has been a prominent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont.

On the 2d of September, 1860, Mr. Leland was united in marriage with Marietta Lawson. She was born in Union township, Marshall county, Indiana, May 3, 1843, a daughter of Noah and Nancy (Thompson) Lawson, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Rush county, Indiana. Both died in early life, when Marietta was about two years of age, and they left two children, a son and daughter, the former being Charles A. The father followed the carpenter's trade, and his political affiliations were with the Whigs. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Leland: Mark, Eva, Charles, Noah, Alice, Elsie, John, Jessie, Lawson and George. The first born, Mark, died at the age of six years, Charles died when twenty years of age, and Elsie and Alice are also deceased.

Leonard Bock, one of the leading business men of Argos, identified with its milling interests, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 14, 1835, a son of John and Elizabeth (Flath) Bock, both natives of that community in the fatherland. The father, who was a wagon maker, also owned a farm and did milling. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Bock were the parents of five children: Frederick, deceased; Adam, a resident of Murphysboro, Louisiana; Leonard, whose name introduces this review; George, who yet maintains his home in Germany; and Jacob, living in Mishawaka, Indiana.

Leonard Bock was reared in the town of his nativity, Oberkincig, where he also received a fair German education, and between the age of fourteen and fifteen years he was placed out to learn the trade of a baker, and after the completion of his apprenticeship he continued the trade for about three years, in the meantime learning the milling business. In order to evade the military law of Germany he emigrated to America in the year of 1853, leaving his native land in the month of June, and thirty-three days were spent on the ocean in a sailing ship. Arriving on American shores he proceeded at once to Dunkirk, New York, but after following his trade there for a short time he went to Buffalo, that state, and during his residence there of five years he learned carriage trimming. In 1856 he trimmed the coach which received the second premium at the New York State Fair. From Buffalo Mr. Bock went to Niagara Falls, Canada, but in the fall of 1858 returned to Buffalo to become the proprietor of a market; from the spring of 1859 until the spring of 1860 was employed as a carriage trimmer in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and in February of 1860 he removed to South Bend and became an employe of the Studebaker Brothers, with whom he remained

for eight years and four months. It was at the close of this period, in 1868, that he came to Argos, Indiana, and on the 4th of May of the same year he purchased a half interest in the Huff & Hensel mill, purchasing Mr. Huff's interest, and in 1882 he came into possession of the remaining half of the business and continued as its sole proprietor until his son became interested in the business. In 1907 Mr. Bock spent about two months in travel through the west, visiting his son, Dr. Charles Bock, who is located in Los Angeles, California. Throughout the period of his residence in Argos Mr. Bock has taken an active interest in its welfare and improvement, and for seven years he served as a member of the town board, while for nine years he was a member of its school board.

On the 3d of November, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hensel, who was born in Marshall county, Indiana, in 1838, and her death occurred here on the 19th of September, 1904. She was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Lauderman) Hensel, both of whom were born in the Rhine province of Bavaria, Germany, and of their six children, three sons and three daughters, all are now deceased. The parents came to Indiana in the early '30s and established their home near Bremen in Marshall county, where the father first entered forty acres of wild timber land and erected him a little log cabin home. In time he succeeded in clearing his land, and on this homestead he spent the remainder of his life and died in the faith of the Lutheran church. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bock four are now living: John A., Dr. Charles, Fred. and Erdine. The daughter is the wife of M. H. Ormsby. Mr. Bock is a member of the Christian church, and also has membership relations with Argos Lodge No. 399, A. F. and A. M., of which he is a past master. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

R. C. O'Blenis, a well known lawyer of Marshall county, public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the material welfare of his community, is numbered among the native sons of the county, born in Green township on the 22d of April, 1861. His parents, Abel and Mrs. Eliza (Shakes) (Worrell) O'Blenis, were born in Indiana and were the parents of four children: Jacob M., R. C., Eva, the wife of Charles Tilden and Emma May, the wife of George G. Mill. The father followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation and at the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to his country's cause, entering the Twentieth Regular Indiana Volunteers. He was captured by the rebel ship Fanny off Cape Hatteras and incarcerated in Andersonville prison, there remaining until his exchange and his re-enlistment in the Eighty-seventh Regulars with the rank of a lieutenant. His re-enlistment occurred soon after the battle of Chickamauga, and he served as a brave and valiant soldier until the close of the war.

When R. C. O'Blenis was fifteen years of age his father died, and he then began work on a farm for ten dollars a month. After working three months or more here he walked two hundred miles into Illinois, where he resumed his former occupation of farming by the month, but after a time returned to Marshall county on foot and began working for

the farmers during the summer months, while in the winter months he attended school and worked for his board. He later became numbered among the educators of Green and Walnut townships, also teaching in the schools of Argos, and here he was later appointed the deputy prosecuting attorney by the Hon. Charles P. Drummond. After remaining the incumbent of this office for four years, Mr. O'Blenis resumed his educational work and taught for two years. In 1891 he began the practice of law, and is now numbered among the leading representatives of the calling in Marshall county.

Mr. O'Blenis married Addie Robey on the 26th of December, 1886. She was born in Howard county, Indiana, May 17, 1865, a daughter of James and Jane (Davis) Robey, both of whom also claimed Indiana as the commonwealth of their nativity. Two children were born to them, Laura and Addie, but the elder is deceased. Mr. O'Blenis holds membership relations with many of the fraternal orders, including Lodge No. 399, A. F. & A. M.; Warsaw Lodge No. 802, B. P. O. E.; Argos Lodge No. 212, K. of P., and in this order he has held all of the offices and has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

THOMAS O. TABER. The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Marshall county and this part of the state Mr. Taber is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was varied in its activity, honorable in its purposes and far reaching and beneficial in its effects, and when he was called to the home beyond his fellow-townsmen mourned the loss of one whom they had come to esteem and honor by reason of his sterling manhood.

Mr. Taber was a native of Center township, Marshall county, born November 25, 1856. His life span covered a half century, his death occurring December 26, 1906. His paternal grandfather was Samuel D. Taber, one of the first settlers of Marshall county. He came here from New York when this was a wilderness and he died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1826. He was of English parentage and was a man of many excellent traits of character. By occupation he was a farmer and was recognized as one of the leading pioneers of the early days, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the development and upbuilding of the county. He belonged to the Church of God and his political views were in harmony with the principles of the Whig party. The parents of Thomas O. Taber were Cyrus and Rachel (Plake) Taber, the former born in Center township, this county, June 26, 1833, and the latter near Connersville, Indiana, February 10, 1837. They were married November 15, 1853, the wedding ceremony being performed by Mack Smith at Smith's Tavern, where the town of Argos now stands. The death of Cyrus Taber occurred December 26, 1877, and his widow, who is yet living, afterward married Jonas Miller. She was the daughter of John and Nancy Plake, early settlers and highly respected citizens of Marshall county. Cyrus Taber was the first white male child born in this county

and was widely known throughout this part of the state as Judge Taber. He contributed in large and substantial measure to the early development and progress of the locality in which he lived and furthered many progressive measures for the public good. He opened up the Michigan road and at one time was an extensive land owner here. He held membership in the Church of God and gave his political allegiance to the Whig party. Unto him and his wife were born six children, five sons and a daughter, but only one is now living, John H.

Thomas O. Taber acquired his education in the Jordan school, in the Plymouth high school and in the schools of Valparaiso, Indiana. When sixteen years of age he became teacher of the Shoemaker school and taught in all for about two and a half years. It was subsequent to this time that he attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and later he went to Plymouth, where he worked for Barnhill & Taber, merchants, in whose employ he remained for some time. He afterward engaged in farming for about two and a half years and in 1883 again went to Plymouth, where he purchased a half interest in E. K. Barnhill's mercantile store. Some time later he bought out his partner and continued the business alone until 1884, when he sold his store. He then spent six years upon the road in the cigar business and during that time he and his father-in-law, William Railsback, established a banking house at Argos, in 1885, under the firm name of Railsback & Taber, bankers. In 1890 they organized the State Exchange Bank of Argos, of which Mr. Taber was the cashier until 1902. In 1888 they also opened a banking business at Mentone under the firm name of Railsback & Taber, which institution became known later as the Citizens' Bank, and was conducted by J. H. and T. O. Taber under the style of Taber Brothers. T. O. Taber also organized a bank at Silver Lake called the Commercial Bank, which was owned by Taber Brothers & Cavender, John C. Cavender being in charge of the business. T. O. Taber likewise organized a bank at Markle, Huntington county, Indiana, in connection with C. D. Chapman, who was in active charge, this institution being conducted under the style of the Farmers' & Traders' Bank, with Mr. Taber as president. In May, 1893, the Columbian National Bank of Chicago failed. It was the exchange house for the four banks which Mr. Taber had organized, and its failure brought on trying times for Mr. Taber, but his characteristic good management and conservative methods enabled him to continue his banking interests in all of these four institutions undisturbed. In 1902 he organized at Marion, Indiana, the Grant Trust & Savings Company, with Harry A. Ford, his son-in-law, as treasurer, while Mr. Taber became secretary. They began business on the 26th of May, 1902, the company being capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and the phenomenal success of the business is indicated by the fact that there is today a capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1904 Mr. Taber returned to Argos on account of poor health. At the time of his demise he was president of the State Exchange Bank and had extensive financial interests. He was one of the most successful men of this part of the state, owing not to any fortunate or adventitious circumstances, but to his keen insight, his ready discern-

ment concerning business conditions and his recognition of possibilities for successful accomplishment.

On the 18th of October, 1877, Mr. Taber was married to Miss Melissa Jane Railsback, who was born in Walnut township, this county, March 7, 1858, a daughter of William and Melissa (Brown) Railsback, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taber were born ten children, of whom seven are yet living: Stella, the wife of Harry A. Ford; Earl R., who attended the Oberlin (Ohio) College and was graduated from the Indiana State University in the class of 1905 and is at present cashier of the State Exchange Bank at Argos; Charles C.; Gladys; Jessie; Glenna, and William P.

Mr. Taber was a member of the Knights of Pythias and was treasurer of the lodge. From his boyhood days he was a member of the Church of God and loyal to its teachings and precepts. In politics he was a stanch Republican and in matters of citizenship was ever progressive, alert and enterprising. In no sense a man in public life, he nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the communities in which he lived: In business life as a financier, in social circles by reason of a charming personality, in matters of citizenship by reason of his loyalty to the public welfare. In all of his business life he displayed an aptitude for successful management and maintained a reputation for probity and commercial integrity that was above question.

Andrew J. Thomas. One of the well improved farms of Walnut township is the property of Andrew J. Thomas, whose labors have wrought a marked transformation in its appearance. In all of his work he is practical, methodical and progressive, and his labors are bringing to him a gratifying and well merited success. He was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, November 27, 1850, his parents being E. P. and Margaret Ann (McConnell) Thomas. The father was born in South Carolina, September 23, 1823, and died in 1905 at the age of eighty-two years, while the mother, whose birth occurred in Elkhart county, Indiana, died in 1864 at the age of thirty-four years. The father carried on farming in Elkhart county until 1854, after which he spent two years in Iowa. He then returned to Elkhart county and in the midst of the green woods built a log cabin and cleared his land, continuing its cultivation until his removal to Kosciusko county, Indiana. He was one of the worthy and valued pioneer settlers of this state, aiding in reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization and in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present development and progress of the localities in which he made his home. He was a consistent member of the Christian church and in politics was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was married in Elkhart county, Indiana, to Miss Margaret Ann McConnell and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Andrew J.; Sarah J., the wife of Henry Roberts; James F., who married Mary Busby; John S., who married Matilda Hepler; William, who died at the age of eleven years; Catherine, the wife of E. Anglin; and Albert P., who wedded Etta Boggs. After the death of his first wife Mr. Thomas married Zilpha Ramsey, and unto them were born nine children, of whom seven

are yet living: Elizabeth, Henry, Ellen, Luretta, Lillie, Wesley and Ernest.

In taking up the personal history of Andrew J. Thomas we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Walnut township. He lived with his parents until fourteen years of age, when he came to Marshall county to make his home with his uncle, Solomon Pearman, with whom he resided until he attained his majority. He then started out upon an independent business career, renting a farm from his uncle for three years, during which time his unremitting industry and careful expenditure brought him the capital that enabled him to purchase land in Green township, where he carried on farming for six years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property and bought the farm upon which he now lives in Walnut township. It has since been his place of residence, and in 1897 he rebuilt the house, making it a modern and attractive home. In 1902 he rebuilt the barn and now has substantial improvements upon the place. His fields are well tilled and in addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he breeds fine horses and graded cattle and hogs, his live stock interests proving to him a profitable source of income.

Mr. Thomas was married on the 1st of May, 1873, to Miss Emily Jordan, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 15, 1849, a daughter of Benoni and Julia Ann (Boggs) Jordan, both of whom were natives of Wayne county, the former born November 28, 1815, and the latter November 12, 1818. The father spent his boyhood days with his parents in the county of his nativity and was there married. Five children were born in Wayne county ere the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan to Marshall county in 1849. They drove across the country with teams and settled in Center township, Mr. Jordan purchasing timber land. There was a log cabin on his farm which the Indians had built and this the family occupied for about two years, when he erected a more commodious frame residence. He was one of the pioneers of the locality and did his share in clearing away the timber and preparing the soil for the plow. Only one acre had been cleared when he purchased his farm and as the years passed he prospered and added to his original holdings until he was the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of land. He was one of the prominent men here, being recognized as an influential citizen of the community. He greatly enjoyed hunting wild game, which was very plentiful at that time, including deer, turkeys and prairie chickens, and his skill with the rifle enabled him to keep a plentiful supply of game for the table. Both he and his wife were earnest and persistent Christian people, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and his political allegiance was given to the Whig party. The death of Mr. Jordan occurred August 9, 1891, and the mother, who is still living, now makes her home with her children. Unto them were born thirteen children, of whom nine are yet living: John, who married Elizabeth Roberts; Jane, the wife of Franklin Mohn; Susan, the wife of Jefferson Worthington; Mrs. Thomas; Minerva, the wife of F. Worthington; Wiley, who married Lydia Yerick; Samuel, who married Alice Gunder; Rufus; and Olive, the wife of Sherman Orr.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas has been blessed with four

children: Cora E., Herman J., Charles A. and Julia A. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are much interested in its work and growth. His political views are in harmony with the principles of Democracy, and his fellow-townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, kept him in the office of township assessor for five years through the exercise of their franchise. Mr. Thomas is a member of Tent No. 263 of the Knights of the Maccabees. From the age of fourteen years he has lived in this county, covering a period of more than four decades, and has witnessed much of its growth and development. He can well remember a time when its prairies were largely covered with the native forest growth and the county gave little evidence of the improvement and progress which it today enjoys. As the years have gone by he has shared in the agricultural development of the county and through his enterprising labors has attained success.

WILLIAM T. YOUNG has for twenty years owned the farm upon which he now resides, but the tract that came into his possession bore little resemblance to the splendidly developed place which today returns to him a very gratifying income in reward for his care and labor. The farm is now equipped with excellent modern improvements and everything about the place indicates his careful and progressive spirit.

Mr. Young is one of Marshall county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Tippecanoe township, April 6, 1853, his parents being John W. and Mary (Stonner) Young, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. They were married, however, in Marion county, Indiana, and became the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living, namely: William T.; John; Alice, the wife of George W. Beltz, living in Walnut township; Benjamin N.; Anna; and James R. It was in the year 1851 that John W. Young came to Marshall county, settling in Tippecanoe township, where he made his home until called to his final rest. He first built a log cabin and in that primitive dwelling all of his children were born except two. His farm comprised one hundred and forty acres of land, which he cleared and developed, and later he built a fine home, where he spent his remaining days. He was one of the prominent men of Tippecanoe township, active and reliable in business and progressive in citizenship. His life, ever upright and honorable, was in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he also exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft, for he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Bourbon. In politics he was a Democrat.

In his boyhood days William T. Young experienced all the hardships and privations that fall to the lot of the pioneer settler, being reared amid the wild scenes and environments of frontier life. As a boy he assisted his father in cutting away the wilderness and as opportunity offered he attended school, walking two and a half miles to the nearest schoolhouse. His father gave him his time when he was eighteen years of age and he then worked out by the month at clearing land. When he had saved some capital from his earnings he bought a team of horses and began the cultivation of rented land, thus carrying on general farming until the fall of 1888, when he purchased the farm upon which he now

resides. There was a log house upon the land and it remained his residence until 1899, when he built the modern farm house that he now occupies. In 1896 he put up a fine bank barn and all of the improvements upon the place are monuments to his enterprise and thrift, for the farm was largely undeveloped when it came into his possession and nearly the entire tract was covered with timber. His fields are now well tilled and he also raises graded stock.

On the 14th of February, 1875, Mr. Young was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Borton, who was born in Walnut township, this county, June 5, 1856, a daughter of Albert and Minerva (Johnson) Borton. Her father, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, April 9, 1824, died April 14, 1886. He was first married in Ohio to Miss Levina Wood and by that union has one son, Alonzo. He afterward came to Indiana, making the journey with a horse team in 1853, and settled in Tippecanoe township, Marshall county. A school teacher by profession, he followed that work throughout the greater part of his life and taught three generations. He owned a farm in Bourbon township, upon which he spent his last days, and in the community where he lived he was one of the prominent and influential men. It was after his removal to Marshall county that he was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Minerva Johnson, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, June 30, 1834. The wedding was celebrated in Walnut township and Mrs. Borton died August 14, 1876. In their family were five children: Mrs. Young, Luther H., Lillie M., Lura E. and Edith B. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Borton was a Republican in his political views following the organization of the party, prior to which time he had voted with the Whig party.

Mr. and Mrs. Young have become the parents of six children: Franklin T., who is living in Montana; Charles L., who married Flora Trump; Willie E., who died in infancy; Anna May; Wilma Alice; and Lura E. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Young is a Democrat in his political views. He has always lived a life of activity and of uprightness and has been just and true in his relations to his fellowmen, never having a law suit in his life, nor was he ever sued by anyone. He has displayed tireless energy and reliability in business and in many respects his life record is well worthy of emulation.

Isaiah Hess. The name of Isaiah Hess is recorded among those who bravely fought for their country during the Civil war. He enlisted for service on the 19th of July, 1862, entering Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, at Goshen, Indiana. He was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, from whence he went to Louisville, Kentucky, then to Bowling Green and back to Louisville, on to Sheppardsville, from whence he was ordered to Perrysville and was held in reserve during the battle at that place. He was also in the Atlanta campaign, in the battles of Crab Orchard, Gallatin, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and at Jonesboro he was wounded and was subsequently given a furlough. Rejoining his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, he went with his command, under the leadership of General

Sherman, to Rolla, North Carolina, thence to Richmond, Virginia, and on to Washington, D. C., to participate in the Grand Review. From there he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and received his final discharge June 15, 1865, for the war had closed and his country no longer needed the services of her brave boys in blue. After his return from the front Mr. Hess followed agricultural pursuits until 1899 in Walnut township, Marshall county, and since then has had charge of a rural free delivery mail route.

Mr. Hess was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, October 30, 1842, a son of Elias and Lucinda (Wright) Hess, the former of whom was born in Franklin county, Ohio, March 12, 1812, and died October 19, 1894, aged eighty-two years seven months and nine days; the latter was born in Stark county of that state, and died July 4, 1880, aged sixty-three years five months and twenty-four days. The father came to Walnut township, Marshall county, Indiana, in 1868, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, of which he cleared about one hundred and ten acres and made many improvements thereon. He later sold that farm and bought two hundred and ninety-six acres in Greene township, the year of the purchase being 1888, and in the following year he removed to near Springfield, Missouri, there spending the remainder of his life and dying in his eighty-third year. Mrs. Hess died in Marshall county. They were married in this county, and of their fourteen children nine are now living: Belinda, Levi, Isaiah, Jasper N., Enoch W., Susannah (the wife of Dr. Sutton), Erastus, Lewis J. and Henry. The brother, Ezra, was also a soldier during the Civil war, serving in the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, and he lost his life near Winchester, on Sand Mountain, Tennessee, being but twenty-eight years of age at the time of his death. The son Levi served four years as a member of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was made the captain of his company. Mr. Hess, the father, was a second time married, wedding in 1889 Mrs. Delia Tatem, nee Beckmer, and it was in the year following his second marriage that he removed to Missouri. He was a member of the Baptist church in an early day, but died as a member of the Christian church, and his political affiliations were first with the Democratic party, later with the Whigs, and at the time of his death he was identified with the Republican party.

The early life of Isaiah Hess was spent with his father on the farm, remaining under the parental roof until his departure for the seat of war. On the 16th of August, 1867, he wedded Sarah A. Beckner, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Studebaker) Beckner, both of whom were born in the state of Ohio. The following children were born of this union: Lorena M., the wife of James Herrin; Loresta L., who died at the age of two and a half years; Evaline, the wife of Frank Pickerl, the postmaster of Argos; Albert F., who married Lue Stevenson; Elias B., who was in the war with Cuba in the Forty-ninth Iowa Regiment, and who married Ida Anglan; Lura L., the wife of Ora McClure; one who died in infancy; and Frank P. The first wife, Sarah A., died August 1, 1897, and Mr. Hess has been a second time married, wedding Mrs. Esther Callon, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Mar-

garet Cox. Mr. Hess is a member of the Christian church and also has membership relations with Lafayette Gordon Post, No. 132. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a stanch advocate of its principles.

Frank P. Boggs, one of the prominent and well known business men of Marshall county, and also a representative of one of its earliest pioneer families, was born in its township of Center September 26, 1851, a son of Lewis and Sarah (Devault) Boggs, both natives of Ohio, the father born on the 16th of July, 1816, and the mother on the 29th of May, 1820. They were married in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and later cast their lot with the early pioneers of Marshall county, Indiana, coming here as early as 1838 and purchasing a farm in the then wilderness of Center township. Mr. Boggs owned one of the largest farms in the county and was one of the first in his community to breed Poland China hogs. He was a member of the Church of God and was a Jefferson Democrat in his political affiliations. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boggs were born eight children: James T., Thomas J., Sarah Jane, Francis M. (who died when sixteen years of age, December 3, 1861), Frank P., Lewis B., Joseph W. and Axie L.

When twenty-one years of age Frank P. Boggs engaged in farming for himself on the old homestead, but in 1891 he left the farm and came to Argos to embark in the grain business, but three or four years later he returned to his agricultural pursuits, still maintaining his home in Argos. He is a progressive and energetic farmer, keeping pace with all the modern methods and improvements in farming, and on his farm of two hundred and twenty acres he is extensively engaged in the breeding of hogs, cattle and sheep. His political affiliations are with the Democracy, which he has represented in many of the town offices, and he is a member of the Church of God.

On the 6th of March, 1879, Mr. Boggs married Martha E. Busby, who was born in Center township, Marshall county, Indiana, December 14, 1859, the daughter of Benjamin and Rachel E. (Wood) Busby, both of whom claimed Ohio as the commonwealth of their nativity. The father, who was born June 3, 1835, is yet a resident of Walnut township, but the wife and mother has long since passed away, dying September 29, 1887. She was born on the 26th of August, 1821. From their native state of Ohio they journeyed to Wisconsin in 1854, spending one year there, and then came to Marshall county, Indiana. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Boggs has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Ella, the wife of Eugene DeMont.

James H. Kizer, M. D. During many years Dr. James H. Kizer has been a member of the medical profession in Marshall county, and his residence here dates from the year of 1860. His alma mater is the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated with the class of 1887, and in his practice he has made a specialty of the curing of cancers. In this special branch he has achieved a commendable success.

Dr. Kizer was born in Wayne county, Ohio, near Wooster, March 2,

1844, and is of German descent, for his paternal grandfather, Peter Kizer, Sr., was born in the fatherland, but coming to this country he was married in Pennsylvania, and his death occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, where he had taken up his abode in a very early day. His life's activities were devoted to the tilling of the soil. His son also bore the name of Peter and was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Wayne county, Ohio, and was there married to Cassie Anders, who was born in Virginia. Her father, John Anders, was also a native of the Old Dominion state, but was a member of a German family. In 1852, when his son James was a little lad of eight years, Peter Kizer, Jr., journeyed to St. Joseph county, Indiana, establishing his home on the north side of the river near South Bend, where he followed agricultural pursuits, although he was by trade a carpenter. In November, 1860, he left St. Joseph county and sought a home in Center township of Marshall county, his death here occurring when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, long surviving his wife, who had passed away at the age of fifty. She was a member of the German Baptist church, and both were loved and honored in the community where they so long lived and labored. Mr. Kizer was a Methodist in his religious belief, and politically was a Democrat. In their family were the following children: John, who served in the Civil war as a member of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Company K; David, who served in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers; James H., the subject of this review; Delilah; Ethan Allen, a resident of Texas; Milton, who served his country as a member of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Company K; and Jacob, who was drafted as a soldier but was rejected. Dr. Kizer was also numbered among the boys in blue of the Civil war, joining in February, 1865, Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, his lieutenant being D. A. White and his colonel Joshua Healy. From Indianapolis, Indiana, they were ordered to Tennessee, and in September, 1865, at Nashville, Dr. Kizer was discharged from the service and returned home. He later began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Bowers, of Plymouth, and subsequently removing to Fulton county, Indiana, he practiced his profession there from 1881 to 1884. In 1887, as above stated, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, and then returning to Indiana he located in Walnut, Marshall county, from whence he removed to Inwood, and since 1907 he has been numbered among the medical practitioners of Tippecanoe.

The marriage of Dr. Kizer was celebrated in Berrien county, Michigan, September 7, 1862, Filinda Harris becoming his wife. She was born in Holmes county, Ohio, to Barton and Lydia Harris, both now deceased, the father dying in Ohio and the mother in Marshall county, whither she had removed in 1852. Dr. and Mrs. Kizer have two sons—Jasper N., a lumber salesman of Menomonee, Wisconsin, and Martin R., a farmer near Talma, Indiana. Their only daughter, Nora L. Holmes, died in Inwood at the age of twenty years. The grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Kizer, Dean Kizer, is principal of the Center high school of Fulton county, Indiana, and is a young man of ability as an educator and orator. He is now a student at Bloomington, Indiana, in the State University.

Dr. Kizer affiliates with the Democratic party and during his residence in Bigfoot, Indiana, he served as its postmaster during Garfield's administration, was also for four years the postmaster of Inwood under Cleveland, has been three times elected the coroner of Marshall county, and has served as a delegate to many of the conventions of his party. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, for when but a small boy in his 'teens he ran away from home and has ever since depended upon his own resources. He has achieved success in his chosen calling, but the high position he now enjoys is the result of painstaking and persistent labor. Mrs. Kizer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James B. Severns. On the roster of the public officials of Marshall county is recorded the name of James B. Severns, who in 1906 was the choice of the Democratic party for the office of county commissioner. He assumed the duties of the position in January, 1907, and his career has been marked by signal usefulness to his constituents. For forty-five years he has been identified with the interests of Marshall county, but he is a native son of Wabash county, Indiana, born April 3, 1857. His father, Isaac Severns, was of Scotch descent but a native of Coshocton county, Ohio. He was twice married, and by his first wife, a Miss Butler, he had three children, of whom two of the sons served as soldiers in the Civil war. Mary Ellen Woods, whose parents were numbered among the early pioneers of Wabash county, Indiana, but were formerly from Coshocton county, Ohio, subsequently became his wife, and in 1863 they journeyed to Tippecanoe township, Marshall county, where the father spent the remainder of his life and died at the age of fifty years. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. Mrs. Severns has reached the age of seventy-seven years, and is loved and revered in the community in which she has so long made her home. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Severns are: James B., the subject of this review; Nancy, wife of Benjamin Bowman of Fulton county; Amos, a resident of Fulton county, Indiana; Vina Martin; and Walter, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska.

When a little lad of six years James B. Severns accompanied his parents on their removal to Marshall county, Indiana, and thus throughout nearly his entire life he has been identified with its interests, prominent in both its business and political relations. The early years of his life were spent with his father on the farm, and when he had reached the age of twenty-two he married Rosetta Blue, born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, to Simeon and Priscilla (Vories) Blue, prominent early residents of Kosciusko county. The mother's death occurred at the age of thirty-eight years, but the father reached the age of seventy-eight ere he was called to the home beyond, his death occurring in Harrison township, Kosciusko county. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Severns—Howard I., Bertha and Stewart. Howard I. received his diploma from the common schools and then took a course in the Tippecanoe high school. He married Miss Eva Van Tries, and they have one little son, Kenneth. The family resides in the township of Tippe-

canoe, where he is an agriculturist. Bertha also received her diploma from the common schools and is the wife of Clyde Morarity, an agriculturist of Tippecanoe township. They have three sons—Wendell, Floyd and Orlando. Stewart received a common school diploma and also took two terms in high school. He married Miss Grace Sellers and resides in the township of Tippecanoe. Mrs. Rosetta Blue Severns died at the age of forty-one years, and on the 19th of December, 1901, Mr. Severns wedded Mrs. Eva (Zehner) Clevenger, the widow of Nelson Clevenger, by whom she had two children—Lawrence E. and Pearl. Lawrence is a graduate of the common schools and the township high school and resides in Plymouth, Indiana, where he is engaged with a real estate firm. Pearl graduated in the common schools and began a high school training at the Tippecanoe high school. By her second marriage Mrs. Severns has become the mother of a little son, Raymond, now three years of age.

The homestead farm of Mr. and Mrs. Severns, known as "Sunny Banks," consists of two hundred and sixteen acres in Tippecanoe township, adjoining the village of Tippecanoe. This pretty estate was brought from almost a wilderness and much credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Severns for what they have done and are doing to make their beautiful home an ornament as well as a rich and productive estate. Mr. Severns is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, which he has represented as a delegate in many of its conventions, and when elected to his present position he received a majority of five hundred and one votes.

Charles F. Cooper. For twenty years Charles F. Cooper was identified with the educational interests of Marshall county, and he is also a representative of the county's earliest and best known families. His paternal grandfather, Jeremiah Cooper, was of Irish descent, and his death occurred when his son Solomon was but four years of age, leaving his widow, nee Bridget Rafferty, of Irish parentage, with five children. Solomon Cooper, one of their sons, was born near Doylestown, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and in 1846 he served his country as a soldier in the Mexican war. In 1849, during the ever memorable emigration to the gold fields of California, he came to Marshall county, Indiana, in company with Joseph Hall, the pioneer miller of Tippecanoe river and the best known of the old pioneers of the Tippecanoe valley. When he had reached the age of twenty-six Solomon Cooper married, in Tippecanoe township, Elizabeth McWhorter, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, near Metamora, and she is now living in the village of Tippecanoe, aged seventy-six years. During his life in Marshall county Solomon Cooper farmed five different farms and achieved success in his chosen calling of agriculture. His death occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-one years. He was both a Whig and a Republican in his political affiliations, a strong Lincoln man, and although not a church member he was a fine Bible student. At his death he left seven children: John H., a farmer and formerly a teacher of Tippecanoe township; Charles F., of this review; Hugh M., in the telephone business in Argos; Cora B., the wife of Orville Smith, agent for the Nickel Plate railroad in Argos; William L., who resides with his mother in Tippe-

canoe; Pleasant, a railroad agent in Hammond, Indiana; and Winnie, wife of William Crane, of Tippecanoe township. Three children are also deceased, two having died in infancy, and one, Ulysses G., at the age of fifteen years.

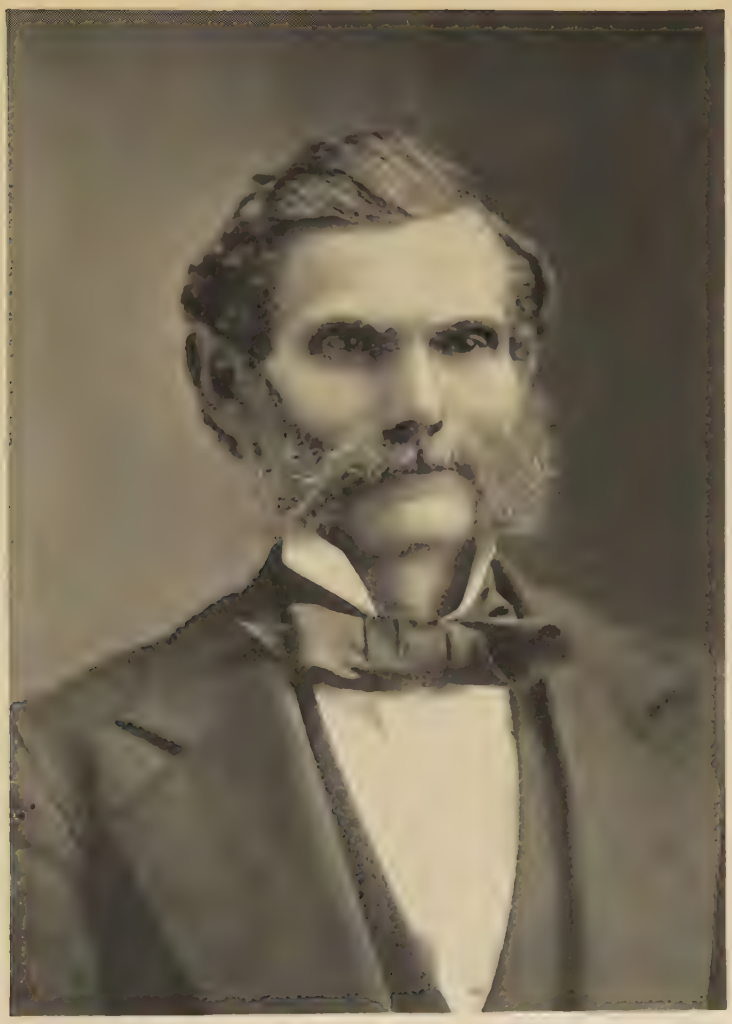
Charles F. Cooper was born in one of the old-time log cabins of Marshall county, about one hundred rods east of where he now lives, September 25, 1856, and his educational training was received in the district schools of the neighborhood, by study at home and by attendance at the old Methodist college of Ft. Wayne. At the age of twenty we find him teaching a country school, and he continued his educational labors in Marshall county for twenty years, and to his credit let it be said that many of his pupils have in the meantime gone forth to battle for themselves and have achieved success in the business world. On leaving the school room Mr. Cooper turned his attention to farming pursuits, and he is now the owner of the old homestead of his father, a beautiful estate of sixty-four acres and known as Fairview.

On the 4th of September, 1881, Mr. Cooper married Marian Ellen Tea, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton, to Samuel B. and Rebecca (Hoppes) Tea, prominent early settlers of Marshall county, Indiana, but now residents of Wisconsin. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, namely: Loreva, formerly identified with the educational interests of this county, but now the business manager and bookkeeper for a large business house in Indianapolis, Indiana; Opal E., Mabel E., Charles N. and Arthur S. As a Republican Mr. Cooper has been an active worker in the public affairs of his community, and many times has served as a delegate to his party's conventions, while at one time he served as a justice of the peace, this having been when the office was similar to that of a judge of the present time. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is now serving as one of his church officers.

C. A. Reeve. The name of C. A. Reeve is known throughout Marshall and adjoining counties from his long connection with the telephone interests of that section. He has been a lifelong resident of Marshall county, having been born in Plymouth December 25, 1855. He is a son of C. H. Reeve, who was born in New York and came in an early day to Laporte county, Indiana, with his parents.

Mr. Reeve was reared in Plymouth and there received his education. In 1882 he began his business career as manager for the local Bell Telephone Company and in 1885 became a half-owner in the newly organized Home Telephone Company, which began with a very small list of subscribers and one operator. In ten years after its organization Mr. Reeve became sole proprietor of the exchange, with a subscription list of five hundred and requiring seven operators to serve the interests of the rapidly growing concern. The service covered all of Marshall county, with trunk lines to adjoining counties. On August 1, 1907, Mr. Reeve sold out his entire interests and became president of the Marshall County Trust & Savings Company, of which he was one of the promoters and which opened for business December 16, 1907.

He was, on November 16, 1887, united in marriage to Miss Mary F.



E. H. Reeve

Burroughs, of Indiana, and one child was born to them, a son, Charles Burroughs. Mr. Reeve spent his early days on the farm and has throughout his business career exemplified the principles of thrift and honesty in all his dealings.

ALFRED A. HUFF, a representative business man of Marshall county, has contributed in substantial measure to the commercial prosperity of Argos by the establishment and successful conduct of several enterprises. He readily recognizes and utilizes opportunities which others pass by heedlessly and to this characteristic is largely attributable the prosperity that he now enjoys. A native of Indiana, he was born in St. Joseph county August 29, 1866, his parents being Charles and Barbara (Friend) Huff. The father, who was one of the most progressive agriculturists of the county and a man whom to know was to respect and honor, was born in Germany April 3, 1829, and died on the 5th of October, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years. In his youth he came to America with his parents, Phillip and Catherine Huff, being then only about six years of age. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel which eventually dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. The family home was established in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where they remained until 1845, when they came to Marshall county, Indiana, settling in German township. There were fourteen children in the family, all of whom are now deceased.

Charles Huff was a youth of sixteen years at the time of the removal of the family to Marshall county. His educational advantages in youth were very limited, but he possessed an observing eye and retentive memory and he acquired by experience a knowledge of the world and of business that served him well in lieu of an education. After his marriage he spent two years in South Bend, Indiana. For a time he operated a sawmill near Bremen and subsequently removed to Missouri, where he entered government land, making his home in that state for some time. Later he returned to Marshall county and settled in Walnut township, where he was engaged in the operation of a sawmill for a number of years. He next purchased land, securing a tract upon which the old home stands today, and in 1885 he built the fine brick residence which continued to be his home until he was called to his final rest. He lived a life of untiring energy and what he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. In public enterprises he was regarded as a leader and co-operated largely in advancing measures for the public good. He and his brother were largely instrumental in building the I. P. & C. railroad, now the Lake Erie & Western, and owned at that time an extensive sawmill plant located just north of the present Lake Erie & Western Railroad depot. When the Nickel Plate Railroad was built he gave liberally of his time and means toward furthering the project and spent much money and energy in securing this trunk line for Argos.

On the 25th of September, 1850, Charles Huff was united in marriage, in St. Joseph county, Indiana, to Miss Barbara Friend and soon afterward settled in Bremen. She was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, January 28, 1832, and still survives her husband, living on the

old homestead near Argos. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy, while four reached adult age, namely: Mrs. Sarah E. Finney, who has departed this life since the father's death; Ida C., the wife of James Bolin; Alford A., of this review; and Zua A., now the wife of Chris. Kreiger, of Argos. The death of Charles Huff occasioned deep and widespread regret, for he was a man of many friends, held in the highest esteem throughout the community. Such was the friendly regard for him that he was uniformly called Uncle Charley in Argos and this part of the county. He ever had a warm handclasp and a hearty, smiling greeting for all with whom he came in contact. He ever appreciated the good qualities of others and those who knew him valued his friendship and were anxious to win it. Ever honorable and upright, he lived in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy.

In his boyhood days Alfred A. Huff worked upon the home farm and attended school until he reached the age of seventeen. He then became his father's partner in farming operations and later in other business ventures. In 1896, having made a lake by the damming of certain waters, they built an icehouse on the bank and began dealing in ice, carrying on this business in connection with general agricultural pursuits. The relation between father and son was continued up to the former's death in 1900, since which time Alfred A. Huff has carried on his farming interests alone. In 1902 he built a cold storage plant, which he operates in connection with the icehouse and which has a capacity of forty cars. He is a wholesale dealer in beer and has built up a good business in the sale of Rochester, Mentone, Bremen, Inwood, Argos and Bourbon. He is farming two hundred and sixty-eight acres of rich and valuable land and upon the place are as fine improvements as can be found in the state of Indiana. In 1903 he built a modern bank barn, seventy-two by ninety-two feet, with cement basement, and in 1906-7 erected a most attractive residence of stone and brick, constructed in modern style of architecture and richly and tastefully furnished. He has his lake well stocked with game fish and upon his farm he raises good grades of cattle and hogs. In addition to his other business interests he was one of the organizers of the Argos Furniture Manufacturing Company and is one of its board of directors. Thus his varied interests have been an element in the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the town and he belongs to that class of representative American men who promote the public welfare in advancing individual success.

On the 24th of December, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Alfred A. Huff and Miss Louise Swank, who was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Adam and Mary (Heckaman) Swank, who lost her parents in girlhood. Her foster parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Yockey. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Huff have been born two children, Zola Joyce and Charles Dale.

In his political views Mr. Huff is a Democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, and in his

work he has displayed untiring energy, quick perception and readiness in forming and executing his plans. In all things he has manifested an aptitude for successful management and is numbered among the representative agriculturists and business men of Argos and Marshall county.

JOHN GEORGE SCHROETER. In the early year of 1855, when this section of the country was but a vast wilderness, with its forests uncut and its lands uncultivated, there came to dwell within its borders a sturdy German couple, Jacob and Margaret Schroeter, who had left their native land of Germany in their early youth and were married in New York. From the Empire state they journeyed to Ohio, and in 1855 to Marshall county, Indiana, establishing their home one mile west of Bourbon, where they became the owners of forty acres of virgin land. In 1863 they transferred their residence to a farm four miles north of this city, where they purchased eighty acres of land and continued the cultivation and improvement of their estate until their busy and useful lives were ended in death. Mr. Schroeter answered to the call of death on the 23d of December, 1883, and he now sleeps beside the brave pioneers who blazed the way for future development in Marshall county.

During the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Schroeter in Stark county, Ohio, their son John G. was born March 28, 1852, and accompanying the family on their removal to Marshall county he received his educational training in its public schools. After attaining to mature years he worked out by the day for a time, or until he was able to purchase a team and engage in the hauling of logs. For two years thereafter he operated a sawmill in German township, then worked for a year as a carpenter, and from 1884 until 1892 he operated a threshing machine, in which he owned a half interest. At the close of that period he purchased one hundred and five acres of land where he now lives, but at that time the farm was unimproved, without fences or buildings, and the pleasant and commodious residence which now stands thereon, as well as many other valuable improvements, are monuments to his industry and business ability.

On the 6th of December, 1888, Mr. Schroeter was united in marriage to Lizzie Foltz, a daughter of Nicholas Foltz, of Kosciusko county, Indiana. Mr. Schroeter is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church. He is a Democrat in political sentiment.

WILLIAM F. BATES. In the death of William F. Bates Marshall county lost one of its most valued citizens. Many years of his life were spent within its borders, and during an extended period he was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Tippecanoe township, his fine estate consisting of two hundred and eighty acres only a mile and a half from the village of Tippecanoe, but eighty acres of the place has been sold to his son Frank. William F. Bates was an excellent business man, progressive in his views, and he commanded the respect of his fellowmen by his uprightness and his many admirable traits of character.

He was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1866, a son of Frederick and Anna (Hickman) Bates, both also natives of that commonwealth,

the mother born in Greene county, and the father was of English descent. Their son William grew to years of maturity on a farm in Ohio, and from his native state he came to Marshall county, Indiana, and enrolled his name among the leading business men and citizens of Tippecanoe township, prominently identified with its farming and milling interests.

Mr. Bates married Miss Jennie Hoffman, a daughter of Henry and Lucinda (Bailor) Hoffman, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and the mother was a member of a Pennsylvania Dutch family. They came to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1840, an early epoch in its history, and for many years the father conducted a sawmill near the home farm of William F. Bates. He became prominent in the early life of his community, and his death occurred at the age of fifty-four, his wife being but fifty-two at the time of her death. In their family were eight children, five sons and three daughters, and the five now living are: Charles W., Frank, Alexander, Elizabeth and Jennie Bates. The three deceased are Rhoda, Vina and James F., all of whom attained mature years. The parents were members of the United Brethren church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates: Alice Bailey, of South Bend; Anna, the wife of Herbert Laird, and they reside with her mother on the homestead; Frank, who lives south of the home farm, where he is a successful farmer and stock buyer; Nellie Ellinger, of South Bend; and Stella Plummer, of Tippecanoe township. The political affiliations of Mr. Bates were with the Republican party. He met a sad death in the streets of Bourbon on the 12th of May, 1906, leaving a grief-stricken wife and children to mourn his loss, while the community in which he had so long lived and labored mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens.

Jacob Fifer. The name of Jacob Fifer is closely associated with the early history of Tippecanoe township and Marshall county and he is a representative of one of its oldest and most prominent families. It was in a very early day in the county's history that Joseph Fifer, the father of Jacob, journeyed from his old home in Elkhart county, Indiana, to establish his home in the wilds of Tippecanoe township, this being in 1844, and on the present site of the home of his children, William and his sisters, he built his little log cabin and began the work of clearing and cultivating his land. The Indians were then numerous in this section of the state and Tippecanoe township was also the home of many wild animals and wild game. The son Jacob was quite a hunter in those early days, and many a deer and wild turkey have fallen before his trusty rifle. Joseph Fifer was a native of Pennsylvania, a member of a Holland Dutch family, and in his early life he went from his native state to Kentucky and thence to Ohio, where he was reared and later married to one of the commonwealth's native daughters, Nancy Myers, also of German descent. Her father served his country in the Indian wars and the War of 1812, and the father of Joseph Fifer served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. After his marriage Joseph Fifer went to Elkhart county, Indiana, this being in about 1838, and a few years later, in 1844, he continued his journey to Marshall county. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fifer, of whom four

are now living: Jacob, William, Angeline and Susan, and those deceased are Joseph, Catherine, Ellen and Isaac. After a life devoted to agricultural pursuits Joseph Fifer was called to the home beyond at the age of fifty years, a Whig in his political affiliations and a member of the Evangelical church, as was also his wife, who long survived him and reached the age of seventy-three years. They were loved and honored by all who knew them, and their names are recorded high on the roll of the brave pioneers of Marshall county.

Jacob Fifer was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, March 18, 1833, and he was a little lad of eleven years at the time of the removal of the family to Marshall county, and he remained at home until his marriage. In 1864 he volunteered for service in the Civil war and was made a member of Company B, Eighty-third Infantry, General John A. Logan's command of the Fifteenth Corps, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, including the engagement of Kingston, North Carolina, and he was also at Rolla, that state, when General Johnston surrendered. Going to Washington, D. C., he participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, receiving his discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana. Returning to his old home in Tippecanoe township, he resumed his agricultural labors and is now the owner of a fine estate of one hundred and five acres, well improved and under an excellent state of cultivation.

When he had reached the age of twenty-nine years Mr. Fifer married Nancy Jane Copeland, a native of Ohio. She was a daughter of Robert and Lucinda Copeland, prominent early residents of Marshall county, and at her death, in the fall of 1906, she left five children: Schuyler Colfax, a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Mahala Hetzner, who is with her father; Pleasant Mikesell, of Talma, Indiana; William, connected with a wholesale house in Indianapolis, Indiana; and Lucinda Pomeroy, a resident of Plymouth, Indiana. Four children are also deceased, Matilda Finley, two who died in infancy, and one in later years. Mrs. Fifer was a member of the Baptist church, and she proved to her family a true and loving counsellor until her life's work was ended in death.

John F. Beck, deceased, was identified with the business interests of Marshall county for forty years, but his birth occurred in Elkhart county, Indiana, March 14, 1833. His father, Simeon Beck, was born in Kentucky, as was also the maternal grandfather, but his daughter, Mary Williams, who became the wife of Simeon Beck, was born in southern Indiana, and her death occurred on the 27th of June, 1872. In their family were the following children: Celena, Ann Caroline, William Monroe (a resident of Milford, Indiana), John F., David, George G., Elias and Sarah Ann. David died in California just two days after the death of his brother, John F., in Marshall county. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically they have allied their interests with the Republican party.

John F. Beck was born and grew to years of maturity on the old homestead in Elkhart county, near Goshen, attending the old-time log schoolhouses of the neighborhood. In 1867, with his mother and

brothers, he left his childhood's home and journeyed to Marshall county, Indiana, where he became the owner of a fine estate of two hundred and forty acres in Tippecanoe township.

On the 18th of October, 1866, Mr. Beck was united in marriage to Annetta Watson, who was a successful and popular teacher before her marriage. She was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 24, 1846, a daughter of Cyrus C. Watson, also a native of Delaware county and a son of William Watson, who claimed Connecticut as the commonwealth of his nativity, and the family were originally from England. In Morrow county, Ohio, Cyrus Watson married Sally Poorman, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a member of a Pennsylvania German family. In 1854 they established their home on a farm in Center township, near Inwood, and afterwards at Bourbon, where the wife and mother died in 1897, and Mr. Watson died at the home of Mrs. Beck when eighty-five years of age. During the Civil war he served as a soldier in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment. In their family were three daughters: Sarah Frances Stockman, of Texas; Mrs. Elnora Jackson, of Talequah, Indian Territory, and Mrs. Annetta Beck. The only son, Martin Watson, died in Wisconsin. Mr. Watson, the father, was a stanch Republican in his political affiliations, and both he and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beck, namely: Melvin, who resides on the old homestead farm and is one of the best known business men of the community; Mary Kesler, who resides in Texas; Sarah E., the wife of H. H. Herald, a harness maker and postmaster of Patricksburg, Indiana; Chloe A. Wood, of Tippecanoe township; and Celena, who married Ora E. Reed and resides in Center township. The political affiliations of Mr. Beck were with the Republican party, and he held membership relations with the United Brethren church. He was loved and honored for his many noble traits of character, and in his death, which occurred on the 25th of September, 1901, Marshall county lost one of its prominent business men, one who had been long identified with its agricultural interests. Mrs. Beck is also a member of the United Brethren church.

William L. Yantiss, one of the three commissioners of Marshall county, is a representative of one of the county's earliest and most prominent families. The founder of the name here was the grandfather of W. L. Yantiss, John Yantiss, who with his wife, Mary Iden, cast his lot with its pioneer residents of 1858. He was born in the Old Dominion state of Virginia, and in 1846 the family became residents of Huntington county, Indiana, from whence they journeyed to Marshall county. In their family were four sons: J. J.; Jonah L., who lost his life in the service of his country during the Civil war, serving in the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, and he was but seventeen years old at the time of his death; Damerio, deceased; and David, a resident of Fulton county. J. J. Yantiss was born in Ohio in 1842 and was but a lad when he came with his parents to Marshall county, Indiana. At the inauguration of the Civil war he offered his services to his country's cause and became a member of the Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company F, serving for three years as a brave and loyal soldier. For his wife he

chose Elizabeth Riley, who was to him a true and loving helpmate in the journey of life. She was born and reared in Indiana, her parents having been numbered among the early pioneers of Wayne county, and her father was of Scotch ancestry. Two of her brothers, George and James Riley, served their country during its Civil war, and one is now living in Kansas and the other in Oklahoma. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Yantiss: Malvin P., who resides near Hillsdale in Wisconsin; W. L., the subject of this review; and Manferd E., employed in railroad service. The wife and mother was called to the home beyond on the 10th of March, 1893, when forty-four years of age. She was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Her husband still survives her and resides in the county which he helped to transform from a wilderness to its present high state of perfection. He is liberal in his religious views and is a Republican in his political affiliations.

W. L. Yantiss was born on the old home farm of his grandfather in Tippecanoe township, Marshall county, January 1, 1870, and the educational training which he received in its district schools was supplemented by attendance at the high school. He assisted his father in the work of the farm until the age of twenty-one, when, on the 28th of July, 1891, he was married to Catherine Grace, a daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Cupp) Grace, prominent and well known residents of Tippecanoe township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yantiss—Gracie Chloe, Joseph Glenn and Jacob Cleo. Mr. Yantiss actively and efficiently upholds the principles of the Republican party, and in the fall of 1904 was its choice for the office of county commissioner. He is a good business man and is the owner of one hundred and forty acres in Tippecanoe township. He is a scion of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, and is inscribing his own name on the pages of its political and industrial history.

James A. Worsham. One of the most prominent of Marshall county's business men is James A. Worsham, the proprietor of a sawmill in Tippecanoe township and also interested in the S. J. Peabody Lumber Company. His mill was erected in 1899, and has a capacity of five thousand feet daily, while during the past five months he has cut for the Peabody Company four hundred thousand feet of natural lumber. Mr. Worsham thoroughly understands the milling business in all its details and he has made his mill one of the leading industries of Marshall county.

He was born in Fayette county, Indiana, July 10, 1861, a son of Jeremiah Worsham, Jr., and a grandson of Jeremiah, Sr. Charles Worsham was killed in battle during the Civil war. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria Shores, was born in southern Indiana, and her father, Thomas Shores, was also a native of the southland. Jeremiah Worsham, Jr., died when his son James was but six years of age, leaving his widow with five children. His business career was devoted to the tilling of the soil, his political affiliations were with the Democracy, and his entire life was characterized by the utmost fidelity to the duties of life. Mrs. Worsham was a member of the Christian church.

James A. Worsham was taught the value of industry in his early

life, and his first employment was in a mill on the Tippecanoe river, while later he spent one year at Hoffman's lake, and for six years he conducted a profitable business in Kosciusko county. In 1899 he became a resident of Tippecanoe township and in the same year erected his mill. In Plymouth, in 1881, by the Rev. Parker, he was married to Ida Hubler, a daughter of M. and Catherine Hubler, the former of whom is an ex-soldier of the Civil war. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Worsham are Bessie Spencer, Alfred, Mabel, Ethel, Emanuel and Thomas S. The eldest daughter is married and resides on her father's farm of forty-four acres three and a half miles east of the village of Tippecanoe. Alfred, the eldest son, married Miss Nellie Hall and resides in Tippecanoe, Indiana. The third child in order of birth, Walter, died in infancy. Mr. Worsham exercises his right of franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party. He began life for himself empty handed at the early age of twelve years and all he has accumulated he has earnestly toiled for. He is known by all as a gentleman of the strictest integrity and great credit is due him.

Benjamin F. Meredith. Among the officials of Tippecanoe township is recorded the name of Benjamin F. Meredith, the present incumbent of the office of trustee, to which he was elected in 1904 as a representative of the Democratic party. At the election he received a majority of seventy-six votes. He is also numbered among the leading agriculturists and stockmen of Tippecanoe township, where he owns an estate of eighty-seven acres, where he follows general farming and is also well known as a buyer and shipper of stock.

Tippecanoe township also claims Mr. Meredith among its native sons, his natal day being the 5th of July, 1864, having thus been born amid the stirring times of the Civil war. His father, Job Lewis Meredith, now deceased, was long numbered among the prominent business men of Marshall county, having established his home within its borders in an early day in its history, but he was born in Ohio. During the Civil war he served his country with credit and honor as a member of an Indiana regiment. In Fulton county of this state he married Margaret Drudge, who proved to him a faithful and loving companion until his life's labors were ended in death in 1881, when forty-two years of age. They became the parents of three children—B. F., the subject of this review; John, a business man in New York city; and Orlando, a stockman of Mentone, Indiana. The mother now resides in Kosciusko county, Indiana. Mr. Meredith devoted his life's activities to the tilling of the soil. He voted with the Democratic party and was a Baptist in his religious belief.

Benjamin F. Meredith was born on the homestead farm in Tippecanoe township, and after his father's death he remained at home and assisted his mother with the work of the farm, in the meantime receiving his educational training in the district schools. When he had reached the age of twenty years he married Rosa Emmons, who was born in Fulton county, Indiana, a daughter of William Emmons. Five children have been born to bless their union, namely: Loughly, Lieu, Margaret, Willie and Reatha. Mr. Meredith supports the principles of the Demo-

cratic party and has many times served as a representative to its conventions, and in 1904, as above stated, was its choice for the office of trustee of Tippecanoe township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, Lodge No. 715, of Tippecanoe, Indiana.

CHARLES H. NEU has the honor of being one of the pioneer merchants of of Bourbon. It was in 1878 that he became a resident of Marshall county, attending school for one year thereafter, and during the following five years he filled a clerical position in the hardware store of Acker & Sons. In partnership with Isaac B. Arnold he then became the proprietor of a hardware store, they having purchased the business of O. F. Ketchum, and one and a half years later Mr. Arnold sold his interest to J. W. Davis, the firm name then becoming Neu & Davis. After a period of ten years Mr. Neu purchased the interest of Mr. Davis and continued as the sole proprietor of the business until 1907, when he sold the store and retired from active business relations. He has been connected with the First State Bank since its organization, and since 1903 has served as its vice-president, and he is also the owner of a farm of two hundred and forty acres of land in Bourbon township. In his business relations he has met with a well merited success.

Although long numbered among the prominent and influential residents of Marshall county, Mr. Neu is a native son of the Empire state of New York, born in Steuben county on the 30th of March, 1854. His father, John N. Neu, was born in Germany, but came to the United States when a young man and became identified with the tanner's trade in New York, from whence he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1868, and there conducted a hotel for a number of years. In 1878 he followed the tide of emigration to California, but after a residence of a few years in the Golden state returned to the east, and his death later occurred in 1900. Mrs. Neu, who bore the maiden name of Charlotte Bill, also claims Germany as the land of her nativity and she now makes her home with her son in Bourbon.

On the 24th of October, 1884, Charles H. Neu was united in marriage to Olive Arnold, a daughter of one of Marshall county's well known residents, Isaac B. Arnold. They have two children, John and Helen, the son being a partner in the hardware firm of Neu & Keller, of Bourbon, and the daughter is a teacher in the schools of North Dakota. Mr. Neu has fraternal relations with the Masonic order, affiliating with Bourbon Lodge No. 227, and also with the Independent Order of Red Men.

J. W. EIDSON, M. D. One of the eminent physicians of northern Indiana and also one of the most conspicuous figures in its political circles is Dr. J. W. Eidson, who is devoting his time to his extensive practice, and at the present time is president of the County Medical Society. A deep interest in the science of medicine and a close study of its principles have gained him prominence among the best representatives of the profession in this section of the state, but at the same time his abilities have won him high political honors. In 1889, as a representative of the Democracy, he was made a member of the state legislature, and in that

session the school book law, as well as the "Lacey bribery" law were passed. He introduced an act requiring beef to be inspected a certain distance from where slaughtered, which act was passed and signed, but was afterward declared unconstitutional. The doctor has also served his county as its coroner, and is at the present time a member of the town council.

Although so prominently identified with the interests of Marshall county, Dr. Eidson is a native son of Fulton county, Indiana, born on the 12th of March, 1854. His father, B. A. Eidson, claimed Ohio as the commonwealth of his nativity, born in 1817, but in early life he went with his parents to Miami county, and he afterwards went to Fulton county and farmed there during the remainder of his life, which was brought to a close in 1893. His father was William Eidson, a native of the Old Dominion state of Virginia. B. A. Eidson was also quite a politician as well as a farmer, and at one time he held the office of county commissioner, in which he represented the Democracy. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Deckard and was a native daughter of Indiana.

To their son J. W. they gave a common school education in the Fulton county schools, this being later supplemented by study in the Valparaiso University, while for eight years thereafter he was a member of the teacher's profession. Deciding upon the practice of medicine, however, as his life work, he entered as a student the Indiana Medical College and graduated therein in 1884. He entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Bourbon, and from that time forward has ministered to suffering humanity in this city, his skill and ability winning him a most desirable reputation. He is a close student of the science and is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, thus keeping well informed on the progress that is constantly being made along medical lines.

On the 14th of February, 1906, Dr. Eidson married Miss Bertha Staley, a daughter of David Staley, a prominent early resident and farmer of Marshall county. One child, David Arthur, was born to them on the 8th of December, 1906. Mrs. Eidson is a member of the Methodist church.

C. C. Vink, the cashier of the First State Bank of Bourbon, is well and favorably known to the residents of Marshall county, for he has been prominently identified with the business interests of this city for many years, and in 1902 he assisted in the organization of one of its leading financial institutions, the First State Bank. On both the paternal and maternal sides his family have been identified with the making of the history of the country and have been represented in its early wars, both his grandfathers participating in the Mexican war, and his mother's five brothers served throughout the period of the Civil war. They entered the ranks of the boys in blue at the commencement of the conflict, and at the expiration of their term of enlistment returned to the front, and two of the five suffered the horrors of Libby prison. The parents of Mr. Vink, William and Minerva (Foulks) Vink, were born in Columbiana county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of the son on the 22d

of June, 1856, and there the father was engaged in farming until his retirement from the business world. His death occurred at the home of C. C. Vink, July 5, 1892, when he had reached the sixtieth milestone on the journey of life. His widow survived until the 22d of February, 1905, dying at the age of seventy-three years. In their family were four children: Angelina, the wife of Frank Carl, of Wisconsin; Milton E., a resident of Cuyahoga county, New York; William L., who also makes his home in Wisconsin; and C. C.

Mr. C. C. Vink received his educational training in the public schools, and in December, 1876, he came to Bourbon, where he first secured employment with Isaac Arnold on his farm west of town, there remaining for three years. From that time until 1891 he filled a clerkship in this city, and in that year was appointed the deputy county treasurer under Arthur D. Senior, but three and a half years later Mr. Senior died and Mr. Vink was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. At the succeeding election he was defeated by one hundred votes to that office, although in 1896 he won the election by a handsome majority of six hundred votes, while two years later he was re-elected to the office. In 1902, with Hiram F. Bowman, he organized the First State Bank of Bourbon, and has ever since served in the important position of its cashier. Mr. Vink has raised the standard grade of fine stock in his county, being a breeder of the Red Polled cattle, registered, and also the pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

On the 21st of December, 1882, Mr. Vink was united in marriage to Frances Steinbach, a daughter of Henry Steinbach, whose name is enrolled among the honored pioneers of Marshall county. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vink, Bessie, Honora and Katherine, and the eldest is now the wife of John Kester, of Bourbon. Mrs. Kester is now and has been for several years connected with the State Bank of Bourbon as bookkeeper. She received her business training in the South Bend Business College.

Mr. Vink has fraternal relations with the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 207, with the Maccabees Tent No. 162, and with the Knights of Pythias order, Castle Hall Hercules Lodge No. 233. His political relations are with the Democracy, which he represented in the office of town council and as a member of the school board. His great-grandfather Vink was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Washington and this entitles Mr. Vink and his children to become members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolutionary war. His grandmother Vink, whose maiden name was Margaret Fisher, was born in Maryland. She was supposed to have been a descendant of Baron Fisher of Germany, who was a wealthy nobleman in the fatherland, and she was in line of inheritance. The battle of Fisher's Hill in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war was upon the land owned by one of the descendants of the baron.

Mr. Vink is popular in the city in which he has so long made his home, and is numbered among its most valued business men.

GEORGE D. ETTINGER is prominently connected with the financial interests of Bourbon, which has been his home for a number of years, but his birth occurred in southern Michigan on the 17th of November,

1857, his parents being F. J. and Lydia (Patrick) Ettinger, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. She is of Scotch-Irish descent. During the early '50s the father established his home in Michigan and became connected with the harness and saddlery business, but in 1860 he removed to Warsaw and has ever since remained a resident of that city.

After completing his education in the public schools of Warsaw, George D. Ettinger worked in the J. D. Thayer flour mill from 1876 until 1883. In that year he came to Bourbon to take charge of the elevator which H. G. and J. D. Thayer had purchased in this city, and when the business was organized into a stock company, the Bourbon Elevator & Milling Company, William Erwin became the president, J. C. Erwin treasurer, and George D. Ettinger the secretary. This is one of the leading industrial institutions of Marshall county.

Mr. Ettinger married Effie A. Brindley, of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Hope, and two sons, John D. and Mac. Mr. Ettinger holds fraternal relations with the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias orders.

Jesse L. See, who is living on section 27, Green township, is widely known as one of the extensive and successful live-stock dealers of this part of the state. He was born in Miami county, Indiana, August 5, 1871, his parents being Lewis and Mary L. (Culp) See. The father, a native of Miami county, is now living and his entire life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his retirement. He now makes his home in Peru, Indiana, and is a member of the Baptist church there. His wife died in September, 1903, and of their family of eleven children three have also passed away. Those still living are: Alonzo J., Noah, Jesse L., Dora, Peter, Sanford, Plenny and Evelyn.

When only eleven years of age Jesse L. See started out to make his own way in the world and has since been dependent upon his labors for the success which he has achieved. He worked in a restaurant at Logansport, Indiana, and was afterward employed as a farm hand. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had visited nine different states of the Union and soon after his marriage, in the fall of 1897, he and his wife went on a visit to New York. Upon their return from the east they located in Walnut township, where they lived until March, 1898, when they took up their abode upon the old family homestead on section 27, Green township. They own one hundred and ninety-five acres of land, all in Green township. In 1904 Mr. See remodeled the house, making it a modern farm residence, and there are also good outbuildings and other substantial equipments on the place. Since 1897 he has dealt extensively and successfully in stock, handling many sheep. In one year he sold sheep to the amount of thirteen hundred dollars and he has also bought and shipped cattle and hogs to the Chicago market. In his business affairs he is energetic and determined and is meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity. He is now the superintendent of Green township.

On the 5th of August, 1897, Mr. See was married to Miss Lucy Bartholomew, who was born in Green township, Marshall county, Indiana, December 14, 1868, her parents being Noah and Amanda M. (Douglas)

J. L. See

Bartholomew. The father was born in New Haven, Connecticut, January 27, 1815, and died February 9, 1890. With his parents he removed to Chautauqua county, New York, and in 1836 came to Indiana, settling in Green township. He was then twenty-one years of age. He joined Barney Corey in the purchase of a quarter section of timber land on section 27 and they held this land jointly until the death of Mr. Corey. Mr. Bartholomew lived upon that place for fifty years and it was his home at the time of his demise. He held a number of township offices and was prominent and influential in the community, while in matters of public progress he took an active and helpful part. He gave the ground on which the schoolhouse of district No. 9 now stands, this being the place where he first had his home. The Jordan Baptist church stands on land now owned by Mr. Jesse L. See. Mr. Bartholomew cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison and his last vote for Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of the Tippecanoe hero. His wife, who was born in Macedonia county, New York, October 1, 1825, died September 24, 1890. She was the daughter of Stephen and Aurilla Douglas and was the widow of Ransom Wiser. She married Mr. Bartholomew on the 26th of January, 1865. Unto them were born two children, the younger being Mrs. See. The elder, Reuben, who was named for his grandfather, Reuben Bartholomew, died at the age of seventeen years, eleven months and twenty-four days.

Mr. and Mrs. See were married by the Rev. Andrew E. Babcock, who had also performed the wedding ceremony for her parents. Three children have been born of this union: George B., Ombra M., and Lloyd A.

Mr. See is a member of Argos Lodge, No. 263, I. O. O. F., and of Lodge No. 399, A. F. & A. M. at Argos, Indiana. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. His wife belongs to the Jordan Baptist church and he contributes to its support. His life has been characterized by all that is honorable and upright in his relations with his fellowmen and his industry and diligence in business constitute an example well worthy of emulation.

James Biggs. One of the best known citizens and business men of Marshall county is James Biggs, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 15, 1840, a son of John and Lucinda (Branem) Biggs, both of whom also claimed the Buckeye state as the commonwealth of their nativity, but on the paternal side the family is an old Virginia one. James Biggs was thrown upon his own resources at an early age owing to the death of his father, and during his boyhood days he came with his brother-in-law, Arthur Bland, to Miami county, Indiana, and in 1850 they continued their journey to Marshall county, locating three miles south of Bourbon in Tippecanoe township, where Mr. Biggs purchased two hundred and sixty acres of wild and unimproved land. At that time Indians were still numerous in this section of the state, and all was new and wild. Mr. Bland died on his old homestead here, having accumulated during his residence here a large estate, which Mr. Biggs was called upon to settle. In 1857 he bought forty acres of land three miles west of Bourbon, from which he cut and sold the timber, and in time transformed the tract from an unbroken wilder-

ness to a well cultivated farm, at the same time adding to his possessions until he is now the owner of three hundred and fifteen acres and also property in Bourbon. As a representative of the Democracy, Mr. Biggs served eight years as the trustee of Bourbon township, having been elected to the office in 1883.

He married, in 1861, Emma Bell, whose father, Henry Bell, came to Marshall county during its pioneer days, and her birth occurred in Ohio. They have become the parents of three children: William, who resides on one of his father's farms; Charles, also an agriculturist in Bourbon township; and Hester, who has become Mrs. Rackett and is a resident of Tippecanoe township, Marshall county. Mr. Biggs is a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows and of the Methodist church.

Isaac Newton Ellis, deceased, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 25, 1836, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Oglesby) Ellis. After completing his educational training in the schools of his native county he came with his sister, Mrs. Trickel, to Laporte county, Indiana, with whom he lived and worked until his marriage. In the meantime his father had located in Marshall county, having purchased a farm between Bourbon and Plymouth in 1850, and Isaac Newton joined him here and worked on the farm until the early part of the '60s. He then purchased a farm and continued its cultivation and improvement until his life's labors were ended in death. The estate is now owned by his widow and consists of one hundred and sixty acres. At the time of the purchase the land was wild and unimproved, and to his energetic efforts and excellent business ability is due its present state of productiveness. The death of this honored early business man of Marshall county occurred in 1884, while in the prime of life, for he was but forty-eight years of age when death claimed its own.

Mr. Ellis was first married to Mary Payne, who died in 1870, leaving one daughter, Orvilla, now Mrs. Parker, and a resident of Marshall county. In 1872 he married Eda L. Hindle, whose grandfather, Christian Hindle, was one of the first residents of Marshall county, he having established his home here when there was no town nearer than South Bend or Logansport. The old Hindle home was located one mile from Inwood. The father of Mrs. Ellis was Adam Hindle. The second marriage was blessed by the birth of three children: Arvada, the wife of Elza Hite, of Center township; Armetta, the deceased wife of Lester Hite; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Ellis is a worthy member of the Methodist church, as was also her husband. He was a good man, a kind husband and father, and was loved and honored by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

George W. Hatfield. Numbered among the business men of Marshall county is George W. Hatfield, whose entire life since he was a child has been spent within its borders. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, July 24, 1843, but in 1850 his father, William Hatfield, removed with his family to Bourbon township, Marshall county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles northeast of Bourbon. This was during a very early period of its development, and this early

pioneer had to cut his way through the woods to his farm and clear a space sufficient to erect his little log cabin. His nearest neighbor was a mile and a half distant, and all was new and wild, but with the passing years he brought his farm under an excellent state of cultivation and there he spent the remainder of his long and active life, dying in 1859 at the age of fifty years. He was a native son of England, coming with his parents to the United States during his boyhood days, and the family home was first established in Marion county, Ohio, where they became farming people. Mrs. Hatfield bore the maiden name of Mary Tharp, and was born in Pennsylvania.

In the old-time log cabin schools of Bourbon township George W. Hatfield received his educational training, and during his early manhood, in August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Twenty-first Indiana Battery and continuing as a soldier until the close of the conflict. His services were in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and he participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part, while in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in the left knee. Receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1865, Mr. Hatfield returned to the work of the farm in Bourbon township, and in 1884 he took up his abode on his present estate of eighty acres, located a few miles from Bourbon, the old home of his wife. He also has property interests in the city, and in 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield laid aside the active work of the farm and removed to Bourbon to enjoy the rest which their former years of labor had brought them.

They were married in January, 1866, Mrs. Hatfield bearing the maiden name of Susan Hanes, and she is a daughter of Henry Hanes, of Marshall county. Of their children, three daughters and one son are living, namely: Adella, now Mrs. Price, of Illinois; Mary Agnes, now Mrs. Bates, and a resident of Bourbon township; William A.; and Myrtle, now Mrs. Snell, of Bourbon. One daughter, Cora May Pritch, died in 1900, and three children also died in infancy. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for thirty-five years he has been an active and valued member of the Methodist church, having served in all of its offices from steward to class leader. He sustains his relations with his old army comrades by his membership in Warsaw Post, G. A. R. True to his duties of citizenship, he is an active public worker, and in 1904 was elected the trustee of Bourbon township, while against his wish he was also nominated and elected as the township assessor. As a citizen he is highly respected and esteemed and the family is one of prominence in the community where they have so long resided.

Thomas B. Lee. To Thomas B. Lee belongs the honor of being one of the earliest residents of Marshall county, and for many years he has been prominently identified with the business interests of Bourbon. He was born in Philadelphia February 14, 1832, a son of Nathan and Urie (Wilson) Lee, natives respectively of Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania. The father, who was a cabinet-maker, moved to Marion county, Ohio, during the boyhood days of his son Thomas, and he spent the remainder of his life there. The son received his educational training in the schools of Marion county, and one year after his

father's death he moved to Morrow county, Ohio, and in 1863 he came with his oldest brother, Isaac, to Panama, Marshall county, Indiana, and engaged in the milling business. At one time he was the proprietor of three saw mills, and he continued in that business with his brother until 1879, when the latter sold his interest to Dwight L. Dickinson, who remained in partnership with Mr. Lee, of this review, until 1892. During a few years thereafter Mr. Lee lived retired, and again entering business activities he was identified for four years with the carriage business in Bourbon. He subsequently turned his attention to the sale of agricultural implements in partnership with John Plant, and this line of trade has ever since claimed his time and attention.

In 1855 Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Ruth Platt, whose death occurred in 1893, and in the following year he married Alice Beatty. To the first union were born two daughters, Viola, now Mrs. Listenfelt, and Rosamond, Mrs. Fouts. Mr. Lee is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, joining the Blue Lodge in Bourbon in 1869, and he is a member of the Chapter and Commandery in Plymouth and the Consistory in Ft. Wayne. Marshall county numbers Thomas B. Lee among her earliest and most honored pioneers. He established his home within her borders in a very early day, when the county was but thinly settled, and in those early days the residents of Panama secured their supplies from Bourbon, six miles distant, ox teams being used for the purpose, and it often took the greater part of two days to make the return trip. Mr. Lee is thus familiar with the early days of Marshall county, and he has inscribed his name on the pages of its business history.

Brodie W. Parks, M. D. From the formative period in the history of northern Indiana the Parks family have been prominently associated with its business, professional and political life. James Parks, the grandfather of Brodie, is recorded as the first white settler in Bourbon township, whence he came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and in memory of his old home county there he bestowed the name of Bourbon upon his township and town here. Prior to his removal from Kentucky, a son, Dr. John F. Parks, was born in Bourbon county, and he married Malinda Hall, they becoming the parents of Brodie W. Parks November 27, 1851, in Bourbon, Indiana.

Brodie W. Parks, physician and banker, received his literary training in the Bourbon public schools and the University of Michigan, and his medical training in Rush Medical College of Chicago, wherein he graduated in 1876. He thereafter practiced medicine and sold drugs and hardware, and finally, in 1907, with others he organized the Bourbon Banking Company, a state bank, and was elected the president of the institution. Mr. Parks was born and has always lived in or near Bourbon, has risen step by step to a place of influence and honor among public-spirited and high-minded men, and as a professional and business man fills an important position in the business life of the city and community. He is independent in politics, and although a member of no particular religious denomination he favors the Christian church and is a believer in the Bible and its teachings.

He married, December 25, 1876, in Marshall county, Mary Alice, the daughter of David L. Gibson, and their children are: Lizzie G., Nellie M., Mary E., John J., Howard D. and Carlanthia A., all of whom have attained to mature years with the exception of the youngest, who is but thirteen. During his life Mr. Parks has spent considerable time in travel, spending two years on the Pacific coast when young, and with the exception of that of South Dakota he has at different times visited every western state of the Union.

Luther Johnson, M. D. Throughout the entire period of his professional career Dr. Luther Johnson has been numbered among the medical practitioners of Bourbon, coming to this city in the year following his attendance at Rush Medical College, in June, 1867, and his long identification with this place and his prominence here entitles him to more than a passing notice in a work of this character, devoted as it is to the portrayal of the lives of the representative men of Marshall county. He was born in Findlay, Ohio, April 24, 1836, a son of Miller and Hanna (Caton) Johnson, natives respectively of West Virginia and Ohio. During his early manhood the father became a resident of Ohio, locating near Columbus, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a time. Removing in 1853 to Marshall county, he established his home on a farm in Walnut township, near Bethel, where he followed the tilling of the soil during the remainder of his active and useful life, dying at the age of seventy-eight years in 1884. His wife survived him until 1889, dying also at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Johnson was of the Quaker faith and was of English descent.

In the public schools of Marshall county Dr. Luther Johnson received his literary training, and on leaving the school room as a student he returned as a teacher, following the profession for a number of years. In 1861 he offered his services to his country's cause as a soldier in Company D, Ninth Indiana Infantry, but on account of a wound which he received at the battle of Shiloh he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate for disability in June, 1862. Returning to his home, Dr. Johnson became actively interested in the political affairs of the community, and made the race for the office of sheriff, but was unsuccessful at the polls. It was then that he determined upon the practice of medicine as his life occupation, and for four years he was a student of medicine, returning in 1866 from Rush Medical College. As before stated, he came to Bourbon in June of the following year, and his name has since been a household word in the homes of this community, and his long professional career has been attended with marked success. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Bourbon Lodge No. 227, in which he has held all of the offices several times, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Red Men and the Miles H. Tibbetts G. A. R. Post No. 260, at Plymouth.

Dr. Johnson married, in 1867, Rhoda A. Borton, a daughter of Samuel Borton, of Stark county, Ohio. Their three children are Charley M., Arthur L. and Willa W.

F. E. Radcliffe, M. D. Occupying a high place in the medical fraternity of Marshall county, Dr. F. E. Radcliffe has been successfully engaged in practice in Bourbon since 1893. His birth occurred in Whitley county, Indiana, July 8, 1872, his parents being E. M. and Mary (Norris) Radcliffe, natives respectively of southwestern Ohio and Indiana. In the early '50s the father came to Indiana and located at Pierceton, where he has ever since maintained his residence and is prominently identified with its business interests. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the Baptist church.

After completing his literary education in the schools of Kosciusko county, F. E. Radcliffe began the study of medicine in the Purdue Medical School, then the medical department of Butler University, in which he graduated in 1898. He then entered the ranks of the medical practitioners at Burket, being at that time twenty-one years of age and the youngest physician in the state. After a residence there of five years he came to Bourbon, where he has been in continuous practice since 1893. He has gone steadily forward in the profession, studying, working and striving to keep abreast of modern thought and the discoveries in medical science, and he caters to a general practice.

Dr. Radcliffe married, in 1899, Miss Lela, a daughter of George Knox, one of the prominent early residents of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and a veteran of the Civil war. The doctor is a member of the State and American Medical Associations, and has fraternal relations with the Masonic Lodge No. 229, of Bourbon. His father is a Knights Templar Mason, and all of the doctor's male relatives are members of that helpful and beneficent order.

A. C. Matchette, M. D. Many years of self-denying labor in the service of suffering humanity is the summing-up of the life of A. C. Matchette, one of the most honored citizens and venerable physicians of Bourbon. He is a representative of an old Virginia family of French extraction, and in the Old Dominion state his parents, William J. and Eliza (Wasson) Matchette, had their nativity. The father came to Indiana in the early year of 1829 and established his home in Wayne county, where he was a leading member of the medical profession for several years, and previous to his removal he had practiced medicine in his native state of Virginia. In 1842 he removed from Wayne county to Goshen, where he had large real estate interests, and he remained in that city until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1861, aged sixty-six years. He was a leading Abolitionist in the early days, in fact the honor of being its first advocate in Indiana belongs to him. He was also very enthusiastic in the cause of temperance, and was honored and revered wherever known. His wife died during the infancy of their son A. C.

A. C. Matchette was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 24, 1837, but received his literary educational training in the public schools of Goshen. Inheriting a love for the medical profession from his father, he became a student in the Northwestern University, from which he received his diploma in 1862, and during the three following years he practiced his chosen profession in Chicago. In the meantime he had enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Twenty-ninth Indiana

Infantry, and his military service, which covered a period of three years, was wholly connected with the medical department, and a part of his army career was also with the navy. He took part in several memorable engagements, including Arkansas Post and many others in eastern and western Tennessee, and he also participated in the siege of Corinth. At the close of his military career in 1865 Dr. Matchette came to Bourbon to join his brother, W. C. Matchette, who had been a medical practitioner here for some time, and thus the doctor is numbered among the city's pioneer physicians. The county at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness, with no roads or drainage, and the early settlers were often obliged to make their journeys on foot, it requiring from two to five days to cover fifteen miles. On account of the lack of drainage there was much malaria here, and the doctor has often been called upon to prescribe to from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty patients in one day. One can hardly realize what it meant to be a pioneer physician, riding here and there, far and near, in all kinds of weather over the little pathways that served the pioneers as highways, courageously bearing cheer and comfort to the distant patient. In those early days the county was richly wooded, and walnut trees which would now sell for a thousand dollars were cut down and burned in order to clear the land. The site of Dr. Matchette's drug store, now in the business center of Bourbon, was at the time of his arrival here a pond, and from the door of the log cabin drug store which stood upon its edge he has often shot ducks. Bourbon was quite a lumber center in those days, and many saw mills were located within its borders and in the surrounding country.

In 1866 Dr. Matchette was united in marriage to Marie Louise Curran, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Curran, a Presbyterian divine of Huntington, Indiana. Their only son, Richard, is now the manager of his father's drug business. Dr. Matchette also had one brother and six sisters, but only one of the number, Benjamania, is now living, she being the widow of the late Dr. France, an old and prominent medical practitioner of Bourbon. The doctor is independent in his political affiliations, although in the early days he was a firm Abolitionist and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He has never cared for the honors of public office, and at one time was nominated on the Greenback ticket for congress, but declined to accept the honor. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, and to him belongs the distinction of being a charter member of Masonic Lodge No. 227, of Bourbon. The doctor has been very successful in the line of his profession, and especially so in the treatment of the liquor and drug habit, in which he has attained national fame owing to a formula which he invented and which has been adopted by several successful institutions, they discarding their own methods and adopting his. The record of a noble life is a man's best monument, and no words of eulogy can add luster to the name of Dr. A. C. Matchette.

S. E. Harris. Among those whose business activity has contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the city of Bourbon is S. E. Harris, who for many years has been a prominent figure in journalistic circles. As the editor of the Bourbon *News* he is well known to the general public

of this section of Indiana. Throughout nearly his entire business career he has been connected with journalistic work, entering the field in 1880, in Ellettsville, when he established the Ellettsville *News* and continued as its editor for four years. During the following four years he was the editor and proprietor of the Orleans *Examiner* in Orange county, Indiana, and, returning thence to Ellettsville, he was engaged in newspaper work in that city for two years. During several years thereafter he was a resident of Bloomington, this state, and in 1896 he came to Bourbon and purchased the Bourbon *News,* having ever since continued the publication of that sheet with the exception of one year. At that time he sold the paper, but was induced by the general public at the close of one year to resume its editorship. During his connection with this journal he has increased its subscription list from four hundred to over two thousand. His power as an editor is widely acknowledged among contemporaneous journalists.

Mr. Harris is a native son of Indiana, born in Monroe county on the 23d of September, 1850. His father, James Harris, was a well known physician there for many years, but was born in Kentucky. During his boyhood days he came with his parents to Monroe county, and for fifty years he followed the practice of medicine there, becoming one of its most prominent citizens and leading physicians. His death occurred in 1902, when he had reached the eighty-fourth milestone on the journey of life. His wife, Sarah A. Fletcher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1901. They gave to their son, S. E. Harris, a common school education, and after its completion he engaged in the drug business with his father, who conducted a drug store in connection with his medical practice. The son later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and in 1880, as before stated, entered the journalistic field.

Mr. Harris married, in 1870, Laura B. Munson, a daughter of William B. Munson, of Monroe county, Indiana, and they have four children: Gerard B., a graduated optician, and who is associated with his father in business; C. M., a practicing physician of Bourbon; Edna M., now Mrs. Yenaway, of Casey, Illinois; and Eloise, at home. Mr. Harris is a member of the Methodist church. Bourbon numbers him among her most public-spirited citizens, and among the people with whom he is laboring he is popular and highly esteemed.

Sinclair Parks. The late Sinclair Parks, who died February 5, 1892, after a brief illness, was the oldest son of the pioneer James O. Parks, whose family were the first settlers of Bourbon township and gave the township its name. The history of this pioneer family will be found on other pages of this work.

It was one of the prominent and very active citizens of Bourbon township whom death took away in the person of Sinclair Parks. Born here in Marshall county, November 9, 1837, a son of James O. and Susan (Dinwiddie) Parks, he passed from the schools of this county to Bryant's Commercial College in Indianapolis, and then studied law, graduating with his degree from the University of Michigan in 1865. He was a student at Ann Arbor during the progress of the war, and finally could endure no longer to remain engaged in the quiet vocations of peace, so

he enlisted in 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, as first sergeant. On being mustered out at the end of the war he returned to college and was at once graduated, having nearly completed his course before going off to the army. He began practicing in Plymouth and in Bourbon, at first with his father and brother, and on the retirement of his father he continued in partnership with the latter. He deserves a permanent place in the history of the bench and bar of Marshall county, for he was a well qualified lawyer, both in education and practice, and acquired a good clientele. He was long prominent in Republican politics in the county, having served as chairman of the county committee, but never sought office for himself. At his death he was owner of two farms in Bourbon township and one in Tippecanoe, the former being still in the possession of his widow.

Mr. Parks married, in October, 1865, Miss Ada M. Mowlan, daughter of Charles and Charlotte (Rambo) Mowlan, the father a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the mother of La Porte county, Indiana.

The Mowlan family belong among the older settlers of Marshall county, having located here in 1845. Mr. Mowlan is well remembered in Plymouth, having been a merchant here for years, and was also elder of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Of his seven children, two died in infancy, and all are now deceased except Alfred Mowlan and Mrs. Parks, who live together in Bourbon. Mrs. Parks was the mother of three children, but none of them are living. Claude Vernon lived to be eight years old, while Orrison Wilmot died when three months old, and Early died aged two years. Mrs. Parks is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which her late husband was an elder.

Noah Berkey. One of the prominent and honored early residents of Marshall county is Noah Berkey, who for many years has been extensively engaged in the tilling of its soil. He was born twenty miles north of Toronto, Canada, January 26, 1837, a son of Isaac and Gertrude (Blough) Berkey, both of whom were born in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. After their marriage they went to Canada, where they farmed for ten years, and then returned to the states and took up their abode in Elkhart county, Indiana. This was in the year of 1840, and they entered land and became the owners of one hundred and ninety acres. On this estate they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1874, and the mother five years later, in 1879.

In the family of these honored Indiana pioneers were seven sons and four daughters, and as the family were in limited circumstances the children were obliged to begin the battle of life for themselves at an early age. The educational training of their son Noah was thus very meager in his early youth, and he worked on the farm until 1869. It was in that year that he came to Marshall county, and here he became identified with the saw-milling business in company with his brother James in Center township. This section of the state was at that time thickly covered with timber, and the saw mill was one of its most valuable institutions, a boon to the early pioneers who had to clear their land and prepare their own building materials. Mr. Berkey continued in the business for three and a half years. He also purchased one hun-

dred and fifty-five acres of land in section 14, which he cleared and improved and placed it under its present high state of cultivation. Here he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising for many years, and for nine years he also represented his townsmen in the office of township assessor. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

Mr. Berkey married, in 1861, Eliza Anglemyers, who died in 1862, and in 1867 he married Elizabeth Whitehead. She died on the 16th of November, 1885, leaving five children: Chauncey, an agriculturist of Bourbon township; William, who is with his father; Bessie, now Mrs. Hatfield; and two deceased, a son aged twenty-one years, and a daughter aged nineteen. As a citizen Mr. Berkey is held in high esteem in his community, and Marshall county is proud to claim him among her honored pioneers.

Luther Banks, deceased, was born in Connorsville, Fayette county, Indiana, June 15, 1832, a son of Thomas and Jane (Moffett) Banks, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee and of English and Irish descent. During his young manhood Thomas Banks came to Indiana and located in Marion county, where he acquired possession of forty acres of land where Indianapolis now stands, receiving it in lieu of wages for a year's work. He sold that tract in 1836 and moved to Delaware county, where he resumed his agricultural labors on land he had there purchased, and also dealt quite largely in stock. In 1864 he came to Bourbon and purchased the Bates farm, continuing its cultivation and improvement until he put aside the active work of the farm and removed to the city. Both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives there, both dying at the age of seventy-five years.

Luther Banks received his educational training in the schools of Delaware county and in the college at Newcastle, Henry county, and thus well equipped he entered the teacher's profession and taught for twelve years in Delaware county. It was in 1864 that he came to Marshall county, establishing his home one mile west of Bourbon, and in 1867 he purchased the farm of forty acres on which he ever afterward lived. When he obtained possession of this land it was in its virgin state and by his own efforts brought it to its present high state of development, and in addition he owned eighty acres west of the homestead, on which his son is residing. He made a specialty of the raising of Oxford Down sheep, in which he was very successful, and to him belonged the credit of having raised and shipped to market the first strawberries ever raised in this section. Marshall county was proud to claim Luther Banks among her honored pioneer residents and business men, and in addition to being one of her prominent agriculturists he also taught school for one year after coming here.

On the 18th of June, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sanders, of Delaware county, who died December 12, 1876, and on the 11th of July, 1878, he wedded Miss Maggie E. Senior. Their only son, Morris, now operates his father's farm in Bourbon township. During the long period of over forty years Mr. Banks was a valued member of the Christian church, and during many years served as its elder. He died very suddenly, March 7, 1908. He was out to his barn looking after

his stock, and was stricken in death from heart failure. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. N. H. Sheppard, of South Bend, formerly of Plymouth, Indiana. He left a wife, one son, Morris; thirteen grandchildren, one sister, Mrs. Jacob Sunderland, of Muncie, Indiana, and many friends who honored him for his integrity. He was an upright, honorable citizen, and all who knew him esteemed him for his many noble characteristics.

Aaron Armantrout. The name of Aaron Armantrout is closely associated with the early history of Marshall county, and he now sleeps beside the sturdy pioneers who helped to build an empire and whose memory will ever remain green among those who lived among them and appreciated their efforts. He was born in Ohio on the 23d of January, 1835, a son of Valentine and Nancy (Hoover) Armantrout, and when a boy he moved with his family from Dayton to Peru, Indiana, where he attended school and later farmed. His father died during his youth, and on attaining to years of maturity he married, February 26, 1857, Lucinda Ptomey, and moved east of Peru to farm with his brother John. It was in 1864 that he came to Marshall county, purchasing eighty acres of land one mile northeast of Bourbon, but after one year he sold that tract and in 1877 moved to the present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, while later he became the owner of eighty acres three miles west. He made the most of the improvements on this valuable homestead, and he farmed there until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1893, September 5, having then reached the fifty-eighth milestone on life's journey. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Armantrout became the parents of the following children: George W., of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Franklin, who died in infancy; Albert, whose death occurred at the age of twenty-six years, two months and twenty-six days; Elmer E., who resides on the farm southwest of the homestead; Ella, now Mrs. Seavolt, and a resident of Bourbon township; Oliver, who resides on the homestead; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Armantrout came to Marshall county when it was but sparsely settled, and to the privations, hardships and earnest labors of such as he have resulted the establishment of one of the foremost sections of this commonwealth. He was an earnest, honest citizen, a loving husband and father, and his memory is cherished and revered by all who knew him.

John D. Thomas. The name of John D. Thomas is inscribed on the pages of Marshall county's history in connection with the record of her jurisprudence. It was many years ago, in 1877, that he sought a home in Bourbon, and during the long period which has intervened his ability has won him marked success. His birth occurred in Rush county, Indiana, November 20, 1842, his parents being Edwin and Nancy (Dinwiddy) Thomas, natives respectively of New York and Kentucky. During his boyhood days the father came with his parents to Indiana, and after his marriage he removed to Madison county, this state, but in 1860 he transferred his residence from the Hoosier state to Illinois. His

death occurred in 1885, in California, where he was visiting his sister.

After attending the district schools near his boyhood's home, John D. Thomas became a student in the Grand Prairie Seminary, of Onarga, Illinois, entering that well known institution at the age of twenty-one and remaining for two and a half years. He then matriculated in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in law in 1870, and in the year of 1877 he established his home in Bourbon. This city has ever since continued as the scene of his operations, and he is accorded a prominent position at the Marshall county bar. He is an independent voter and a strong supporter of W. J. Bryan.

In 1877 Mr. Thomas married Mary J. Irvine, whose birth occurred in Illinois, and their daughters are: Isa, now Mrs. Brownell, of Nebraska; Helena, now Mrs. Smith, of Denver; and Amy, Mrs. Burnett, and a resident of Nevada.

Henry Steinbach. For many years Mr. Henry Steinbach was numbered among the most prominent business men of Bourbon, where he has made his home since the early year of 1863. He came to this city to obtain timber for the manufacture of his handles which he was making for railroads, and, deciding to establish his home here, brought his family, and has ever since continued the manufacture of handles, working on a railroad contract until 1871. The disastrous fires of that year so blackened the timber as to make it unfit for his handles, and he then resumed his old trade of wagon-making in partnership with W. J. Acker. The firm of the Steinbach & Acker Manufacturing Company became well and prominently known, but after seven years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Steinbach continued the work alone until his retirement from the business world.

Although so long and prominently identified with the business interests of Indiana, Mr. Steinbach claims the fatherland as the place of his nativity, born in Prussia, Germany, in 1831, and a son of William and Maria (Dilthy) Steinbach. In 1846 the family came to the United States and located in Washington county, Wisconsin, the community at that time being the home of many Indians and all was new and wild. Henry was the eldest of their four sons, and he assisted in his early youth in the work of clearing his father's farm from its heavy growth of timber, that farm continuing as the home of his parents until their deaths, the father dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and the mother was ninety when called to join him in the home beyond.

In 1853 Mr. Henry Steinbach went to Chicago, and was there married to Mary Peters, a native also of Germany, and four years later they moved to Kansas, but as that community was in an unsettled condition they returned to western Missouri, where Mr. Steinbach followed his trade of wagon-making. Leaving that state in 1862, he returned to Chicago, and in 1863 came to Bourbon, which has ever since continued as the place of his residence and the scene of his operations.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Steinbach, namely: William, a resident of Warsaw; Frances, now Mrs. Vink; Emma, the wife of William Rhodes, of Plymouth, Indiana; Harry, who is engaged in business with C. C. Vink in Bourbon; Louis E., the incumbent of the

office of superintendent of schools; Fred, who is connected with the School of Correspondence of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and resides in Kansas; and Mamie, now Mrs. Philpot, of Warsaw. During the long period of forty years Mr. Steinbach has held membership relations with the Masonic order, and still longer, for forty-five years, he has affiliated with the Odd Fellows order. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Red Men and of other societies. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Steinbach died January 3, 1893.

James Hogate. After a successful business career James Hogate is now living a retired life in the village of Tippecanoe. He is a representative of one of the county's earliest pioneer families, and he is a grandson of Phillip Hogate, who was a Revolutionary soldier of English descent, and his wife, *nee* Priscilla Center, was of Irish parentage. Their son, John C. Hogate, whose name is recorded among the first settlers of Marshall county, was born in New Jersey, from whence he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, locating on the present site of Salem, and, after his marriage to Sarah Summers, also a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Dave and Harriet Summers, he made the journey across Lake Erie and by canal to Logansport, and thence by team to Tippecanoe township, Marshall county, Indiana, in 1844. This was during a very early epoch in the county's history, and during the journey hither their team ran away and the entire family were nearly killed. The first home of the family here was a little log cabin, but Mr. Hogate sold his first farm and bought land one mile south. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hogate: Hannah, who died on the 2d of January, 1904; James, the subject of this review; Catherine Emmons, who died in Kosciusko county, near Warsaw; Ann Jane Fry, who died near Alliance, Ohio; Susan, a twin of Sarah, died near Spokane Falls in Washington; Kesiah resides with her brother James; and Permelia Hill died in Plymouth on the 29th of December, 1879. James, the first born child, died when one year old, and David died at the age of six years. John C. Hogate, the father, was called from this life when sixty-four years of age. During the early part of his business career he served as captain of a steamboat, and for fourteen years he was engaged in boating on the Delaware river from Carpenter's landing, New Jersey, to Philadelphia. He later became identified with agricultural pursuits, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Hogate died at the age of sixty-four years, surviving her husband but three years.

James Hogate grew to years of maturity on the homestead farm in Tippecanoe township, and in 1865, during the period of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. He was made captain of Company D, and for a time was in General Dudley's command. With his regiment he went to Gloucester, Tennessee, where he remained for a time, and at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge as a brave and loyal soldier. With his sister Kesiah he is now living retired from business cares in the little village of Tippecanoe. He has reached the seventy-ninth milestone on the journey of life, and is one of the best known and most honored residents of Marshall county.

GEORGE D. HARTMAN, who for some years has been identified with educational and with agricultural interests in Marshall county and now cultivates a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, April 5, 1877. His father, Francis M. Hartman, was the second son of Thomas W. and Malinda Hartman, and having arrived at years of maturity he was married, January 14, 1869, to Miss Nancy J. Alward, who died January 15, 1873. There were two children of that union, but Carrie J. died in infancy and Addie M. is also deceased. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Hartman wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Bondurant, *nee* Huff, on the 17th of October, 1875. They became the parents of four children: George D., Lydia G., Grover C. and Millard. In the year 1862 Francis M. Hartman made the overland trip to California with a mule team to Nevada City, and thence to San Francisco, spending about five years upon the Pacific coast, after which he returned to the middle west by way of the Isthmus of Panama, crossing the lake on that isthmus on a steamboat, after walking for eleven miles over the mountain range to take the boat. There were many Mexican bandits in the mountains at that time who waylaid the travelers returning from California and robbed them of their gold. On the eastern side of the isthmus Mr. Hartman embarked on a steamer for New York city, and thence proceeded up the Hudson river and by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo. He arrived in Marshall county, Indiana, in 1877, settling in North township, where he spent his remaining days as a farmer. In 1884 he united with the Wesleyan Methodist church and remained one of its faithful adherents until his death. In politics he was a Democrat and as a citizen was loyal to the best interests of his community. Many sterling traits of character gained for him the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and wherever he was known he was held in high esteem. His birth occurred in St. Joseph county, Indiana, April 26, 1842, and he died February 5, 1902, when almost sixty years of age. His widow, who was born January 19, 1850, is now living in North township, this county. She was first married to Allen S. Bondurant and unto them were born two sons, Phillip and Clinton A.

George D. Hartman, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, supplemented his early educational advantages, afforded by the public schools, by study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. When twenty-one years of age he taught his first school at Buffalo, in North township, Marshall county, and had fifty-two students under his supervision. He afterward engaged in teaching in German, Center and Walnut townships, following the profession of teaching during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he carried on farming.

On the 31st of March, 1901, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Lizzie Fogel, who was born in Center township, Marshall county, Indiana, January 17, 1878, her parents being Henry and Barbara (Flosenzier) Fogel. Her father was born in Delaware county, Ohio, August 24, 1850, and the mother in Germany, November 29, 1853. They were married in Center township, Marshall county, Indiana, July 19, 1877, and became the parents of three children: Mrs. Hartman, Lee W., who died at the age of nine years, and Volline, who is at home. Mr. Fogel

Mrs. Paulena Schafer

George Schafer Sr

came to Indiana in the early '60s and settled in Center township, Marshall county, where he now resides. He has since lived the life of an active, enterprising farmer, and is well known in the community. Politically he is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hartman has been blessed with two children, H. Earl and Russell. The parents are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hartman gives his political allegiance to the Democracy. Fraternally he is connected with Castle Hall Lodge No. 212, the Walnut Arbor of Gleaners and Tribe of Ben Hur at Plymouth. One of Indiana's native sons, he possesses the alert, enterprising spirit of the middle west, and as the years pass by is meeting with the success that ever crowns earnest, persistent effort.

GEORGE W. SCHAFER, for many years prominently connected with the business interests of Marshall county, was born in Canton, Ohio, December 5, 1829, a son of John and Rosanna Schafer, both of whom were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They were married in their native land, and in 1816 set sail for the United States and landed in the harbor of New York, from whence they journeyed to Stark county, Ohio, in the same year and located where the city of Canton now stands. Mr. Schafer was perhaps the first wagon-maker in that city, and he plied his vocation there for many years, also owning a farm near Canton on which he and his wife spent their remaining days. He was a member of the German Lutheran church, and politically was a Jefferson and Jackson Democrat. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schafer a daughter only is now living.

The boyhood days of George W. Schafer, the youngest born of the eleven children, were spent at Canton, Ohio, until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, when, as it were, the spirit of ambition which so often kindles in the bosom of youth a desire to push out and see the world and make a mark for himself, took possession of this young man, and with this aim in view he started west and landed in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana. For a time he contented himself working at his trade, assisting in the building of what is known as the old Parker House, where now stands the brick hardware building, and the Coffee House and many other old-time buildings were left as monuments of his early industry.

Again that pent-up spirit of ambition could not be restrained any longer in Plymouth, and while yet a mere boy he started for California, landing, after six months and five days of sojourning by stage and other ways of travel in vogue at that time, at the Golden Gate city. There he engaged in mining, and it is fitting at this time to relate an incident which took place at the mine, and in fact shows that mark of character which characterized his whole life and caused him to ever lead that even tenor of his way. It was the day before Buchanan's election, and the mine in which he was working caved and completely buried himself and comrade, and while in that condition and seeing no way of escaping death he ventured to ask his friend for whom he expected to vote on

the following day. As those who were working for their release came close enough he coolly and calmly directed from below their work of rescue.

After five years of frontier life he determined to visit his old home at Canton, from whence he returned to Plymouth, Indiana, but business called him to Valparaiso soon after his return here, and there he met for the first time the girl, Paulina Miller, whom fate had designed was to be his future life partner. In July, 1859, with the newly wedded wife, he again started for the west, settling for a time in St. Joseph, Missouri, from whence in the year of 1862 his guiding star directed him to Colorado, where he at once engaged in farming, cattle raising and selling goods. After four years of successful business operations, "homeward his footsteps he did turn," and in the autumn of 1856, with his family, he landed at Inwood, Indiana, where, with his usual spirit of thrift and industry, he immediately engaged in the saw-milling business with Charles Croup, and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Croup, after which he conducted the business for about two years alone or until he formed a partnership with C. L. Morris. In 1890, however, the business relationship of Schafer & Morris was dissolved, Mr. Morris taking the mill and business at Plymouth and Mr. Schafer the business at Inwood. In 1894 Mr. Schafer purchased the saw mill at Argos, where he moved his family and continued the business until that ambition for financial success was satisfied, when he retired, leaving his son Louis the sole proprietor. After retiring from this long life of active business he built a new home in Argos where he and his wife might live the remainder of their lives in that quiet contentment that all, sooner or later, must seek.

Mr. Schafer was married on the 5th of July, 1859, in Valparaiso, Indiana, to Miss Paulina Miller, a native daughter of Wurtemberg, Germany. She came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller, when seven years of age, to the United States, the family being first established in Lancaster, New York, and later in Michigan City, Indiana, where Mr. Miller followed his trade of a confectioner for many years. He was in his political affiliations a Jefferson and Jackson Democrat, and was a member of the German Lutheran church. Mrs. Schafer is the youngest born of their four children, and by her marriage she has become the mother of six children, but only three of whom, with their mother, survive the husband and father: William and Louis N., and a daughter Jennie, all of Argos. Three sons, George, Jr.; Charles and John preceded him to the home beyond. After an illness of only short duration Mr. Schafer passed away on Thursday, November 7, 1907, respected by all, and whose comradeship, intellectual and in the close relationship in the affairs of life all enjoyed because of sturdy and sterling qualities recognized and appreciated. His was a Christian life refined and consistent. He united in infancy with the German Reformed church, and always remained steadfast to its teachings.

Charles C. Durr, D. D. S., dentist and manufacturer of dental supplies, Plymouth, has attained high rank in his profession. His alma mater is the old Philadelphia Dental College, where he graduated with

its class of 1873, and in the same year of his graduation he located for practice in Plymouth. During the past seven years he has served as the dentist for the Culver Military Academy, having offices both there and in Plymouth.

Dr. Durr was born in Pulaski county, Indiana, in what is now Monterey, September 24, 1852, a son of Dr. Gustavus A. and Eliza (Lopp) Durr. The father was a native of Baden Baden, Germany, but the mother was born in this country, in Indiana. Coming to America, Dr. G. A. Durr located at Monterey and moved to Lake Maxinkuckee in 1856, and he remained in practice there until his death at the age of sixty-one years. His wife was forty-four when called from this life, and in their family were two children who grew to mature years.

Dr. Charles C. Durr, the elder, was four years old when his parents located at Lake Maxinkuckee, and his education was received in the public schools of Plymouth and in the Fort Wayne Methodist Episcopal College, where he was a student for two years. Following his graduation in 1873 from the Philadelphia Dental College, he entered at once the dental fraternity of Plymouth, his residence here covering a period of thirty-three years, and as he was only four years old when he came to Marshall county he may be said to have spent his life thus far within its borders. He is a member of the State Dental Society, the Knights of Pythias and Ben Hur fraternities, and votes with the Republican party.

The doctor married, first, Ida Southworth, who at her death left one daughter, Grace, now the wife of E. W. Burris, Tulsa, Oklahoma. His present wife was before marriage Josephine Redd.

Hiram F. Bowman, president of the First State Bank of Bourbon, was one of the organizers of this well known financial institution in 1902, and has the honor of being its first and continual president. The bank from its beginning has enjoyed a very prosperous career, paying 8 per cent dividends, and has a capital of forty thousand dollars, with a surplus of thirty-five thousand, and its deposits are increasing year by year, evidencing the high confidence this bank enjoys in the community.

Mr. Bowman was born on the 5th of February, 1860, in Kosciusko county, Indiana, a son of Daniel and Lucinda (Hall) Bowman. The father, a prominent and well known physician of northern Indiana, was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1821, but when a boy moved with his parents to South Bend, Indiana, and in 1847 to Kosciusko county, where he practiced medicine for twenty years. He was there married to Lucinda Hall, a daughter of Judge Hall, of that county, and in 1867 they came to Marshall county, where for five years Dr. Bowman continued in the practice of his profession. But at the close of that period he laid aside its duties and was thereafter identified with the drug business until his death in 1887. His widow died in Bourbon in 1907. In their family were three children, Mr. Bowman, of this review, being their only son, and the two daughters are Flora, who became the wife of C. W. Shakes and died in 1889, and Alice, the wife of James H. Matchett, of Winona Lake. Dr. Bowman was well known for his skill and ability in the practice of medicine and was a highly respected man, retiring in his manner and not a seeker after public honors, although he was a member

of the school board and was an alderman. He voted with the Republican party.

Hiram F. Bowman received his educational training in the common schools, but when only a little lad of thirteen years he started out in the world to make his own living, after which time his parents had no further expense on his account. He lived at home and clerked in a store, worked in the harvest fields, taught school and in fact spurned no occupation that would yield him an honest dollar. In this way he saved enough to buy an interest in his father's drug business, his first business venture, and after continuing in that vocation for fifteen years he went on the road for a Chicago wholesale drug house. At the close of his three years as a traveling salesman he opened a drug store in South Bend, but in 1888 sold his interests there, and during the following year was associated with the South Bend National Bank. In 1889 he came to Bourbon and conducted a private bank with J. H. Matchett. In 1902, as before stated, he assisted in the organization of the First State Bank, of which he was made the president, with C. C. Vink as cashier and Jacob Pritch vice president. He is the heaviest stockholder in the bank, owns several pieces of real estate in this county, and in addition he also owns over seven hundred acres of valuable land in Wisconsin.

Mr. Bowman married, in 1881, Mary Dale, a daughter of Elijah Dale, of Illinois. She was teaching in the schools of Bourbon before her marriage, and the union has been blessed by the birth of three sons. The eldest, Dane S., is a graduate of Purdue University. He occupies a very responsible position with the Westinghouse Electric Company, and, although only three years out of school, he has charge of all the government work coming to the company. Horace D., the second son, is pursuing a course in civil engineering in the Illinois University. Neil H. is at home. Mr. Bowman, of this review, is a charter member of Lucullus Lodge No. 233, K. of P., of Bourbon, and he is also a member of the Methodist church. A high standard of morality and elevated principles have always governed the actions of this prominent business man and citizen of Bourbon, and his well directed efforts have brought to him a valued success, and best of all he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

Charles Van Buskirk is the Tippecanoe superintendent of the Heinz Pickle Plant. In tracing the careers of those who have achieved success in the business world and of those who stand highest in public esteem it is found in almost every case that they are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities are largely possessed by Charles Van Buskirk, and who by reason of his marked business ability has been appointed the manager in this place of one of the largest corporations of the kind in the world. The plant here was erected in 1899, fifty by one hundred feet, supplied with all modern machinery for carrying on the work of manufacturing the Heinz food products, and this is the banner plant of the state.

Mr. Van Buskirk was born in West Cairo, Ohio, in 1883, and being placed upon his own responsibilities when a boy he secured his education

through his own exertions, first attending the graded schools, later the high school of Muncie, and subsequently became a student in the Eastern Indiana Normal of that city. With this excellent training he re-entered the school room as a teacher, and for two years continued his educational labors at Muncie, from whence he came to Marshall county and spent three years in the schools of Bourbon township and two years in the city schools there, where he had charge of the seventh grade. Leaving on the expiration of that period a professional for a business life he became associated with the Heinz Pickle industry in the capacity of manager of their Tippecanoe plant, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of this important position.

On the 5th of November, 1907, Mr. Van Buskirk married Mertie Ehle, of Canajoharie, New York, and she, too, was for a time numbered among the successful and popular educators of Marshall county. Mr. Van Buskirk has membership relations with Bourbon Lodge No. 227, A. F. & A. M., and with Lodge No. 233, I. O. O. F. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

J. P. Leitch. Bremen's well known cigar manufacturer, J. P. Leitch, was born in Noble county, Indiana, March 10, 1867. His father, Malcolm Leitch, had his nativity in Pennsylvania, but in an early day in its history he became a resident of Noble county, Indiana, and was identified with its agricultural interests from the year of his arrival, 1854, until the time of his death at the age of sixty-five years. He married Esther Harrison, who was born in Virginia but was reared in Pennsylvania, and she reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. In their family were nine children, five of whom grew to years of maturity and three are now living: Daniel A., a resident of Noble county; James M., also of that county; and J. P., the subject of this review.

Noble county, Indiana, continued as the home of J. P. Leitch throughout the period of his boyhood and youth, receiving his educational training in its public schools, and during an early period in his life he worked as a well driller, thus continuing until his removal to Bremen in 1897. Here he at once began the manufacture of cigars, and in addition to carrying on this business he is also interested in five thousand acres of land in Cuba and has made three visits to that country. In company with C. F. Wahl they formed a stock company, and their land is rich in its various kinds of timber.

In 1886 Mr. Leitch was united in marriage to Margaret Hanlon, a daughter of Robert Hanlon, of Noble county, Indiana, and their four children are Laura, Robert, Myrtle and Minnie. Mr. Leitch is a Democrat politically and has taken an active interest in the work of his party. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, affiliating with its Chapter and Blue Lodge at Plymouth, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor.

Father John Trem'mel. There is particular propriety in directing the attention to those who have consecrated their lives to the cause of

the Master and the uplifting of man, and in the pastor of St. Michael's church of Plymouth, Father John Tremmel, we find a man of ripe scholarship and the deepest human sympathy. He came to this charge from St. Joseph's church in Covington, Indiana, September 18, 1905, and is now in charge of a congregation numbering one hundred and fifteen families.

As a preparation for his life's work Father Tremmel first studied in the public schools of Fort Wayne, his native city, where he was born August 29, 1866, and was later a classical student in Mt. Calvary College at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. After studying also at St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee, that state, and Mt. St. Mary Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was ordained for the priesthood June 13, 1890, and his first work was as assistant to the pastor of St. Joseph's church of Hammond, Indiana. After four months there he took charge of St. Patrick's church at Lagro, this state, from whence on the 18th of January, 1891, he assumed the pastorate of St. Joseph's church in Covington, Indiana, and from there, as before mentioned, came to Plymouth September 18, 1905.

John F. Langenbaugh. One of the oldest and best known citizens of Marshall county is John F. Langenbaugh, who since an early epoch in its history has been identified with many of the interests that have contributed to its substantial development and improvement, and he is now serving as the county truant officer in Plymouth. His probity, fidelity and sterling worth have won him the unqualified confidence of his fellow citizens and his life has been filled with arduous and honorable toil for the good of others, while all who know him respect and reverence him.

Mr. Langenbaugh was born in Millheim, grand duchy of Baden, Germany, November 10, 1822. His father, John F. Langenbaugh, a native of Alsace, France, came to the United States on the 28th of February, 1835. Previous to his emigration, however, he had served as major of the Second Dragoon Regiment under Bonaparte, continuing on the medical staff of that famous general for seven years, and he kept a complete record of their retreat from Moscow, which his son John is still engaged in translating. Mr. Langenbaugh, Sr., served in the engagement of Austerlitz, also in the great battle of Waterloo, where he was one of twenty-five to escape death out of a regiment of one thousand soldiers. After his emigration to the United States he located in Stark county, Ohio, and was a practicing physician until his death in 1863, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, dying in Bourbon, Indiana. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Barbara M. Conrad, died and was buried in her native land of Germany in 1834.

John F. Langenbaugh, the only child of this marriage, obtained his educational training in the schools of the fatherland and in February, 1835, he graduated in a high school of Germany. It was on the 28th of February of the same year that he came with his father to the United States, and making their way to Stark county, Ohio, they remained there about one year, going thence to Holmes county, Ohio, which continued as their home from 1835 to 1840. Mr. Langenbaugh received only four months of English training, and he then began teaching in the

old log schoolhouses of Holmes county, beginning his educational labors in 1840 and continuing for eight years in the Buckeye state. During that time he served as a soldier in the Mexican war. On the 25th of February, 1850, he came to Indiana and established his home on Elkhart Prairie, Elkhart county, where he resumed his educational labors for two years, and at the close of the period purchased and moved to a small farm in Lagrange county, this state, where he was later made the trustee of his township and also taught in its schools. It was on the 1st of November, 1850, that he first arrived in Plymouth, and purchasing land of an old Indian chief, Peter Comeway, he removed to his farm, teaching school and farming at the same time. On the 1st of October, 1856, his family joined him in Marshall county. On the 28th of February, 1861, Mr. Langenbaugh left the farm and obtained a clerkship with G. S. Cleveland of Plymouth, while later for four years he served in the same capacity for Rice & Smith, and at the close of that period he resumed his old profession of teaching, first in the Turner school for one year, was later made principal of the Inwood school, and was the first principal of the Bremen high school, entering on his duties in that institution in 1871. To Mr. Langenbaugh and his sister, Lizzie, belong the honor of being the only living representatives of the first teachers' institute held in Marshall county, Indiana.

Throughout the entire period of his residence in this community he has been deeply interested in its cause of education and has been one of its most influential citizens in all public affairs. During one year he served as the land appraiser in German township, was an assistant civil engineer for the P. K. & P. Railroad Company, now known as the Three I Road, in 1880 was appointed the census enumerator of German township, for four years was the city assessor of Plymouth, and in 1861 he was elected a member of the Plymouth Hook and Ladder Company, and he still has membership relations with this the most beneficent and helpful of the city's early organizations. He has now reached the eighty-fifth milestone on the journey of life, but he can yet mount a ladder with as much rapidity as many of the younger members of the company. During four years Mr. Langenbaugh served as the delinquent tax collector of Marshall county, for thirty years was its notary public, was the assistant county superintendent of schools under Thomas McDonald, the father of the editor of this history, and in the meantime he served as the president of the Indiana State Firemen's Association for five years, and was the captain for eleven years and the secretary for six years of the Plymouth Firemen's Association. He was subsequently appointed the county truant officer, and is now serving his second year in this office.

At Millersburg, Ohio, November 3, 1849, Mr. Langenbaugh married Margaret Boone, a daughter of Daniel Boone and granddaughter of Daniel Boone of Kentucky fame. They have had four children: Daniel B., a resident of Traverse City, Michigan; Margaret A., the wife of J. L. W. Trickham, also of that city; Barbara A., the wife of D. C. Cole, of Plymouth, Indiana; and John F., Jr., deceased. In the beneficent and time honored order of Masonry Mr. Langenbaugh has achieved distinction, and has received his degrees as follows: E. A., December 19,

1862; F. C., January 2, 1863; M. M., January 16, 1863; Mark M., February 16, 1864; Past M., February 22, 1864; Most E. M., March 21, 1864; R. A. M., March 29, 1864; K. R. L. and K. T., September 16, 1864; R. & R. M., August 16, 1865. He served as worshipful master for one year, one year as high priest of the chapter, four years as grand master of the Council, and two years as generalissimo of Warsaw Commandery No. 10, K. T. Mr. Langenbaugh is now the only living charter member of the commandery. In his political affiliations he votes with the Republican party where national issues are involved, but locally casts his ballot for the best man.

Frank H. Bollinger, proprietor of a meat market in Donaldson and identified with farming and stock raising interests in West township, is numbered among the energetic, far-sighted and successful business men of Marshall county. He was born in Ohio March 14, 1861, his deceased father, Andrew Bollinger, having been also a native of the Buckeye state, where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. Arriving at years of maturity, he wedded Adaline Russher, who was likewise born in Ohio, where she passed her girlhood days. Coming to Marshall county in 1864, they settled on a farm in West township, the father purchasing forty acres of land. It was covered with the native growth of forest, but in the midst of the green woods he began clearing his fields, which he brought under a high state of cultivation, adding many modern improvements and accessories. In the course of years he sold that property and invested in 120 acres of land. He cleared the greater part of this tract, improving it and making it his homestead until his death at the age of sixty-eight years. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, and he voted for its candidates at state and national elections, but at local elections where no general issue was involved, cast an independent ballot. Fraternally he was a Mason, loyal to the teachings of the craft, and religiously he was connected with the United Brethren church. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the country and his many excellent traits of character won the esteem of all who knew him, so that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bollinger, namely: Lila, Frank H., George, Mary, William, Rosie and Ida, but the last two are deceased. Five of the family were born in West township, following the removal of the parents to Indiana.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for Frank H. Bollinger in the days of his boyhood and youth. At the usual age he entered the public schools and therein mastered the common branches of English learning, becoming well qualified for the transaction of business and the duties which naturally come when one leaves the school room to commence practical life. To some extent, however, he attended school in Illinois. He was well trained in the work of the farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In the year 1885 he established a butcher shop in Plymouth, where he remained for about one year, after which he spent a like period in that line at South Bend, Indiana. He has con-

ducted butchering in Donaldson at intervals for about seventeen years, and is now conducting a meat market in the town. He is likewise a professional auctioneer and is frequently called upon to cry sales. He is also interested in farming and stock raising in West township and his varied business affairs are bringing him well merited success.

Mr. Bollinger was married in West township to Miss Sadie Leannan, who was born in Ohio but reared in Michigan. They have four children, two sons and two daughters, all natives of West township—Edward, Daniel, Ora and Lila. The family home is a good farm of 100 acres in West township, in the midst of which stands a comfortable residence. The fields are carefully tilled and the work is carried systematically forward in keeping with ideas of modern progressive agriculture. The family attend the United Brethren church, of which the parents are members, and Mr. Bollinger politically is a Republican, and does not consider himself bound by party ties, but frequently casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Court of Honor, and is true to the beneficent teachings of these orders. His business interests have brought him into contact with a large number of Marshall county's citizens, and a genial, social manner and cordial disposition have gained him the friendship and regard of many with whom he has come in contact.

S. A. Laird. For about twenty years the name of S. A. Laird has been inseparably interwoven with the history of the educational interests of Marshall county, and during ten years of that time he has served as the principal of the Tippecanoe schools. He has charge of two buildings, one of which is located in the western part of town, and the central building, which was erected in 1891 and contains three rooms, is a credit to the little town of Tippecanoe. The rooms can accommodate one hundred pupils, with about forty in the high school.

Professor Laird is a native son of Marshall county, born on the 22d of September, 1868, and is a representative of two of the oldest American families. The paternal ancestor was a Scotchman, and his descendants participated in the Revolutionary war, and in an early day became residents of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side the ancestors were Pilgrims on the Mayflower. The parents of the Professor were John W. and Mary (Alden) Laird, natives, respectively, of Comstock county, Ohio, and of Massachusetts, and of their family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, eight are now living, five sons and three daughters. Four of the sons are successful and popular educators, as is also one of the daughters.

Professor S. A. Laird received his elementary educational training in the district schools of Marshall county, while later he became a student in the state normal and graduated with its class of 1894. Throughout the period of his majority he has been prominently connected with the educational interests of Marshall county, and he also has a farm of forty acres to which he devotes his attention in the summer vacations when not occupied in the school room. He married in Bourbon, Maud Jordan, who was also numbered among the educators of Marshall

county, and she was born, reared and educated in Bourbon. Her father is a well known citizen of Tippecanoe county and is a veteran of the Civil war. One daughter, Leonora, a little lady of three years, has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Laird. Mrs. Laird is a member of the Methodist church. In his political affiliations Professor Laird is a Republican.

Andrew R. Gerard was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, November 12, 1825, and died at his home in Marshall county January 16, 1901, aged seventy-five years, two months and four days. He became one of the earliest settlers of Marshall county, for he came here with his parents and their family in the fall of 1842 and located in Center township, where the remainder of his life was spent. At that time Plymouth was a village of but two or three houses, and the homes of a few scattered pioneers were separated by miles of wilderness, in many parts unmarked by roads and unbroken by the settler's ax. Mr. Gerard possessed in an eminent degree the pioneer virtues of industry, economy, integrity and hospitality, and he thus acquired a comfortable home and a competence. In 1845 he entered from the government the farm where he ever afterward lived, and he partially cleared this farm, built and furnished a dwelling, and to this home he brought, in 1848, his first wife, Susanna Hindel. Nine children, four sons and five daughters, were born to this union, namely: Lydia E., Mary A., Eva M., John W., Sarah J., George N., Christian C., Susan and Andrew E. His first wife died in 1862, and in 1866 he married Sybilla Bright. Six children were born of the second marriage—Christina (deceased), Jennie, Cora, Emma, Nora and Charles. Thirteen children survive, and with the exception of a daughter ill in Marion, Indiana, and two sons who reside in Colorado, all were present when their honored father was laid to rest.

During the Civil war Mr. Gerard offered his services to his country as a volunteer to assist in the suppression of the rebellion, but he was unable to pass the medical examination and was not accepted. For over fifty years he was a member and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, first worshiping with a class that met in a log schoolhouse called Salem, a mile and a half south of Inwood. He was the class leader of this organization for many years, and a church which was afterward built at that place was destroyed by fire. During the pastorate of Rev. T. C. Neal he united with the church at Inwood. His religious life was even, calm and consistent. He was one of the last of a people who are rapidly passing away—the pioneer settlers who contended with the wilderness, wild beasts and savages, and in toil and poverty, in hardships, privations and disease built for the later generation who enjoy the fruits of their labors.

Charles C. Gerard, the youngest son of Andrew R., was born in Marshall county, Indiana, March 22, 1874, and he now resides on the old homestead farm where his father lived and labored for many years. He also follows in the political footsteps of his father and votes with the Republican party, and his religious connection is with the Methodist church. In 1897 he married Pearl Deacon.

NOAH BERGER. The attractiveness of Marshall county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of her native sons have remained within her borders after attaining adult years, finding here good opportunity for advancement in various lines of business. To this class belongs Noah Berger, now a successful agriculturist and stock raiser of German township. He was born March 18, 1861, upon the farm which is yet his home. His father, Jacob Berger, is a retired farmer, living in Bremen, and is a native of Germany, but was only about a year old when he came to America with his parents. His father, Frederick Berger, now deceased, was a pioneer of German township. He, too, was born in Germany and was there reared and married. His family numbered four sons and three daughters, of whom Jacob Berger was the sixth in order of birth. Leaving the land of his nativity, Frederick Berger brought his wife and children to the new world and settled first in Ohio, where he remained for about six years. Attracted by the opportunities of the frontier, he then journeyed westward to Marshall county, Indiana, and was among the earliest settlers of German township. Here he entered from the government a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting the farm upon which Noah Berger now resides. The grandfather cleared this place of the native forest and made a part of the improvements. He was a lifelong Republican, was a progressive citizen and faithful member of the Evangelical church. He died at the age of eighty-two years.

Jacob Berger, being but an infant at the time of the emigration of the father's family to the United States, pursued his education in the old-time log schoolhouses of this locality and was reared on the present place. The hardships and trials of pioneer life fell to his lot, but he bravely met these and learned to overcome difficulties by perseverance, determination and unwearied industry. He was married in German township to Miss Pauline Walner, a native of Elkhart county, Indiana, where she was reared. Her people were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. Unto this marriage were born twelve children, the old family homestead in German township being the birthplace of all. Noah Berger was the third in order of birth in this family of eight sons and four daughters, of whom two died in infancy. As he reared his family Jacob Berger continued the work of the home farm and made most of the present improvements upon the place, his labors converting it into a productive tract of land. The Republican party received his earnest endorsement, for he believed its principles were most conducive to good government. He was always loyal to his honest convictions and his life was in harmony with his professions as a member of the Evangelical church.

Noah Berger, reared under the parental roof upon the old homestead farm, acquired his education in the schools of the township, while from his father he received practical training in the work of field and meadow. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sarah Keppler, a native of Indiana, who died in 1888, leaving one child. In 1890 Mr. Berger wedded Miss Lucy Grimm, who was born in Wabash county, Indiana, and by whom he had four children. The second wife passed away in 1902 and Mr. Berger was again married on the 12th of March, 1903, his present wife having been Emma E. Miller, a daughter of Frederick

and Catherine (Manger) Miller. Her parents were farming people of German township, but both are now deceased. Mrs. Berger was born and reared in German township and is of German lineage, her father having been born in the land of the Teutons. He devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and owned forty acres of land in German township. Unto the present marriage of Mr. Berger there have been born two children, a son and daughter.

In his political views Noah Berger is both a Republican and Prohibitionist. He endorses principles of both parties and at different times casts his ballot for the candidates of each. His vote is usually influenced, however, by his belief in the capability of the candidate. He belongs to the Evangelical church and his life record has been characterized by all that is just and honorable in man's relations with his fellowmen. There have been no startling chapters in his life history, but to the thoughtful student it will be manifest that his course has been shaped in accordance with upright principles and guided by an understanding of his duties and obligations toward his fellowmen.

Albert R. Zimmerman. Throughout his entire business career Albert R. Zimmerman has been connected with journalistic work, and since 1903 he has been the editor and proprietor of the *Bourbon Advance*, one of the leading journals of northern Indiana. He is a native son of Newark, New Jersey, born on the 22d of May, 1854, a son of Adam and Eliza M. (Drake) Zimmerman, natives, respectively, of Hamburg, Germany, and of Plainfield, New Jersey. In their family were thirteen children, all of whom received the advantages of a common school training, and after the completion of his education Albert R. Zimmerman began his work as a printer in Mason City, Illinois, being then seventeen years of age, and he thoroughly mastered the business in all its details. In 1890 he began the publication of the *Dwight Star and Herald* in Dwight, Illinois, removing four years later to Lamont, Illinois, to become the publisher of the *Observer*. In 1894 he removed to Plymouth, Indiana, and established the *Marshall County Independent*, the first daily paper ever edited in Plymouth, and from that city he came to Bourbon in 1896 and began the publication of the *Mirror*. His residence here was not continuous, however, but in 1903 he returned and as above stated, began the publication of the *Advance*. The life of this journal has been prosperous and today it ranks among the ablest papers of this section of the state. It has ever been a true friend of Bourbon, and much of the prosperity of the city is due to its progressive spirit. Mr. Zimmerman is an independent Democrat in his political affiliations.

He has been twice married, first in 1880 and again in 1888, Grace Carr then becoming his wife, and their children are Clyde, George, Blanche, Hazel and Leon. Mr. Zimmerman has fraternal relations with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees.

Samuel C. Berger has spent his entire life in Marshall county, his birth occurring in its township of German March 18, 1859. His father, Jesse J. Berger, was born across the ocean in Germany, but when a babe of one year was brought by his parents to the United States and

was reared on a farm in Marshall county, Indiana, from his seventh year. His parents were numbered among the early pioneers of German township, and were prominently identified with its early history. After his marriage to Pauline Walmer, Jacob J. Berger established his home on a farm in German township, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from the business world, and with his wife he now resides in Bremen, Indiana. They became the parents of twelve children, ten of whom are now living, one residing in St. Joe, Indiana, one in Kansas, one in Bourbon, two in North township, one in Terre Haute, one, David, resides in Madison township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, and three are living in German township, Marshall county.

Samuel C. Berger, the second in order of birth of the twelve children, spent the early years of his life in his native township of German, and when a small boy he began the active battle of life for himself. He is now one of the leading farmers of the township of North, where he now owns a fine estate of two hundred and forty acres in section 23, many of its improvements standing as monuments to his excellent business ability.

On the 13th of August, 1885, Mr. Berger married Mary Ann Balmer, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Abuhl) Balmer, both of whom were born in Switzerland. They were married in their native land, and in 1883 set sail for America, locating near Bremen, Indiana, where the husband and father became a prominent agriculturist, and he is still living. Mrs. Balmer died on the 29th of December, 1905. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and five, three sons and two daughters, are yet living. Mrs. Berger, the fourth of their seven children, was born in Switzerland, December 27, 1866. She came to America one year before her parents, and in Bremen she continued her educational training in the English schools. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Berger—Elmer, Clement, Freda and Cleo.

Charles F. Holtzendorff, M. D. Among the first families of Plymouth is numbered the Holtzendorffs, prominently identified with its business and professional life. The city was in its infancy when A. C. Holtzendorff, the father of the Doctor, came here to reside, and he was born and reared in Germany. His wife was before marriage Christena Lang, and their two sons are both physicians, the younger being Dr. H. C. Holtzendorff, a well known practitioner of Mishawaka.

Dr. Charles F. Holtzendorff, the elder, was born in Plymouth, August 28, 1878, and after completing his education in the city schools he entered and in 1895 graduated from the Indiana Medical College. His first location for practice was Lapaz, in Marshall county, remaining there for two years and six months. Returning thence to Plymouth he has practiced here since 1897, and he is a member of the Marshall County, the Indiana State and the American Medical Societies.

The Doctor married, March 4, 1907, Emma Gallather, a daughter of John Gallather. Dr. Holtzendorff is a Republican and active in the local work of his party. During five years he served as the captain of

the local National Guards, and he is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order and the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN OSBORN was born in North Bend township, Stark county, Indiana, five miles northwest of Culver, January 8, 1859, and throughout his entire business life he has been more or less prominently identified with the interests of Culver and its vicinity. His father, William Osborn, is also a resident of this city, but he was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and from there moved to Stark county, Indiana, in 1840, and was identified with its agricultural pursuits until his removal to Culver. He survives his wife, Louisa J. Owens, who died at the age of seventy-six years. She was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and by her marriage to William Osborn became the mother of six children, all yet living.

John Osborn, the third son and third child in the family, spent his early life on his father's farm in Stark county, but in 1879 he left his boyhood's home for Union township, Marshall county, and was engaged in farming and stock raising there until 1892. In that year he sold his farm and opened a bank at Culver, the Marmont Exchange Bank, which he conducted six years and then closed the business by paying his depositors in full. Leaving Culver he went to Logansport, Indiana, to engage in the restaurant business, but after a year and eight months there he returned to Culver and established and conducted a provision store here for four years. The business was then sold to the Stahl brothers, and Mr. Osborn turned his attention to contracting and building, a field in which he has met with eminent success. He continues his building operations during the summer months and conducts a real estate business in the winters. He owns at the present time five of the best business buildings in the town, besides other real estate and two farms, one in Wells county and the other in Marshall county, and at this writing he is erecting a postoffice and bank building for Mr. Shilling in Culver and a fifty-room hotel furnished with all modern conveniences, a house in which the citizens of this community may well feel a just and commendable pride.

Mr. Osborn married, in 1884, Ora Morris, who at her death left two children—William O. and Bessie. Mr. Osborn married, secondly, Jennie Shoemaker, of Wells county, Indiana. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Culver, and is a Democrat politically and has served his fellow citizens as a member of the school board.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH. In the archives of Marshall county is recorded the name of William H. English as a county surveyor, he having been elected to that office in 1896 and continued therein during the succeeding four years. At the close of his term of service he remained in the office as a deputy, serving first under H. E. Grube, and he is still the incumbent of the office of deputy county surveyor.

Mr. English is a native son of Marshall county, born in its township of Center on the 25th of January, 1869. His father, William Franklin English, was born in Stark county, Ohio, but when about fourteen years

of age he journeyed to the northwest, and at the age of twenty came to Marshall county, Indiana, and became identified with the farming interests of Center township. He was there married in 1861 to a native daughter of Ohio, Phoebe Clark, and the young couple began their married life in Center township, continuing actively identified with its interests until their busy and useful lives were closed in death, the mother dying in 1894 and the father in 1905.

William H. English, their only child, spent the early years of his life in his native township of Center, supplementing the educational training which he received in its public schools by attendance at the Valparaiso University, where he pursued the teachers' course and afterward taught in the public schools of Marshall county and the city schools of Plymouth. After leaving the school room he entered upon his duties as a public official. He is an active worker in the ranks of the Democracy and is a member of the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias fraternities, also of the order of Ben Hur and the Eastern Star.

Mr. English married, in 1893, Sarah Ada Seider, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Grossman, of Plymouth, and their two children are Opal M. and Roy W. H.

Henry D. Weaver was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1830. His father, H. G. Weaver, was born in the Old Dominion state of Virginia, but removed to Kentucky in early life. Being greatly opposed to the institution of slavery he left the southland in the antebellum days and journeyed to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Anna M. Shirk, and shortly afterward they went to Ohio. There the husband and father followed agricultural pursuits until 1852, and in the interim became very prominent in public affairs. He served the commonwealth as a member of its legislature and his name became a familiar one in many high official positions and in other walks of life. He also served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane, and when that gallant general was making the race for the presidency he held a rally at that historic spot, and while attending Mr. Weaver was taken ill and died shortly afterward.

Henry D. Weaver received his educational training in the schools of Ohio, and in 1863 he came to Bourbon, Indiana, and for seven years thereafter was engaged in the drug business in this city. At the close of that period he sold his store to Hiram Bowman, and in 1882 purchased his present farm of one hundred and seventy acres on the north edge of the town. On the homestead is a pleasant and commodious residence, and Mr. Weaver devotes his time to the cultivation and improvement of his estate.

He married, in 1865, Miss Jennie Parks, a daughter of James O. Parks. Mr. Weaver has fraternal relations with the Masonic order in Bourbon, and during one year he served as the postmaster of this city.

Frank M. Wickizer, who is the chief editor and proprietor of the *Argos Reflector*, at Argos, Indiana, is one of the strong, positive, liberal, self-trained and thoughtful citizens of Marshall county. With charity for all, seeing good in all religions and types of humanity, he is logically

a stern opponent of capital punishment. He believes that punishment of criminals should always tend toward reformation, and never toward brutal punishment or extermination; he believes that as it is never too late to turn about in the right direction the state should never weary in giving its weak and erring brother or sister a chance at redemption. By temperament, training, experience and compact character Mr. Wickizer is admirably fitted to honor journalism and American citizenship.

The Wickizer family traces its American founders to Pennsylvania, and is enriched and strengthened by the blood of both the Scotch and German nationalities. On the maternal side the strain comes from the Old Dominion. The course of migration on the part of the paternal ancestors was by way of Ohio to Indiana, and of the members of the maternal family it was direct to the Hoosier state. Mr. Wickizer himself was born at Argos, Indiana, March 12, 1870, being a son of James M. and Rebecca (Williams) Wickizer. The father's family represented the pioneer element of Marshall county, different members migrating from Fairfield county, Ohio, in the early 'fifties and locating near Poplar Grove, Union township. James M. Wickizer, the father, opened and operated the first store in Argos, continuing one of the leading merchants of the place until about 1885, when he retired to a farm adjoining the town. On this homestead were reared the following children of his family: Albert B., Corbin W., Frank M., Samantha and Elmer O. The mother is a daughter of Merrill Williams, an early settler of Marshall county and at one time one of its wealthiest land owners and business men.

Frank M. Wickizer received a good education in the country schools, the public institutions of Argos and at the U. C. College, Merom, Indiana. His broad range of information, his working capital as a newspaper and public man, is chiefly the result of his ceaseless and intelligent reading of books and newspapers—an inveterate habit since he was ten years of age. His earlier years were spent in farming and stock breeding, and later he became associated with his brother in the editorial management of the *Argos Reflector*. In September, 1907, he purchased the newspaper and printing plant, and, with his son Donald J. as partner, is now operating it. The journal not only reflects the best interests of the home community, but the stanch opinions of its senior proprietor on all public policies from an independent standpoint and with a view of justice and fairness to all.

Mr. Wickizer has carefully studied the political economics of the country and became identified with the Republican party at the age of twenty-one. Although strong advocates of temperance, the other members of the family were Democrats. At the age of twenty-four he made the race for state representative, but was defeated by M. W. Simons. Later he made the campaign of county and district, the entire Republican ticket being elected in Marshall county against a normal Democratic majority of over six hundred votes. In the field of state politics he has been most active in securing the repeal of capital punishment in Indiana, and in December, 1907, with Governor Hanly, Gus S. Condo of Marion, Senator Charles M. Kimbrough of Muncie and others, he organized the Indiana Society for Abolition of Capital Punishment. Of this organiza-

tion he was elected secretary-treasurer, issued several telling addresses on the subject, and the growth of public sentiment indicates an early repeal of the law.

Reared in the Methodist church, in his mature years Mr. Wickizer carefully investigated various teachings and theological beliefs and says that he found "a little good and some bad in all." In later years he became an investigator of spiritualism, and, being convinced by personal experience that he had received a direct message from his deceased mother, became an earnest believer of the life beyond in spirit communication with the departed. While firm in faith, at the same time he finds many frauds practiced in the name of spiritualism. In his own words his religious belief is this: "Humanity is weak and all subject to err, though I believe a little good can be found in all, and my religion is to look for the good and overlook the weaknesses of frail humanity. Every man's religion and salvation are within himself in the God-power given to each. My belief is that no time, place, circumstance, color or sex can change or alter good or bad. I believe that we should look in, rather than out, up or elsewhere, and that this will find all power and manifestation of God. I am chiefly concerned in trying to do right and to satisfy the power within, and believe that each one should hold this religion uppermost, regardless of sect, cult, or orthodox obligations of any kind."

Mr. Wickizer was married at Argos, Indiana, in November, 1891, to Miss Nora A. Warner, daughter of Jacob Warner, and the three daughters and three sons born to their union are: Delfay R., Frances M. and Anita; Donald J., Russell A. and Merrill W., the eldest son being in partnership with his father in the conduct of the *Argos Reflector*.

Dr. W. E. Lawhead, a prominent and well known physician of Marshall county, has been a member of the medical staff of Inwood since his graduation from the Medical University of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1906. He was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, where he received his literary training in its high school, and he is a son of Charles E. and Jessie F. (Allen) Lawhead. Charles E. Lawhead also had his nativity in the commonwealth of Ohio and he resides in Van Wert, where at one time he filled the mayor's chair and is now engaged in merchandising. He is one of the most prominent men of that city.

Luther R. Cressner, of the firm of Cressner Company, abstract titles, real estate, loans and insurance, Plymouth, was born in this city December 23, 1865, the youngest of the six children, four sons and two daughters, born to Theo. and Rebecca A. (Monroe) Cressner. Theo. Cressner was born, reared and educated in Germany and is a banker.

When Luther R. Cressner had attained the age of twenty years he began writing abstract titles and has ever since been identified with this particular line, and during the incumbency of his brother, Theo. Cressner, in the recorder's office, he served as his deputy.

In 1894 he married Nellie A. Morris, a daughter of C. L. and Mary E. (Nickerson) Morris, of Plymouth. Their two children are Margaret L. and Morris L. Mr. Cressner has been a lifelong resident of

Marshall county, although for a year and a half he was in the West, and he is one of Plymouth's leading business men and citizens. He votes with the Democratic party.

F. J. Bussard, the agent of the Vandalia Railroad Company at Plymouth, has been the incumbent of this position and a resident of this city since the 20th of June, 1904, but for twenty years he has been connected with the railroad work. He entered the service almost at the commencement of his business career, beginning as a telegraph operator in 1887 at Leesburg, Indiana, and his work has taken him to many places in northern Indiana. Remaining in Leesburg from June until the following November, he then went to Warsaw and entered the employ of what is now the Wabash division of the Big Four Railroad. After an eight years' connection with that company he went over to the Pennsylvania Railroad in the same city, from where in the fall of 1892 he was transferrerd to Valparaiso, Indiana, and remained as the company's cashier there for a period of seven years. From there he went to Terre Haute and entered upon a one year's contract as an electrical signal repair man for the Vandalia Company, and when his contract had expired, in October, 1900, he went to the Wabash Railroad at North Manchester, but after three years there took a position at clerical work with the Chicago & Erie, now the Erie Railroad, at Bolivar, this state. Closing his work there in October he returned to the Wabash at North Manchester as a telegraph operator and remained with the company there from December, 1900, to January, 1901, when he was transferred to the Vandalia Road at the same place, the road having changed ownership in the meantime. Next he went to Auburn Junction, Indiana, as agent for the Vandalia Company, where he remained from the 19th of January until the following May, for sixty days was then the agent at South Whitley, and returning to Auburn Junction remained there until November, when he again went to South Whitley, and from there, June 20, 1904, he came to Plymouth as the agent for the Vandalia Railroad Company.

In referring more particularly to the personal life of F. J. Bussard it may be said that he is the eldest of the ten children of Maurice and Artemesia Bussard, and was born in North Manchester, Indiana, August 20, 1867. Maurice Bussard was of a German family and his wife was of Canadian-French ancestry, and of their large family of ten children all are living at the present time save one.

On the 31st of March, 1888, F. J. Bussard wedded Violeta Havens, a daughter of Samuel W. and Elizabeth Havens, of Jackson township, Kosciusko county, Indiana. Two daughters and a son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bussard—Margaret H., Grace I. and Robert M. Mr. Bussard is a prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and to the Royal Arch degree. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Valparaiso.

Oliver J. Warner, who carries on general farming and is also conducting a profitable business in the purchase and sale of horses, in which connection he is well known, was born in Osceola, Elkhart county,

Indiana, December 5, 1861, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (Wilhelm) Warner, the former of German and the latter of Irish lineage. The father, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, March 5, 1828, died July 7, 1904, at the age of seventy-six years. Having arrived at adult age, he was married in Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Margaret Wilhelm, who was born in Pennsylvania, August 5, 1830, and is now living in Argos. The year 1861 witnessed their removal to Indiana, at which time they located in Elkhart county, and in 1863 they came to Marshall county, settling in Walnut township, where Mr. Warner spent his remaining days as a farmer, having purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land. He cleared away the timber and converted his fields into a productive tract that annually brought to him good harvests as a reward for the care and labor which he bestowed upon the farm. He was a prominent man in the community and in politics was a Democrat. The family numbered five children: Sarah E., Francis, Oliver J., and Cora and Nora, twins.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Oliver J. Warner in his boyhood and youth. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age and then started out upon an independent business career. On the 20th of February, 1887, he became proprietor of a livery barn in Argos in partnership with O. P. Bear and at the end of six months he bought out Mr. Bear's interest and then sold a half interest to Mr. Kaiser. They built a brick barn in 1891 and in connection with the livery business they also engaged in the purchase and sale of horses and likewise dealt in carriages. This enterprise was conducted by the firm until February, 1905, when Mr. Warner sold his interest in the business and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land known as the William Yereck farm. He has since been conducting this farm, which is now a well cultivated and highly improved property, and he also buys and sells horses, cattle and sheep, this branch of his business contributing substantially to his income.

On the 25th of November, 1885, Mr. Warner was joined in wedlock to Miss Hattie Taylor, who was born in Walnut township, Marshall county, January 7, 1861, a daughter of Jared and Lucy (Bailey) Taylor, both of whom were natives of New York. The father died when Mrs. Warner was but four years of age, giving his life in defense of the Union as a soldier in the Civil war, his remains being interred at Savannah, Georgia. His wife, who was born December 26, 1835, departed this life November 1, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor came to Indiana and settled first in Laporte, after which they removed to Twin Lakes, Marshall county. Mrs. Taylor was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and a lady of many excellent traits of heart and mind. By her marriage she became the mother of three daughters: Josephine, Hattie and Mary.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been born four children: Claude, Glenn, Vern and Lucy. Mr. Warner is a member of Argos Lodge No. 212, K. P., and gives his political support to the Democracy. He is a wide-awake and energetic business man, who finds in the conditions that surround him opportunities for business advancement and success, real-

izing that diligence and industry constitute the basis of all desirable promotion in the business world.

J. B. Bowell, a prominent dealer in real estate, loans and insurance in Plymouth, has been identified with this line of work since 1904. A son of a prominent and well known farmer of Walnut township, Bazel N. Bowell, he was born there November 24, 1855, and is of English descent. Bazel N. Bowell, the father, was born in Clark county, Indiana, but came to Marshall county as one of its early residents, purchasing and improving a farm in Walnut township, but is now living retired in the town of Argos. Hannah (Kennett) Bowell, his wife, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, and died in her fiftieth year, after becoming the mother of eight children, six of whom, with the husband and father, survive her at this writing.

J. B. Bowell, the fourth child and third son, grew to manhood's estate on the old homestead farm in Walnut township, receiving his education in the schools of Argos, and at the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a store there. For fifteen years he continued in a clerical capacity in a dry goods store, ten years of the time having been spent in Plymouth, and for twelve years after leaving that line of work he was the proprietor of the Ross Hotel, the leading hotel of the town at that time. In 1904, as before mentioned, he began dealing in real estate and insurance, and is meeting with success in this vocation.

On the 18th of March, 1876, Mr. Bowell married Ellen Kershaw, who died and left two children, Bert D. and Daisy B. On the 20th of June, 1898, Mr. Bowell wedded Elizabeth J. Cox, and their four children are Floyd F., Ralph, Walter and Martha. Mr. Bowell has been a lifelong resident of Marshall county and for thirty years a resident of Plymouth, is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

Otice M. Welborn. The agricultural interests of West township found a worthy representative in Otice M. Welborn, who formerly lived on section 4. As the years passed he carefully tilled his fields and raised stock and his well-directed business interests are bringing him a substantial income, gaining him a place with the representative members of the community. He was born in Green township, Marshall county, April 15, 1862. His father, David Welborn, who has now departed this life, was also a farmer and became one of the early settlers of Marshall county, taking up his abode in West township, when the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun. He was a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Stark county, that state, in 1829. There he was reared and at about the age of twenty years he left home in company with Ike Barlow, well known in Marshall county. Their joint capital consisted of but two cents, but they were resolute, energetic young men who believed that they could earn a living and meant to do so. They traveled on foot to Indianapolis, carrying their tools with them and making wooden pumps on the way, thus providing for their own support. They not only made their expenses, but also managed to save twenty-five dollars. After reaching their destination they engaged in making

pumps in Indianapolis for a number of years, and thus Mr. Welborn gained a start in business life. He was married to Miss Eliza Moore, a native of Green township, Marshall county, Indiana, in which locality she spent her girlhood days. She was a daughter of James Moore, one of Marshall county's active farmers and representative citizens, who settled in Green township when the work of civilization and improvement had scarcely been begun. The great part of the land was still in possession of the government and he entered a claim which was covered with the native forest trees. There in the midst of the green woods he began clearing and developing a farm, and as the years passed he brought a large tract of wild land under cultivation. It was upon the old Moore homestead amid the scenes and environments of pioneer life that Eliza Moore was reared, remaining with her parents until she gave her hand in marriage to David Welborn. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm and as the years passed the family circle was increased to include three sons and a daughter, namely: Henry, who is now deceased; William; Ellen, who died in infancy; and Otice M., of this review. The mother passed away in Green township and the father afterward married again, his second union being with Mrs. Barbara (Miller) Runner, the widow of Jake Runner, who laid down his life upon the altar of his country, while serving as a soldier of the Civil war. He left one son. By the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Welborn there were born two daughters, Nora Dean and May, both natives of West township. After his second marriage David Welborn removed from Green to West township and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the midst of the forest. There he built a log cabin and cleared his tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres with the assistance of his sons. As time passed the trees were cut down, the stumps grubbed up and the brush burned, and then followed the task of plowing and planting, so that in the course of years rich harvests were gathered as the soil became fallow and productive. As his financial resources increased he added to his original farm, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres which had already been cleared. He then improved that place and continued a resident and valued farmer of West township until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. He was unfaltering in his political allegiance, which was given to the Democracy, and he was equally loyal and faithful as a member of the German Baptist church. He well earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for he started out in the business world empty-handed. He soon learned, however, that "there is no excellence without labor," and as the years passed he worked persistently and energetically. Honorable in all his dealings, he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction, but followed methods which would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. At his death he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as an excellent farm property.

In early boyhood Otice M. Welborn became a district school student in West township and as the years passed mastered the branches of English learning which qualify one for life's practical and responsible duties. He was eleven years of age when his father removed to the pres-

ent family homestead of one hundred and twenty acres, and it was upon this farm that O. M. Welborn was reared and still makes his home. Lessons of integrity and industry were early impressed upon his mind and have been guide posts of life for him in his later years. He was married on the 26th of December, 1883, to Miss Mary Alice Seiders, who was born and reared in West township, and is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Nisely) Seiders, who were early settlers of Green township, but were natives of Germany. The father was brought to America when but three years of age and was reared in Marshall county. He became in the course of years a representative farmer of this county and for a long period carried on general agricultural pursuits in West township, where Mrs. Welborn spent the days of her girlhood. Following his marriage Mr. Welborn rented land, living on different places for a number of years. Eventually he purchased a farm of one hundred and twelve acres. He cleared a part of this, while a portion had already been placed under cultivation. Most of the improvements stand as monuments to his thrift and labor and to his progressive spirit. In 1900 he sold this farm and in 1901 purchased his present place after having spent a year in the west. He has added many modern and substantial improvements to the farm, which he now owns, and has thus made it a valuable property. The fields are well tilled, the buildings are kept in a good state of repair and everything about the place indicates his careful supervision. Other business interests than agriculture, however, have claimed the time and energies of Mr. Welborn, who for two years, from 1904 until 1906, was engaged in the butchering business on Michigan street in Plymouth. He was also in the grocery business in Donaldson for about six months in 1887. He has made three trips to the west and has invested in land in South Dakota. He also owns forty acres in Walnut township and has at different times owned considerable property in Plymouth, Argos and also in Chicago. His investments have been judiciously made and have contributed in substantial measure to his income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Welborn have been born two sons and two daughters, Alvin R., Forest S., Margaret Deloras and Bertha M., all of whom are natives of West township. Mr. Welborn proudly cast his first presidential vote for the candidate of the Democratic party and has since been one of its loyal adherents. He is now serving on the advisory board, but whether in office or out of it is always loyal to the best interests of the community. He is a member of the German Baptist church and his religious faith is a guide in his relations with his fellowmen, promoting his consideration for the rights of others and his loyalty to truth and justice. He belongs to one of the old and prominent families of the county and merits the respect which is so uniformly given him. Mr. and Mrs. Welborn are now residents of Plymouth, Indiana, having retired from the agricultural life.